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FRIENDS' REVIEW:

A

RELIGIOUS, LITERARY

AND

MISCELLANEOUS JOURNAL.

EDITED BY ENOCH LEWIS.

VOLUME VI.

PHILADELPHIA:
PUBLISHED BY SAMUEL RHOADS, NO. 50 NORTH FOURTH STREET.
MERRIHEW & THOMPSON, PRINTERS.
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A Testimony of Devonshire House Monthly Meeting concerning MARTHA YEARDLEY, *who died the 8th of Fifth mo.*, 1851, *and was interred at Stoke Newington on the 14th of the same, aged about 70 years: a Minister about 37 years.*

This our dear friend was the daughter of Joseph and Anna Savery, of London, and was born the 8th of Third month, 1781. In consequence of the decease of her mother, she was deprived, when young, of that watchful care which she greatly needed. She early evinced an active and vigourous mind, was ardent and affectionate, and being left without maternal instruction and restraint, her will, strong by nature, became unyielding, and led her far from that path of humility, to which, at times, under the powerful visitations of Divine love she had felt strongly attracted. Among the memoranda which she has left, she wrote as follows:—"My mind was naturally of a reflective cast, exceedingly fond of literature and the acquirement of knowledge, and having but delicate health for some years, much time was devoted to it. I delighted to be alone, and indulged in romantic visions of doing good to my fellow-creatures. I was led to a love of metaphysical studies, and fancied I discovered with clearness that human vice, and consequently human misery, sprang from ignorance of the nature of virtue; and that if mankind would become instructed they would become good; and that it was only necessary to behold virtue in its native beauty, to love it, and to practice it. Oh, how fallacious was this reasoning! 'The world by wisdom knows not God; the natural man receives not the things of the Spirit of God, for they are foolishness to him, neither can he know them, because they are spiritually discerned.' I was sensible of the visitations of Divine love at a very early period of my life. Whilst our beloved friend William Savery lodged at my father's house, my mind was often brought into living exercise, and frequently, in the Meetings appointed by him, I was greatly wrought upon by his living ministry."

The disinterested benevolence of her character was called into active operation during a time of great distress, when she was instrumental in forming a Society in Southwark, called the "Southwark Female Society," which is still in existence, and which has been productive of great benefit to the poor of that neighbourhood. Unwearied was her personal labour in their behalf, and much of her property and time was spent in the relief of the distressed and suffering.

About the twentieth year of her age she was exposed to the influence of some who, submitting themselves to the guidance of human reason, were induced to question the fundamental truths of Christianity, and she became increasingly estranged from the way of peace; but at length through the renewed and powerful visitation of that merciful Saviour whose Spirit had long striven in her heart, she was made willing to bow under His subduing power, and very striking and instructive was the change which it wrought in her whole character. Her strong will was reduced to a meek and child-like submission to the requirings of her Heavenly Father. She spent much time in retirement, and her almost constant companion was the Sacred Volume, of which she had before known but little, and she remarked that so great was the change to her mind in reading it, and so wonderfully were its blessed truths opened to her understanding, that every page of it seemed, as it were, illuminated.

Deep were the baptisms of spirit which she passed through, yet, under all, she could rejoice in the Lord and joy in the God of her salvation. The unfailing compassion and love of Him who had so mercifully followed her whilst in a state of rebellion, was the theme on which she peculiarly dwelt; and it was not long ere she felt constrained to prove her gratitude and dedication to her Lord, by publicly testifying to the power of his grace.

On this subject she remarks, "Nature long resisted to give up what was more to me than my natural life. At length I suffered so severely under the pangs of disobedience, that I felt as though if I longer refused I should be wholly

given over to the power of the enemy and utterly lost. Under this conviction my heart was made willing, if ever again favoured with a clear sense of my duty, to yield unto it." Soon after this, in the year 1814, at a Monthly Meeting in Southwark, she was enabled to surrender, and adds, "I could not give way until near the end of the Meeting, when, during the pause, I knelt down, and in broken accents craved ability to acknowledge the mercy which had been vouchsafed through Him, who is the Way, the Truth, and the Life. Sweet peace instantly covered my mind. This step appears to me to involve the greatest of all possible mental reduction, but I reverently believe it was necessary for me, and more perhaps on my own account than on account of others, for without this bond, and the necessary baptisms attending this vocation, I should have been in danger of turning back, and perhaps altogether losing the little spiritual life which has been mercifully raised. Oh Lord, my God! Thou only knowest what were the daily exercises of my mind at this period, and almost ever since, that if still called upon to speak in Thy name, the offerings might be pure and wholly of thy own preparing, that nothing might live in me which does not proceed from the immediate influence of thy Holy Spirit, and that by whatever means, however suffering to nature, the vessel might be purified and fitted for thy use."

She was acknowledged as a minister by Southwark Monthly Meeting in 1818. Her offerings in the ministry were made in much humiliation and brokenness of spirit, and were impressive and reaching to the hearts of many, especially of the youth. These engagements continued, through the residue of her days, to be attended with an evidence that in deep self-abasement and in fervent love to her Lord and Saviour, she was preserved in holy devotedness to His blessed cause, and to Him she ascribed all the praise.

In the year 1821 she communicated to her Monthly Meeting a concern to visit in gospel love the South of France, and was liberated with the unity and sympathy of her friends. She embarked for Calais in the Tenth month, and proceeded to Congenies, where, and among the villages around, she remained twelve months. In allusion to this concern, the prospect of which had been attended with many deep provings, she has left among her memoranda the following remark:—"I had for years an impression, and even before I appeared as a minister, that if I was faithful, I should have to visit some parts of the continent: and at the end of 1819 this prospect was opened upon my mind with much weight and clearness, accompanied with so sweet an evidence of Divine love and mercy, that my whole heart was prostrated."

In the year 1825 she visited Pyrmont, Minden, Switzerland, and the South of France. In 1826 she was united in marriage with our friend John Yeardley, of Barnsley; and in 1827, accompanied by her husband, she visited Germany and Switzerland, remaining through the winter at Geneva. In the years 1833 and 1834 our dear friends were again engaged in religious service in France and Germany, the Waldenses in the Valley of Piedmont, and extending their journey as far as Corfu and Athens, returning to their home, then at Scarborough, in the following year.

After a short residence at Berkhampstead they became in 1846 members of Gracechurch Street Monthly Meeting, in consequence of their removal to Stamford Hill; and in 1848, 1849, and 1850, they were engaged in performing three separate visits to Belgium, the South of France, and various parts of Germany, returning home in the intervals. Many trials and difficulties attended them in these journeys, the continent of Europe being at that time in a very unsettled state; but they were enabled to accomplish these religious visits to the peace of their own minds. During the progress of their last journey Martha Yeardley had a severe illness, and returned home much exhausted. Soon afterwards she was laid upon the bed of languishing, with an apprehension that her day's work was nearly completed. At an early stage of her confinement to her bedroom, and when her mind was perfectly clear and bright, she delighted to dwell with heartfelt gratitude on the retrospect of their late and last journey, and often expressed her great satisfaction in having been enabled to go through this religious service; and to do all that her Lord and Master had put into her heart. "And now" she said "my heart rejoices in God my Saviour. His love and mercy to me are beyond all bounds, and so strong is my faith in Him, that I have scarcely known what it is during the whole of this illness to be troubled with an evil thought." She was constantly dwelling on the joys of Heaven, and she anxiously longed for an union with those purified spirits whom she had loved on earth. Her bodily powers were greatly prostrated, but she possessed her soul in patience, and we believe that to her the language of the Apostle may be applied, "I have fought the good fight. I have finished my course. I have kept the faith. Henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness, which the Lord the Righteous Judge shall give me at that day."

As the proper object of conversation is to receive or communicate correct information, we should naturally suppose that those who engage in it would be more anxious to learn from the wisdom of others, than to display their own. Yet how seldom is this anxiety consistently manifested. When opposite opinions are brought on the tapis, we usually find the parties much more inclined to enforce their own, than to examine or even to listen to sentiments of an opposite character.

Account of a visit paid to the Indians on the frontiers of the State of New York. 1795.

(Continued from page 822)

On the 23d inst. we breakfasted at John Denny's, an Indian tavern, within a few miles of Oneida Castle. Denny told us Col. Pickering, the present secretary at war, had been there last fall, and gave their nation good advice, and urged them to divide their lands into separate farms and raise grain like the white people; that in consequence of this advice, fifty of them had signed a paper, expressive of their desire to have their lands divided in that manner. Denny said he was very desirous of having a farm allotted to him, observing that then he would be encouraged to work and improve it, as he would then be satisfied that the improvements he might make would, after his death, be for the benefit of his children. He also expressed a strong desire that government would make a law totally to prevent their leasing land, as he observed that white people were pressing very much to come on their reservation. We were much pleased with this information from John, and a hope revived that the Oneidas may be prevailed on to turn their attention more to cultivate their land, and consent to a proper division thereof into separate farms. We proceeded on towards Oneida Castle, and being informed that a chief named Scanado was a man of respectability and influence in his nation, we made the best of our way to his house. The old man and his family received us very kindly, but it put us to some inconvenience that none of them could talk English, we, however, soon made them understand that our horses wanted something to eat, and when they were provided with some excellent hay, we made signs of our wants also, which they quickly comprehended, and the old squaw soon began to knead up the dough, and one of the young ones prepared the fire, and hung over it an iron bake oven. The old man handed one of us a pipe, the bowl of which was very neatly made of a smooth stone. In a little time our provision was ready, which appeared to come with so much ancient simplicity, and undisguised hospitality, as rendered it very satisfactory to our minds, and being tolerably cleanly was not ungrateful to our palates. The Indians in general are very dirty, but some of them are decent and clean, which was the case with this family, who had very good milk and butter. We had some acquaintance with an Indian named Jacob Read, who had received a good English education, and we made Scanado understand that we wished him to send for Read, which he did, and we got Jacob to inform old Scanado who we were, and the object of our visit, and that we wished to have an opportunity in the afternoon, at 4 o'clock, with the men and women of their nation, which the old man was pleased with, and soon despatched runners to give notice of the meeting. At 4 o'clock we met at the school-house, where a considerable number was collected of both sexes. They were recommended to stillness, and informed we would then open to them our business. We informed them that we had come from New York, out of love and good will, to pay the Indians a visit, and for which purpose we were appointed by our friends, and that having prepared an address to them in writing, we would read it to them, which being interpreted by Jacob Read, by paragraphs, as one of us delivered it, is as follows:—

To the Oneida Nation.

Brothers.—We are members of a religious society generally termed quakers, who have always been good friends to the Indians, which some of you know by experience, and who have now sent us to pay you a visit. We therefore hope you will let our counsel and advice sink deep into your hearts.

Brothers, Being now on our return from the treaty held at Cayuga, where we had an opportunity of seeing a considerable number of our Indian brethren from many parts, and to whom we gave much good advice, we now feel it in our hearts to stop a while to see and talk with our brothers of the Oneida tribe.

Brothers, We have come a great way, and left our wives and children on purpose to visit our Indian brothers, and to inquire into their situation and circumstances, and as we feel much love towards them, and very desirous of doing them good, so we hope they will open their ears, and attend to what we may say.

Brothers, As the great Spirit, whom you and we profess to believe in, and who knows our thoughts, and sees all our actions, requires all to love and fear him, so we feel very desirous that our brothers, the Indians, may endeavour in all their conduct to please the great Spirit, who loves those that are good, and when they die will admit them into his holy presence, where they will be for ever happy.

Brothers, We have been made very sorrowful since we have been in your country, to find how exceedingly you give way to that bad practice of drinking rum, which always did and always will prove very hurtful and destructive to poor Indians; for by it you get drunk, and then wicked white men take advantage of you, in order to cheat and otherwise injure you. Seeing, therefore, it is a great evil, and very displeasing to the Great Spirit, let us entreat you to become sober, and when bad people endeavour to persuade you to drink that pernicious liquor, we hope you will remember our words and refuse it, telling them it is not good for you to drink rum.

Brothers, As we have heard more favourable accounts of the Oneida Indians than of some other tribes, so we feel a little encouraged, that if they will entirely refrain from rum, become more industrious, and pay greater attention to the improvement of their lands, they might in time become a good example to their neighbours, the Onandagoes, and other tribes.

Brothers, We are sorry that so fine a country as you possess, and which is capable of much improvement, should be so much neglected. We therefore think it our duty, as we love the Indians and wish to do you good, to press upon you the necessity of working more on the ground, and to depend less on hunting and fishing, which at best affords you but a precarious subsistence. We believe you would find great advantage by having your land divided into distinct farms, that so every family might have their own part to work and improve.

Brothers, We are glad to hear you pay some attention to the education of your children, and that a school is kept up amongst you, in which good work we hope you will persevere; but in vain are your attempts to grow better, and become a more respectable nation, unless you do avoid drinking rum.

Brothers, Although we could say a great deal more to you, if we were to open our whole hearts, and speak all we feel for you, yet we wish not to say too much to you at one time. And, therefore, recommend to you to put in practice the advice and counsel now given to you, which under the influence of the Great Spirit will promote your present and everlasting welfare. Farewell.

A few minutes silence ensued after we had done, when Scanado rose, and addressed us in a speech of some length, but our interpreter was not qualified to interpret it, any farther than that Scanado returned us many thanks for our good counsel, and that they would strive to follow it. We enjoyed some satisfaction from the solemn solid manner in which Scanado delivered himself, being convinced by it, and the serious and still behaviour of many of the Indians present, that they received our communications favourably, and we were comforted with a belief, that some serious impressions might be made on the minds of several of them.

After our meeting was finished, we returned to the house of our hospitable host, where we agreed to stay that night. Near bed time we began to look about and consider where we should lay our heads, and seeing no preparation for us, we concluded to take our blankets and bed-gowns and retire to the stable, and lodge in the hay-loft. But when the old woman found out where we proposed going, she opened a door and showed us into a back apartment, very much resembling a smoke-house, with an earthen floor, &c., in which our blankets were spread, to which she added some others which belonged to the family. We were induced to prefer staying to the other mode of lodging, both because we supposed it would please our host and hostess better, and because we conceived we should be more immediately under the protection of Scanado, as we were in an Indian settlement and many miles remote from any white inhabitants. Being very tired and fatigued. we soon forgot the indulgence of a more convenient shelter, and enjoyed very comfortably a good night's sleep.

Among this nation we found a white man and son, who were blacksmiths, and kindly placed here, with a shop and tools, by the President of the United States, for the accommodation of the Indians, which must be exceedingly useful to them. We also met here a white man who professed to be a carpenter, and was building a snug convenient house for Scanado. This man informed us that the nation had received $4,500 dollars from the United States about four weeks before, and that the Indians had been since much intoxicated. He said that the traders in the neighbourhood had got all the money for rum, except from some few of the more sober chiefs, and that Scanado had kept his share, being three hundred dollars, with which he was building a house. This man also told us that he had been sent there by government as a farmer, in order to work with and instruct the Indians in farming, for which the United States was to pay him one hundred dollars per annum: that he only had remained with them a few weeks, when the person who first engaged him for government told him that he must quit the Indians and come work on his farm, about twenty miles distant, where he had been ever since, which he said had displeased the Indians very much.

We took an affectionate leave of our kind host and family and rode to Stockbridge, where we breakfasted with Captain Hendricks at his wigwam. Having seen him the day before at Oneida, we agreed with him to get the Indians of Stockbridge assembled together at 9 o'clock this morning, which arrangement he told us he had made. After breakfast we went with Hendricks to see our friend Serjeant, and he accompanying us, we went to take a view of a saw-mill that was building for the Indians, with which we were pleased, as also with the prospect of their shortly expecting to build a grist mill. On finding they were rather short of money to go forward with building the mill, owing in some measure to their annuity from Congress not having yet reached them, we agreed, with a view to encourage their undertakings, to make them a present of twenty-five dollars and to loan them fifty more.

A considerable number of men and women being gathered at the school-house, we met them accompanied by the missionary, and after a few minutes quiet, we communicated to them the object of our visit, and such advice and counsel as appeared to us pertinent to their situation, and as much religious labour hath been bestowed upon them, we thought it right not merely to address them as men, but as professors of christianity. Our communication was interpreted by sentences, as we delivered them, by their chief, Capt. Hendricks. Great quiet and propriety of behaviour were observed during our communication, the women in particular seemed to sit still and very

solid, their countenances bespeaking a good and pious disposition of mind. Having finished very fully delivering our sentiments to them, the missionary told us that the Indians would want to confer together, in order to make us a reply, and proposed for us to walk over to his house, and the Indians would send for us when they were ready. On our going over to the missionary's house, he told us he believed our advice would be of service to them, and with much anxiety wished it might have a good effect. We believe he has the welfare of this nation much at heart, and trust that his being with them arises in some measure from religious motives.

(To be continued.)

ACKWORTH SCHOOL GENERAL MEETING.

Excepting the Yearly Meeting, there is scarcely any occasion which draws together so large a number of the Society of Friends from distant parts of the country as Ackworth General Meeting. It is one of those meetings, which, in many of their characters, appear to be peculiar to our Society. The readers of *The Friend*, are for the most part familiar with these gatherings, and therefore, they would hardly pardon a digression into a general description of them; but it is often the case that our very familiarity with an object or scene obscures our full perception of all its real characteristics and points of interest. We have often longed, whilst looking on a beautiful landscape familiar to our gaze from childhood, that by some magic power, we might be able for a moment to look upon it with a new pair of eyes, and to seize upon every beauty with the same readiness and zest which we experienced in first beholding the snowy mountains and blue lakes of a foreign land. And in the same way, we have sometimes wished that for a time we could divest ourselves of our past memories, associations, and prejudices, and see what is going on, on such occasions as the Ackworth meeting, entirely *ab extra*. Perhaps there is scarcely any man's mind, so rarely constituted, as to enable him to accomplish this removal of his point of observation with any completeness; at all events, we cannot claim this power as our own, and not having any uninitiated friend at our elbow to tell us how everything appeared to him, we were obliged to make our observations at the last General Meeting as best we could.

The business of the Meeting commenced on Fourth-day, the 7th of Seventh month, but we arrived on the previous evening, having to travel a considerable distance by railway. The weather was remarkably fine, and indeed, rather too warm for comfort in the railway carriages, so that we were glad to exchange them for the open conveyance which took us from the station to the village of Ackworth. As we drew near to the school, we were reminded of the occasion of our visit by meeting Friends here and there on the road; sometimes a pair walking arm in arm, whom one would guess to be old Ackworth schoolfellows, perhaps renewing a nearly extinct acquaintanceship, and talking over those childish associations which seem to linger the longest and most fondly of any in our memories. Having secured our lodging at the inn (which by the by is only done by favor or forethought at these times), we were at liberty to make a round of general observation. Friends were arriving by various conveyances from the neighboring stations; for Ackworth, whether happily or not, happens to be in the midst of a net-work of railways, though not traversed by a single line; and we even doubt if any steam-whistle comes sufficiently within hearing, to remind the good people of the place of the busy world near which they are so quietly living. We naturally strolled towards the school, and on entering its precincts felt that we were treading on classic ground. Ackworth has become connected in many minds with a thousand recollections, and certainly can never be forgotten in the history of the Society of Friends. Every year adds to its interest, inasmuch as it increases the circle of its associations. In mixing with members of our Society, and especially at the General Meeting, we have frequently met with old Ackworth scholars, and though they point out many improvements which have taken place since their day, and will reflect a little upon some of the rules and regulations of ancient times, yet they mostly speak of their *alma mater* with a certain unaffected respect, which tells more than the most elaborate eulogies.

On Fourth-day morning, we breakfasted at the inn with a large party, and exchanged many a pleasant word with old friends and new. At ten o'clock the meeting for worship commences, and as the hour approached, the groups of Friends began gradually to thicken in the yard and colonnade in front of the school premises, but within a very few minutes after that time we were all seated in the meeting house, which, to our mind, presented a very striking and interesting sight. The meeting-house has been recently built, and is admirably adapted to the purpose. The children occupy the centre of the house, and the general congregation the side seats and galleries. Whether regarded as an expression of the Christian concern of the Society for its young members, or as a practical acknowledgment that without the divine blessing our best works cannot prosper, this meeting seems to possess a peculiar significance and interest. Many communications in the ministry were addressed to the assembly, having frequently, of course, especial reference to its peculiar character. We can hardly suppose that there was a single one amongst the young company which filled the centre seats, who was not in some degree impressed with the solemnity of the occasion, and the responsibility arising from the reception of such care and oversight at the hands of the church. And should

any of these hereafter wander from the paths of grace and virtue, we think it scarcely possible that they can ever shake off all remembrance of these early blessings.

The meeting ended, we sat down to begin the business part of the General Meeting. The women Friends were detained a short time to receive their instructions, and after they had withdrawn, the names of representatives were called over by the clerk. The Committee for examining the boys in their various studies was afterwards appointed, consisting of nearly all the Friends present, whose names were parcelled out in lists, corresponding with the different classes in the school, exclusive of the tenth or highest class, which is reserved for the joint examination of all the sub-committees, on Fifth-day morning. On the minute of the last meeting being read, referring to the question of introducing the French and German languages into the school, and intimating that it was not intended to do so at present, a Friend from one of the side seats added, very emphatically, "which I deeply regret:" and said that he thought if every person present had experienced the inconvenience which he had recently felt during a few weeks' journey on the Continent, from the want of that knowledge of the French language which he might have acquired at Ackworth, there would not be a dissentient voice in the whole meeting. This remark opened up some discussion. The arguments of our travelling Ackworth scholar were answered, and we think with some force, by another Friend, who preferred the Latin language (now taught to some extent) as a mental exercise, and who doubted whether any considerable progress could properly be made in the continental languages at Ackworth, unless the children remained a year or two longer at school then they now do. During the sitting, after some discussion, the Country Committee were requested to consider the propriety of furnishing to the Society at large a more direct and detailed report of the result of the General Meetings at Ackworth than is now done.

At about two o'clock we dined at the large table d'hôte, which is provided at the school, and then made the best of our way to the class room, in which our Sub-Committee was to meet. It was amusing to observe the perplexity in which we found our friends wandering about through the passages, and staircases, and playsheds, in the endeavor to find their proper spheres of action. Some had pressed into their service as guides, the first boys they could find, and were prosperously threading their way with hopeful faces; others in less fortunate circumstances were nearly reduced to despair, having either forgotten the number of their classes, and of their class rooms, or hopelessly confounded the two. We were too busy ever to learn the ultimate fate of some of these unfortunate beings. For ourselves we succeeded in gaining our right place after a little topographical study. The class which we had to examine was ranged in order before us, and the name, age, residence, &c., of each boy having been read, we began our work. Within three short hours, we were expected to examine the class in Reading, Spelling, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, History, Geography, Definitions, Derivations, General Knowledge, and we think something else; really almost an unreasonable task. However, we went on bravely, and were not dissatisfied with the performance of our pupils, who made a very creditable appearance in most of these branches. Their behaviour too was most exemplary, and told much in favour of the moral discipline to which they are subjected. We congratulate the teachers and officers in this school, upon their success in breaking down those rude and disorderly habits, which prevail in some scholastic establishments, much to the detriment and annoyance of all concerned.

Our business of examination for the afternoon ended about six o'clock, and after an interval devoted to "the cup which cheers but not inebriates," the remainder of the evening was chiefly occupied with the meetings of the Provident Society, and of the First-day School Association. The evening was as fair as it is often our lot to see in England; and all business being over, we ended our day's work with a quiet stroll through the village, revolving and moralizing upon the events of the day.

The next morning we were summoned to our work again at seven o'clock, when the examination in the Scriptures was proceeded with, in the separate classes. Our committee-men did not all make their appearance at this early hour, so we were fain to apply ourselves to our task with what strength we had. The boys answered our various questions with much propriety, and we had reason to believe that great pains have been taken in this most important branch of education. If we might be allowed a passing remark, we should like to direct the attention of the managers of this and of our other public schools to the subject of that more enlarged and comprehensive study of the Sacred Volume, which includes the consideration of the Evidences of Christianity as a Revelation from God, and those copious illustrations of the inspired text, which are borrowed from history, and the researches of learned men into the languages and manners of ancient times, as one of deep interest and importance to every human being.

At nine o'clock, the examination of the tenth class, by the joint sub-committees, began in the Meeting House. About twenty lads, forming this class, were seated in the ministers' gallery, and their examiners, (who now really made a formidable body, being strengthened by a number of women Friends, as spectators) occupied the body of the house. A number of printed questions had been previously prepared by the superintendent and some other Friends, to which written answers had been drawn up by the boys,

they not being allowed the use of any books of reference whilst doing so. Selections from these answers were read to the meeting, generally doing much credit to the boys and their teacher. We have never been disposed to place any great reliance upon these public examinations, as *accurate tests* of the attainments of the pupils in any schools, although we think they are attended with many advantages, and in the present instance, it is but fair to say, that some of the questions were upon subjects which had not formed a part of the regular routine of study, the framers of them having apparently made it their object to bring out the thinking powers of the boys, in applying and arranging what they had learnt in or out of school. The reading of these written answers was varied by occasional *viva voce* interrogation by several Friends, which elicited a considerable amount of knowledge on various historical and scientific subjects. The Scripture examination followed, conducted chiefly by the teacher, and gave much satisfaction to Friends, and then before leaving, the boys were affectionately addressed by a Friend, who expressed his warm interest in them, and his desires for their preservation from evil, especially alluding to those who were likely to leave the school at the approaching vacation. The lads were then dismissed, and the General Examining Committee prepared their report for presentation to the General Meeting, which again assembled at half past three o'clock. After the reception of this report in the General Meeting, a Friend rose, and expressed his fear that sufficient attention was not given to instruct the children in the early history of the Society of Friends, and to point out the fortitude with which, amidst persecutions and sufferings, they stood fast by their Christian testimonies. In this view he was supported by one or two other individuals; but after some explanation from the teachers, as to the course of reading followed out on these subjects, and some remarks from Friends who had been engaged in the examining Committees, the Meeting appeared to be satisfied with the care which is given to the matter, at the same time the desire was expressed that its importance might be constantly borne in mind. A Friend who is actively engaged on the School Committee, afterwards added that it had long been his conviction, that to understand properly the early history of our Society, it was necessary that some acquaintance should be made with the civil, political, and religious history of the period in which it sprang up, and he was not without a hope, that at no distant time the history of the 17th century, so important in a religious as well as in a political point of view, might be introduced at Ackworth, in connection with that of our Society. During this sitting, a question was put to the superintendent, as to the general condition in which he now found the education of the children on admission into the School, compared with his experience when he first undertook the office (we think seventeen or eighteen years ago,) his reply was to the effect that a marked improvement had taken place, and that the instances of very great ignorance are much fewer, than they used to be. The report from the women's meeting was received and read in the presence of both men and women Friends, the latter being called in at this period. It was of a favourable character, both as to the education of the girls, and the domestic arrangements of the institution.

The business being concluded, the children were admitted to their seats, and a solemn meeting for worship formed the appropriate finish to our collective proceedings.

We did not leave Ackworth until the morning of the Sixth-day, and before doing so, we took the opportunity of making a survey of the improvements which have been so wisely made on the girls' side. It will be remembered that some time ago the boys' wing was raised, and much better accommodation thus afforded in the various class-rooms, &c., which has been followed by the most happy results; the officers of the school even attributing some part of the improvement which has been noticed in the moral aspect of the school, to the removal of the physical inconvenience and discomfort to which they were previously subjected. A subscription was subsequently raised, which has enabled the Committee to make very material improvements in the girls' wing, and left a surplus, which has been appropriated towards defraying the expense of providing a good supply of water for the establishment. The estimated expense of these water-works is about £1000. A supply of water, apparently inexhaustible, has been obtained by boring to a considerable depth. The water is pumped by a steam engine into a large iron cistern, placed at the top of the main building, whence pipes convey it to all parts of the premises.—*London Friend.*

CHILDREN OF PRISONS.

When I was in Berlin, I went into the public prison, and visited every part of the establishment. At last I was introduced to a very large hall, which was full of children, with their books and teachers, and having the appearance of a Prussian school-room. "What!" said I, "is it possible that all these children are imprisoned here for crime?" "Oh no," said my conductor, smiling at my simplicity; "but if a parent is imprisoned for crime, and on that account his children are left destitute of the means of education, and are liable to grow up in ignorance and crime, the government places them here, and maintains and educates them for useful employment." This was a new idea to me. I know not that it has ever been suggested in the United States; but surely it is the duty of government, as well as its highest interest, when a man is paying the penalties of his crime in a public prison, to see that his unoffending child-

ren are not left to suffer and inherit their father's vices. Surely it would be better for the child, and cheaper as well as better for the State. Let it not be supposed that a man will go to prison for the sake of having his children taken care of, for those who go to prison, usually have little regard for their children. If they had, discipline like that of the Berlin prison would soon sicken them of such a bargain.—*Professor Stowe.*

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

PHILADELPHIA, NINTH MONTH 18, 1852.

With the present number the Editor of Friends' Review enters upon the sixth year of his editorial labour; with no light or transient conviction of the toil and responsibility inseparably connected with the undertaking. The remark which has been made in regard to the works of men of genius, that they seldom find themselves able to satisfy their own expectations, may be justly applied to those who, with a conscientious appreciation of their duty, undertake the management of a periodical publication. The author who projects a work of science or imagination, may readily prepare for himself a standard, almost, if not altogether, perfect. But when he comes to fill up the outline which he had framed, difficulties arise which had not been anticipated. So the Editor of a religious, literary, and miscellaneous periodical, in tracing prospectively the scene and scope of his future labours, may determine to fill his pages with original matter, or with selections from the exhaustless stores of ancient and modern literature, calculated to improve the taste, to enlarge the understanding, and to stimulate the virtue of his readers. But, as the poet remarks:

> "There is a pleasure in poetic pains,
> Which none but poets know."

So there are toils and difficulties in the management of a periodical, which is intended, so far as its influence extends, to improve the morals and religion of the community, which can be known only to those who have tried the arduous experiment. As the readers are necessarily of various tastes, and of almost every variety of pursuit and attainment, the matter which to some of them may be interesting and instructive, and even rather profound, may to others appear familiar as household words, and unworthy of a place in such a journal.

With regard to the manner in which the labours of the Editor of the Review may hereafter be performed, there is little to be added to what has appeared in our former volumes. While the concerns of our own Religious Society, as far as they fall within the scope of a public paper, may be expected to claim a prominent position, the great interests of the general community must be kept steadily in view.

It was remarked, in the prospectus to our first volume, that "among the evils which disgrace our age and nation, and retard the progress of civilization, there are none of greater magnitude than the twin progeny of barbarous ages, slavery and war." On both these subjects, the readers of the Review, and especially those belonging to the Society of Friends, are supposed to be substantially agreed. It might therefore be imagined that facts and arguments, illustrative of the folly and iniquity of slavery or war, were thrown away, if presented in the pages of the Review. It is, however, to be remembered, that a new generation is continually rising, to fill the places of those who are sliding off the stage of action; and that the opinions which are to govern the movements of this rising class, will be moulded, in considerable degree, by the books which they read, and that among these the floating periodicals of the day cannot fail to exercise an influence.

Though, happily, both in this country and in western Europe, the sound of war is heard only at a distance; yet the spirit of war is manifestly displayed on both sides of the Atlantic, and furnishes unquestionable evidence that there is much labour yet to be performed by the advocates of universal peace, before the day, so graphically described by the evangelical prophet, shall spread its light over our benighted world. That this day has dawned, and that its light is spreading, can hardly be doubted, but it is equally clear that many causes are at work to retard its progress, and to obscure its lustre. And perhaps these causes have not, in all cases, left all the readers of the Review entirely unscathed.

The other prominent evil alluded to is, unquestionably, the great stigma of our age and country. While the nations of Europe, once deeply involved in the guilt and odium of slavery and the slave-trade, have been gradually withdrawing their protection from both, this "opprobrium of infidel powers" has found an asylum in the western world. Even in the United States, professedly the most free and enlightened on the globe, a large share of the political and mercantile influence of the nation is employed in its support. Not only has mercantile avidity been stimulated, but even the sacred cause of religion has been invoked, in defence of a system which the common sense of mankind, where the voice of interest has been hushed, has agreed to condemn; and which could not possibly originate in any other than a barbarous or semi-barbarous age.

Although on this subject there has long been,

and continues to be, much undue excitement, which the Editor would be unwilling to increase or partake, he must be permitted to regard this evil, and the most effective mode of its removal, as proper objects of the Review. This subject, however calculated to excite the passions, is most successfully treated when discussed under the influence of a mild and Christian spirit. And in such spirit the Editor trusts it has been discussed in this periodical.

Finally, it may be remarked, that born and nurtured in the Society of Friends, and having his most intimate associations through life chiefly within their community, and having at an early period embraced the doctrines of Fox, Barclay, and Penn, from conviction as well as education, the Editor has laboured not only to exclude from his pages every thing likely to bring those doctrines, or the practice to which they lead, into discredit, but, as occasions have presented, to enforce and recommend them. Firmly believing that the doctrines promulgated by our primitive Friends, and the practice which they inculcated, were essentially those of the Gospel, as proclaimed during the first and purest age of the Christian Church, and that our Society has been, and, if faithful to our principles, must continue to be, pioneers in the great work of evangelizing and civilizing the world; and recognizing in the salutary discipline established by our early Friends, a hedge not to be broken without imminent danger and serious injury to the cause of religion, gladly would the Editor render this periodical the humble instrument of promoting the unity and harmony once so conspicuous among us, and on which our efficiency greatly depends.

By a letter to a Friend in this country, dated the early part of last month, we are informed that JOHN YEARDLEY was then prosecuting his religious labours at or near Stavanger, in Norway. He has had a number of large and interesting meetings, in divers places; and found many pious and valuable persons among those people. Those professing with Friends appear to be well established in our Christian profession. Peter Bedford, companion to J. Yeardly, had been seriously injured by a fall from a cariole, but was so far recovered as to pursue his travels. Their prospect was to proceed, in a short time, towards Germany.

OHIO YEARLY MEETING.—In consequence of the kindness of some of our friends, who were present, we are enabled to present to the readers of the Review a general account of the proceedings of that body, at its recent session. And it is with sincere regret that, in furnishing such notice of those proceedings as our readers have a right to expect, the Editor is compelled to exhibit such evidence of division in sentiment and feeling. But these things are not done in a corner; and the duty of a journalist demands a relation of facts, as they arise, without disguise or palliation.

Of the meeting of Ministers and Elders, which convened on Seventh-day, the 4th inst., our correspondents have furnished no specific information.

The Yearly Meeting began on Second-day, the 6th instant, when, after calling the representatives, all of whom, except three or four, were present, minutes or certificates of ministers, and their companions, in attendance from other Yearly Meetings were read, viz: George and Miriam Carter, Daniel Wood, Enos Prey, Andrew Tomlinson, and Mary S. Watkins, from Indiana; Daniel Barker, from North Carolina; Elizabeth Evans and Hannah Rhoads, from Philadelphia; and Anne Adams, from New York. Minutes for John W. Tatum of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting, and Johnson Brewer of Canada West, were read at a subsequent sitting. Two Friends from New England, viz: Lindley M. Hoag and Hannah G. Sawyer, being present with minutes, the question whether they should be read was raised, and, after some discussion, postponed until the correspondence with New England Yearly Meeting should come under consideration.

The general Epistle from London, and those in manuscript from London and Dublin, were then read. A proposal was made, that as their practice formerly was to commence the reading of the American Epistles with the one from New England, that course should then be adopted. A large number of Friends expressed themselves, calmly and decidedly, in favour of reading the New England epistle, and resuming the correspondence with that meeting; declaring their belief that the discontinuance of that correspondence had been a principal cause of the difficulties then existing among them. A protracted discussion ensued, which, though generally conducted in a decorous manner, included some pointed allusions to disorders which have appeared within Ohio Yearly Meeting, and which were considered as fruits of the separation of feeling, and opposition of judgment, in relation to this subject. The meeting at length adjourned to 11 o'clock of the following day.

On Third-day, the 7th, when the meeting convened, one of the representatives reported that they had not been able to agree upon Friends to offer to the meeting as Clerk and assistant. This report opened the way to some observations of a personal character, in the course of which the clerk stated that he never had considered, and he did not then

consider, the smaller body in New England as a regularly constituted Yearly Meeting of Friends. The acting clerk, Benjamin Hoyle, at length made a minute, continuing himself and William S. Bates as clerk and assistant.

The usual proceeding, the reading of the queries and the answers thereto, was then gone into. After which the meeting adjourned to ten o'clock of the succeeding day.

On Fourth-day, the 8th, a proposition was received from Stillwater Quarter, for the establishment of a new Quarterly Meeting, to be composed of some of the Monthly Meetings now within its limits, which was referred to a committee, who are directed to visit the Monthly Meetings and report their judgment next year.

The epistles from the Yearly Meetings of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Indiana, were read, and a committee separated to essay replies. The epistle from North Carolina had not come to hand.

The question was then brought before the meeting, what disposition should be made of the communication from the united committee of the five Yearly Meetings, which convened last year at Baltimore. Committees from Indiana and Baltimore Yearly Meetings, with minutes charging them with the presentation of this document, were present. But, after several hours had been allowed to the discussion, and a wide range of observation indulged, the reading of the report was declined; yet the minutes of the Friends who presented the document, were read, and treated with respect.

On Fifth-day a meeting for worship was held in the morning. In the afternoon the reports of several committees were read; that in relation to the Boarding School showed an attendance of sixty pupils during the winter, and thirty during the summer term.

The filling of vacancies in the Meeting for Sufferings, occasioned by the death of some of their members, coming up in last year's minutes, the subject was referred to the attention of the meeting next year.

On Sixth-day the epistles to the other Yearly Meetings with which a correspondence is maintained, were read and adopted; after which the meeting concluded, about the middle of the day.

We understand that, in the women's meeting, the certificate of Hannah G. Sawyer was read, and the correspondence with New England Yearly Meeting continued as usual.

Died,—On the 27th of Seventh month last, Miriam, daughter of William H. Morgan, in the 18th year of her age; a member of Lost Creek Monthly Meeting, Tennessee. This dear young Friend was enabled to bear, as she expressed, a living testimony to the redeeming mercy of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ.

Died,—On the 9th inst., in Bendersville, Adams county, Pa., Mary Wilson, a member of the late Monallen Monthly Meeting, aged nearly 72 years.

HAVERFORD SCHOOL.

The Winter Term will commence on Fourth-day, the 13th of Tenth month next.

Applications for admission, stating the age of the applicant, and whether a member of the Society of Friends, may be addressed to

Charles Yarnall,
Secretary of the Board of Managers,
No. 39 High Street, Philada.

Eighth month 2d, 1852.—tf.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

The full report of the meeting at Albany, in August, 1851, has just been issued. It is published by the liberality of the citizens of Albany, and contains much valuable and interesting scientific information. The list of members comprises the names most celebrated for philosophical attainment in America.

A great part of the work is, of course, only intended for those who are engaged in pursuits of a scientific character; but at the same time there is much that is of interest to the general reader. A few of the more recent discoveries are condensed below:

Mechanics.—A paper by Lieut. Hunt, of the U. S. Engineers, suggests the "use of air as a medium for conveying mechanical power." Force communicated at one end to air confined in a tube, will be, by its elasticity, transmitted to the other. Hence, by means of such a tube, water power could be made available at the distance of several miles, when it would be inconvenient or impossible to employ it at the fall itself. It is proposed in this way to distribute the water power of the Genesee river throughout the city of Rochester.

Optics.—Prof. Loomis, of New York, explained the "Apparent motion of red and green figures of worsted," with which all ladies who work in worsted are familiar. An impression made upon the eye by an object, lasts for one-eighth of a second. When a bright coloured figure is agitated before the eye, it makes an impression on a portion of the eye larger than that caused by the figure at rest. Thus, a green figure on a red ground, being agitated, the red seems to overlap the green, and the green to overlap the red. But green and red are *complementary* colours, that is, when combined they produce white. Instead, therefore, of the hazy appearance which would be produced by two colours not complementary, they apparently surround the central figure with a light space, and hence a prominence and distinctness is given to its motion.

THERMOTICS.—A communication from Prof. Horsford, of Harvard, states that the Bunker Hill Monument swings backwards and forwards like a pendulum, every day! By an apparatus, which it is unnecessary to describe, it has been ascertained that there is a *very slight, but perceptible, movement*, in the morning, to the westward; at noon to the northward, and in the evening to the east. It is caused by the unequal expansion of the sides of the monument by the heat of the sun. What confirms it is, that a shower suddenly cooling one side, also produces a movement.

ASTRONOMY.—Prof. Peirce was inclined to believe that the "Inner Ring of Saturn" was no ring at all, but an appearance produced by a peculiar state of Saturn's atmosphere.

The "Foucault Experiment," in which the rotation of the earth every twenty-four hours is proved by the motion of a pendulum over a graduated circle, was reported by Profs. Caswell and Norton to have been tried at the railroad depot at Providence, as well as at the Bunker Hill Monument, with success, and results in accordance with the generally received theory arrived at.

METEOROLOGY.—A paper by Prof. Loomis, of New York, on the "Distribution of rain for the month of September," proves, by accurate calculations and measurements of the quantity of rain that has fallen during different months, for several years, that the popular belief in an Equinoctial Storm, on or about the 21st, is without foundation in fact.

A communication on "Clouds," by Lieut. Maury, of the National Observatory, alludes to another important office of clouds, besides that of dispensing rain and snow, viz: mitigating the extremes of heat and cold, by interposing at one time between the sun and the earth, and at another, covering the earth as with a mantle, and keeping it warm by preventing radiation; facts which may be tested every hot summer day, and every clear frosty night. He then states that a ring of clouds encircles the earth at the equator, almost continually, which protects the tropical regions, and by its movements gives a tone to the atmospherical circulation of the world.

Prof. Guyot, of Cambridge, stated that there had been fifty places of observation established in America for keeping a record of the phase of the moon, the barometer, the thermometer, the rain guage, the direction and force of the wind, the state of the clouds, the plants in flower, the migratory birds first seen, &c., from which important information may be hoped in regard to climate, its effects and causes.

Prof. O. W. Morris, of the Deaf and Dumb Institution, N. Y., proved, by measurement, that nearly one-fifth more rain fell upon the surface of the ground than upon the roof of the Institute, seventy-one feet above it.

CHEMISTRY.—An analysis of the cucumber, by Prof. Salisbury, of Albany, shows that ninety-seven one-hundredths of the fruit is water! This is more than the watermelon, which contains ninety-four parts. The muskmelon contains ninety.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.—Another fact stated by Lieut. Maury, is that the coral insects have built up the Bahama Banks and the Florida Reefs. It is not impossible that in time they might thus connect Cuba with Florida and Yucatan. But annexation is a long way off, if we wait for that.

NATURAL HISTORY.—Dr. Burnett, of Boston, after describing the subterranean existence of the seventeen years locust, and its short life in the upper air at the end of that period, states that their number does not at all increase at each successive return. So many are destroyed, that out of five hundred eggs, on an average, only two insects come to maturity.

PHYSIOLOGY.—Prof. Salisbury finds by experiments that the poison of the rattlesnake will produce the death of plants, as of animals, though it requires a much longer time, on account of the slower circulation.

Prof. Alexander, of Princeton, pointed out the striking analogy between the senses of sight and touch, in regard to the duration of impressions. Whirl a lighted stick rapidly, and it produces the appearance of a burning circle. So a square bar, revolved rapidly, will appear to the fingers a round file—central sections of the cylinder, cone and sphere will appear like the whole solid. Two plates of metal, one hot and the other cold, revolving rapidly, produce to the touch a sensation of an intermediate temperature.

ETHNOLOGY.—A paper by Dr. Le Conte, of Philadelphia, on the "Distinctive character of the California Indians," traces the Aztec, the Oregon, and indeed all the tribes west of the Rocky Mountains, to a common origin, though a different one from the Atlantic tribes.—*Albany Evening Journal.*

ON WORKS OF AMUSEMENT,

Addressed to his pupils, by the late DR. ARNOLD, *of Rugby.*

The late Dr. Arnold of Rugby, well known as a teacher of superior order, was sedulously concerned for the welfare of youth. He considered, that there was, perhaps, nothing that tended so powerfully to counteract every effort for their improvement, as the indulgence of a taste for reading works of amusement, especially such as excite the imagination, and stimulate the passions, but which, at the same time, effectually divert the mind from the pursuit of those studies that enlighten the understanding, correct the judgment, and amend the heart. In tracing some of the causes of that lightness and frivolity of character, and that disinclination for the exercise of the reflective powers, so lamentably common in the

present day, he says: "One cause I do find, which is certainly capable of producing such a result; a cause undoubtedly in existence now, and as certainly not in existence a few years back; nor can I trace any other beside this, which appears likely to have produced the same effect. This cause consists in the number, and character, and cheapness, and peculiar mode of publication, of the works of amusement of the present day. In all these respects the change is great, and extremely recent. The works of amusement published only a few years since, were comparatively few in number; they were less exciting, and therefore less attractive; they were dearer, and therefore less accessible; and not being published periodically, they did not occupy the mind for so long a time, nor keep alive so constant an expectation; nor by thus dwelling upon the mind, and distilling themselves into it, as it were drop by drop, did they possess it so largely, coloring even, in many instances, its very language, and affording frequent matter for consideration. The evil of all these circumstances is actually enormous. The mass of human minds, and much more of the minds of young persons, have no great appetite for intellectual exercise; but they have some, which, by careful treatment, may be strengthened and increased. But here, to this weak and delicate appetite, is presented an abundance of the most stimulating and least nourishing food. It snatches it greedily, and is not only satisfied, but actually conceives a distaste for any thing more simple and more wholesome. That curiosity, which is wisely given us to lead us on to knowledge, finds its full gratification in the details of an exciting and protracted story; and then lies down as it were gorged and goes to sleep. Other faculties claim their turn and have it. We know that in youth, the healthy body and lively spirits require exercise; and in this they may and ought to be indulged; but the time and interest which remain over, when the body has had its enjoyment, and the mind desires its share, have been already wasted and exhausted upon things utterly unprofitable; so that the mind goes to its work hurried and languidly, and feels it to be no more than a burden. The mere lessons may be learnt from a sense of duty; but that freshness of power which, in young persons of ability, would fasten eagerly upon some one portion or other of the wide field of knowledge, and then expatiate, drinking in health and strength to the mind, as surely as the natural exercise of the body gives to it bodily vigor; that is tired prematurely, perverted and corrupted; and all the knowledge which else it might so covet, it now seems a wearying effort to attain.

"Great and grievous as is the evil, it is peculiarly hard to find a remedy for it. If the books to which I have been alluding were books of downright wickedness, we might destroy them whenever we found them; we might forbid their open circulation; we might conjure you to shun them as you would any other clear sin, whether of word or deed. But they are not wicked books for the most part; they are of that class which cannot be actually prohibited; nor can it be pretended that there is a sin in reading them. They are not the more wicked for being published so cheap, and at regular intervals; but yet these two circumstances make them so peculiarly injurious. All that can be done is to point out the evil; that it is real and serious I am very sure, and its effects are most deplorable on minds of the fairest promise; but the remedy of it rests with yourselves, or rather with each of you individually, so far as he himself is concerned. That an unnatural and constant excitement of the mind is most injurious, there is no doubt; that excitement involves a consequent weakness, is a law of our nature, than which none is surer; that the debility of mind thus produced is, and must be, adverse to quiet study and thought—to that reflection which alone is wisdom, is also clear in itself, and proved too largely by experience, and that, without reflection, there can be no spiritual understanding; and therefore childishness and unthoughtfulness cannot be light evils.

"Whatever is to us an hindrance in the way of our intellectual, and moral, and spiritual improvement, that is in our case a positive sin."

MINNESOTA SALT REGION.

Probably there is not a richer salt region on the face of the earth than the one in Minnesota. The territory is generally supposed to be valuable for its agricultural resources alone; nothing, however, can be more erroneous. True, its natural agricultural wealth is probably second to none in the Mississippi valley, but its mineral wealth is not less extensive and valuable.

Among the latter its salt stands pre-eminent. The region lies between forty-seven and forty-nine degrees north latitude, and ninety-seven and ninety-nine degrees west longitude. Its exact locality was ascertained and defined by an expedition sent out from fort Snelling, by Major Long, in 1822-3. The same Major Long who afterwards was commander of the expedition across the Rocky Mountains, to explore the Columbia river and Oregon Territory, known as "Long's expedition." A description of that salt region, together with its locality, will be found in the Topographical Department at Washington.

Our first information of that salt region was from a soldier in the expedition. He says that they had been travelling for several days over a vast rolling plain, with no trees or water; the troops and horses were almost famished with thirst, when they came suddenly upon the shore of a beautiful lake about half a mile in diameter, sunk down deep in the plain. It resembles more a vast sink hole. From the height above the waters a vast snow bank appeared to line its

shore, but upon examination, it proved to be an encrustation of salt as pure and as white is snow. The waters of the lake were like the strongest brine. So strong was it, that one bathing in it, upon coming out, in a few minutes would be covered with the white crystallization of salt.

If this salt region be as rich as it is supposed to be, a railroad projected into it would prove to be the best stock in the country. There are mines of undeveloped wealth more extensive, more durable and more important than all the gold regions beyond the Rocky mountains. We are informed also that a very short distance below the surface, the pure rock salt lies in a strata like coal or lime rock. We hope the attention of the public and the government will be turned to the subject. There is a region lying in our immediate neighborhood, almost unknown, containing more intrinsic wealth than any State in the Union, and which would yield an annual income probably equalling the entire revenue of the country.—*St. Louis Union.*

It is said that a person in England, by suffering the birds to attend him unmolested in his garden, and now and then throwing them a handful of crumbs in winter, when the ground was covered with snow, so far gained their confidence and attachment, that it was not uncommon for some of them to settle on the hay-rake he held in his hand; or when he rode out, to fly part of the way alongside of him, and in like manner welcome his return home. What a contrast is this scene to the cruel gunner, who merely to improve his skill as a marksman, or to hear the report of his gun, can frighten, wound, and destroy birds, without distinction, pity, or compunction.

Ditlwyn.

PERSECUTIONS AT FLORENCE.

To an English Christian it seems extraordinary that there should at this moment be a country under heaven whose laws are so framed as to crush any of its subjects who may be found guilty of the "crime" of reading the Bible. Alas! the eye has only to wander as far as Tuscany to gaze on the spot of earth where the vengeance of priests is enlisted against the testimony of the Holy Scriptures. At Florence the Catholic monopolists of the Bible have been waging a fierce war against those who presume to read it for themselves. Madiai and his wife, a most estimable couple, were suspected of the crime; indeed, they had confessed that they had for themselves pored over the truths of the Gospel, and that a perusal of them had compelled them to renounce some of the doctrines of Catholicism. Others had incurred similar guilt, and the ecclesiastical authorities, in whose hearts neither charity nor mercy finds a place for such delinquents, determined on bringing the heretics to trial. Accordingly, after a preliminary imprisonment of more than eight months—an unjustifiable detention, which none but priests could perpetrate with impunity—the parties were brought for trial, were convicted, condemned, and are now undergoing their punishment. At this moment, in solitary confinement, these scripture readers are crying to Heaven, "How long, O Lord, how long?" May He who gave his heavenly chart to man with the injunction that all should read it in order that all might so make the voyage of life as to meet at last in the haven of eternal rest—may He in much mercy look upon the imprisoned ones, and make them feel that whatever the wrath of man may be, the smiles of the Deity are over those who "search the scriptures."

The following letter upon the subject, translated from an Italian paper which circulates in England, has been handed to us for insertion. We cheerfully give it a place in order that our countrymen and countrywomen may be deepened in their attachment to the great principles of civil and religious liberty:—

Florence, June 9th, 1852.

"Yesterday, at three o'clock, the trial terminated, and sentence has been pronounced against the esteemed Madiai, and likewise against Pasquale Casacci. Francis was sentenced to imprisonment with hard labor for the period of 56 months; his wife to solitary confinement for the space of 46 months; in addition to which all the expenses of the trial were to be defrayed, and a strict surveilance kept over them for three years by the police after they shall have expiated their crime. Casacci having denied every charge brought against him, had been acquitted by the criminal court, but the police wished to proceed against him according to the law of April, 1851. In order that this account may be clearly understood, I will mention that Nericci was the president of the court, Cocchi the interrogating judge, and Biccherrai the prosecutor. The business commenced on the 4th of June. Rosa was pale, and upon entering the room trembled with emotion. Francis appeared happy in seeing his wife again, and pressed her hand. All were surprised and affected at their tranquillity and firmness. Casacci was the picture of misery; 'I pity that miserable man from the bottom of my heart.'* Francis was asked 'if he had been born in the bosom of the Holy Mother Church?' 'Yes, but now I am a Christian according to the gospel.' 'Who has made you such?—does there, then exist an act of abjuration in the hands of

* Casacci, terrified by persecution, had abandoned his friends Madiai (husband and wife,) whose crime consisted in reading the Bible in their own house to half a dozen friends.

those with whom you are now united?' 'My convictions have existed for many years, but they have acquired strength by the study of the Scriptures;' this change has been effected between God and my own soul, which was externally manifested when I made my first communion in the Swiss church. Rosa replied to her interrogator, by saying, that she had never wished to change her religion without full consideration, much less for the purpose of pleasing man; since in that case she would have made the change when in England, where she had resided for sixteen years; but after having read the Holy Scriptures, and compared with them the Romish doctrine, she had become convinced, and had abandoned the church, and she had chosen that time in order to make a public confession of faith, partaking of the Lord's Supper, when the State *granted* and protected *liberty* to the citizens. The audience admired the simplicity and the sincerity of the *Madiai*. For two days witnesses gave in their evidence. The defence made by the Lawyer Maggiorani, with much earnestness and feeling, was terminated by the conclusion given to it by the Public Minister. The court remained for some time in counsel; the votes were divided, and a single one turned the scale against them. The Madiai listened to the sentence with the greatest firmness and dignity; the voice of the presiding Judge trembled whilst in the act of reading it; the public were indignant at the sentence; and the Judges showed sympathy for the Madiai, and contempt for poor Casacci. The Madiai have a right to appeal to the Court of Cassation. This they had been advised to do by their counsel, in the hope that that more liberal tribunal might absolve them. Signor Landucci, Minister of the Interior, interposed, and advised that the punishment should be commuted to exile. The following letter was written by Madame Madiai, in her prison, on the 7th of June, 1852, after the Public Minister had concluded the sentence of condemnation:—

"My Dear Madiai,—Thou knowest how much I have ever loved thee, but much more intense is that affection now that we are *united* in the battle of the Great King, in which we have been defeated, yet not conquered. I hope that, through the merits of Jesus Christ, our Heavenly Father has been pleased to accept this our testimony, and that he will give us strength to drink even to the last drop of that bitter cup which he has prepared for us. May we take it with thanksgiving. My good Madiai! Life is but a brief day—and a day of grief! Yesterday we were young, now are we old! Therefore we may say with Simeon of old: 'Lord now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace, for mine eyes have seen thy salvation.' Courage beloved; since we know by the teaching of the Holy Spirit that that same Jesus who was loaded with reproach, scourged, and abused, is *our* Saviour, and if we *now*, by the assistance of His Holy Spirit, are able to defend the holy cross of Christ, who died for us, we shall have strength given us to bear all reproach, participating in his glory. Fear not, if the punishment be severe; that God who caused the chains to fall off Peter, and opened his prison doors, will not forget even us. Be of good courage: let us throw ourselves entirely upon God. Endeavour to live under it as cheerfully as thou canst, and I hope, through the same grace, thou wilt see that I shall support it with equal cheerfulness. Thy affectionate wife, Rosa Madiai, salutes thee with heartfelt affection."—*Relig. Intel.*

ANCIENT GRAIN REVIVED IN AFRICA.

Letters received in Paris, from Cheschell, in Africa, have announced that the ancient seed of flour, grain, and corn, which was used during the time of the kings of ancient Egypt, the Pharaohs, have been sown in the garden of a farmer and produced several ears, which offered a new species entirely unknown to modern agriculture.

It apppears that these grains of corn, which have been taken out of a coffin from the Pyramids, offer the appearance of a large ear in the centre, around which are six or seven smaller ears, like the branches of a tree. The length of the ear is ten or fifteen centimetres, and its size near the root three or four centimetres. The leaves are bearded and larger, as well as more rough than those of the ordinary corn. Each ear contains from seventy to ninety grains. No doubt this new corn will soon be adopted all over Europe, for it produces three times the number of grains of the other kind of corn. Every grain is nearly as big as two of the other.—*Albany Evening Journal.*

RETIREMENT AND PRAYER.

And he withdrew himself into the wilderness and prayed.
LUKE V. 16.

If thus our Lord himself withdrew,
Stealing at times away,
Even from the loved, the chosen few,
In solitude to pray;
How should his followers, frail and weak,
Such seasons of retirement seek!

Seldom, amid the strife and din
Of sublunary things,
Can spirits keep their watch within,
Or plume their heavenward wings;
He must dwell deep indeed, whose heart
Can thus fulfil true wisdom's part.

Retirement must adjust the beam,
And prayer must poise the scales—
Our Guide, Example, Head Supreme,
In neither lesson fails;
O, may we in remembrance bear,
He sought retirement—practiced prayer.

B. BARTON.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.—The steamship Europa arrived at New York on the morning of the 10th inst., bringing Liverpool dates to the 28th ult., and the steamer Humboldt on the 13th, with Liverpool dates four days later than the preceding.

ENGLAND.—The emigration to Australia is going on more largely than ever. It is computed that the average emigration from all parts of the United Kingdom to Australia is not less than 4000 per week. It was understood that the fishing question was arranged in a manner which was satisfactory to both governments.

IRELAND.—The progress of the potato-rot appears to be stayed and the grain and grass crops generally are abundant. A mine of Anthracite coal has been discovered in the county of Cavan, Ireland.

FRANCE.—The Government is taking active measures to strengthen its steam navy. Among others the ships of the line Mazagran and Annibal, of 90 guns each are fitting with screw propellers.

The Moniteur publishes a series of resolutions adopted by the Council-General of the departments on the opening of their session. Thus far, these assemblies are unanimous in demanding that the Government of France be consolidated in the hands of Louis Napoleon. He is said to have ordered that all English newspapers shall be opened at the post office, to prevent the circulation of objectionable articles.

HANOVER.—The Hanoverian Government has published an order forbidding all meetings of Anabaptists, and threatening with imprisonment any foreign missionary of that sect who shall attempt to preach in the Hanoverian territory.

GREECE.—The Ambassador of the United States has left Athens with the American fleet for Trieste, taking with him the judicial papers relating to the conduct of the American Missionary, King.

TURKEY.—The latest accounts from Constantinople speak of the discovery of a plot against the life of the Sultan, organized by his brother, with a view of usurping his throne.

POLAND.—*The Cholera in Eastern Europe.*—The accounts from Warsaw are of the most distressing character. The cholera has raged there with unprecedented violence. On the 18th the number attacked was 402, of which 207 died, and 1474 cases were under treatment in the hospitals of the city. From the first appearance of the disease about one half of the attacks had proved fatal. The disease appears to be advancing westward. From Landsburg it seems threatening Breslau, and its progress towards Berlin is watched with deep anxiety, whilst northwards, along the whole course of the Vistula to the Baltic, the inhabitants of the numerous towns and villages have been carried away in great numbers. In some villages two-thirds of the inhabitants have perished. At Berlin the alarm is very great, and medical men have been despatched to the frontier to use their efforts to stop the pestilence.

SICILY.—Mount Etna became suddenly convulsed on the 20th of 8th month; and an eruption took place which has not been exceeded within the last forty years. Several villages were thought to be in danger of being overflowed by the lava.

The steamship Northern Light, from San Juan, arrived at New York on the morning of the 7th inst., bringing California news in 23 days from San Francisco. This is the shortest time ever made between the two ports. The Illinois, and the Sierra Nevada from Aspinwall, arrived on the 12th inst., with California dates to the 15th ult.

The health of the Isthmus has improved within the last month and there have been but few deaths of late.

The dates from Panama are to 8 mo. 31st. The Peruvian Government, it is said, is raising 10,000 men and purchasing steamers from the British Steamship Company for the protection of their guano islands in the neighborhood of the coast.

Gen. Herrera was to resume the office of Governor of the Province of Panama, on the 1st inst.

The Panama Echo states that Gen. H. had received despatches from Bogota, directing him to take charge of the forces of the Republic along the frontier and hold himself in readiness to march at a moment's notice.

One of the vessels belonging to the Flores expedition, the steamer Almirante Blanco, manned by Peruvian officers, had sailed from Payta for Callao, escorting the remainder of the Flores fleet, which were to undergo an admiralty trial at that port. The Chilians and others engaged with Flores were on their way to Valparaiso, the Peruvian Government having refused them admittance into the territory of that Republic.

The first importation of ice direct from Boston, via Cape Horn, had been received at Panama, and was selling at 15 to 20 cts. per pound.

CALIFORNIA.—One of the most important legal decisions that has ever been made in the United States, has recently been promulgated by the United States Land Commissioners of California.

The Commissioners have confirmed the claim of General Cervantes, which involves nearly all the points of difficulty. The land was located within ten miles of the sea coast, had not been confirmed by the Provisional Assembly, according to their requirements, and in many other respects the claimant had not conformed to the letter of the law. The Judges unanimously decided that the manifest intention of the claimant must be respected, and the grant consequently confirmed.

The Alta Californian says, "The three recent decisions of the United States Land Commissioners are supposed to involve all the principles contained in the rest of the grants in California, and will greatly tend to allay the feverish apprehension of claimants as to the validity or confirmation of their claims."

From a recent estimate, believed to be correct, it appears that there are 4330 houses in San Francisco, which are presumed to contain an average of seven persons each, making the population of this city about thirty thousand.

According to a provision in the Constitution, a new census will be taken of California this year. Agents have been appointed for each county in the State, who are now performing their labors. The census will be completed before the bulk of the overland immigration reaches the country, and must fall at least 50,000 short of giving the actual number of inhabitants. The population of California will probably reach 350,000 before the close of the present year.

Official statistics show that up to 8th mo. 6th, 27,058 Chinese have arrived in California, of whom only 22 are females. It is estimated that during the remainder of the present year 20,000 will arrive from China. Of these, at least four fifths are in the southern mines, a large number being in Calaveras County. They work together, and have constructed quite a number of villages, some of which contain a population from one to two thousand. Most of these immigrants are from Canton River and its vicinity, but late advices inform that the California fever had reached Shangai and the north and that large numbers of immigrants from those parts are preparing to sail for California.

LIST OF AGENTS FOR FRIENDS' REVIEW.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Daniel P Griffith, Brownsville, Fayette Co.
Joseph H. Miller, " "

NEW JERSEY.

William J. Allinson, Burlington.
John Redmond, Trenton.
Benjamin C. Parker, Shrewsbury.

VERMONT.

Joel Battey, Starksborough, Addison Co.
Henry Miles, Monkton.

MAINE.

Benajah Buffum, North Berwick.
Lemuel Jones, Brunswick.
Joseph H. Cole, Vassalboro.
Stephen Jones, Jr., Palermo.
Alden Sampson, Hallowell.
Samuel Taylor, Jr., North Fairfield.
Oliver Pope, Windham. Cumberland Co.
Joseph Taber, Albion, Kennebeck Co.
Josiah Marston, Limington, York Co.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

John Paige, Weare.
Joel Bean, Gonic, Strafford Co.
Tobias Meader, Dover.
Russell Hoag, Centre Sandwich.
Winslow Copelard, Acworth, Sullivan Co.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Thomas S. Gifford, Fall River.
William Mitchell, Nantucket
William P. Howland, New Bedford.
George Almy, North Dartmouth.
Joseph P. Newhall, Lynn.
Stephen Dillingham, West Falmouth.
George W. Francis, Dartmouth.
David K. Akin, South Yarmouth.
Lemuel Gifford, Sandwich.
Richard Battey, Blackstone, Worcester Co.
William R. Taber, North Fairhaven.
Samuel H. Colton, Worcester.
Robert L. Brown, Newburyport, Essex Co.
Edward P. Little, North Marshfield.

RHODE ISLAND.

Thomas E. Steere, Providence.
Jonathan Freeborn, East Greenwich.
John Osborne, Smithfield.
Jonathan Dame, Newport.
Peter H. Collins, Hopkinton.

NEW YORK.

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Henry H. Mosher, City of New York.
Jonathan Dorland, Arthursburg.
Richard Carpenter, Mamaroneck.
William Osborne, Quaker Hill, Dutchess Co.
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Abner Devol, Schaghticoke, Rensselaer Co.
Jonathan Irish Southwick, Collins, Erie Co.
Zebulon Weaver, Hamilton, Madison Co.
David Bell, Rochester, Monroe Co.
William Keese, Keeseville, Clinton Co.
Nehemiah Merrit, Poplar Ridge, Cayuga Co.
Wm. Carman, Trumansburg, Tompkins Co.
Geo. B. Eddy, Glenn's Falls, Warren Co.
Nathaniel Adams, Cornwall, Orange Co.
William H Potter, Batavia, Genessee Co.
Joseph Hill, Westernville, Oneida Co.

ILLINOIS.

William Rees, Ridge Farm.
Benjamin Harrison, York, Clark Co.

IOWA.

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Edward Hobson, Pleasant Plain, Jefferson Co.
Enoch Easterling, Indianola.
Greenberry P. Wood, Pedee, Cedar Co.
William Pearson, Oscaloosa, Mahaska Co.
David Tatum, Springdale, Cedar Co.

CANADA WEST.

Caleb Sutton, Norwichville Oxford Co.
John Harris, Guelph P. O., Wellington District.
Benjamin Cody, Oakwood.
Ira Clark, Bondhead.

MICHIGAN.

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Issac Bonine, Cassapolis
Ansel Rogers, Rollin, Lenawee county

OHIO.

Thomas Thorne, Selma, Clark county
Joseph Jones, Richmond, Jefferson county
Charles Stroud, Springborough, Warren county
Elisha Stubbs, West Elkton, Preble county
William Garrigues, Marlborough, Stark county
James B. Bruff, Damascoville, Mahoning county
Zadok Street, Salem Columbiana county
George Smith, Smyrna, Guernsey county
Isaac Shoemaker, Cincinnati
Ezra Bailey, "
Joseph Wright, Samantha, Highland county
John Mendenhall, McConnelsville, Morgan county
Charles Hole, Clarkson, Columbiana county
Smith Halloway, St. Clairsville, Belmont county.
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David S. Burson, Waynesville, Warren county
David Hunt, Pickrelltown, Logan county
Caspar Williams, New Garden, Columbiana county
James Farmer, Salineville
Jesse G. Starbuck, Wilmington, Clinton county
Parvin Wright, Colerain, Belmont county.
Garret Pim, East Rochester, Columbiana county
James Carr, Smithfield, Jefferson county
Jacob Todhunter, East Monroe, Highland county
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Jesse Carter, Bloomington, Clinton county
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Dillon Haworth, Centreville, "
Matthew Stanley, Plainfield, Hendricks county
Barnabas Coffin, Economy, Wayne county
Richard J. Hubbard, Raysville, Henry county
Richard Gordon, Spiceland, "
Jason Williams, Greensborough "
John Clark, Carthage, Rush county
David Thompson, Paoli, Orange county
Henry Wilson, Canton, Washington county
Washington Hadley, Annapolis, Parke county
Hiram Hadley, Monrovia, Morgan county
William Talbert, Liberty, Union county
Isaac Cox, Azalia, Bartholomew county
Aaron Hill, Centre, Grant county
Samuel Clark, Crawfordsville, Montgomery county
William Rees, Thornton, Boone county
Ellwood Stanley, Lewisville, Henry county
Jesse Small, Jr., Marion, Grant county
Joseph Cook, Spring Valley, Marion county
Samuel Starbuck, Bridgeport, "
Jeremiah Hadley, Mooresville, Morgan county
Gerard M. Johnson, New London, Howard county
Job Hadley, Springtown, Hendricks county
Lot Lindley, Sylvania, Parke county
Alfred Johnson, Wabash, Wabash county
Samuel F. Fletcher, Richmond, Wayne county
Jonathan Johnson, Bloomingsport, Randolph county
Joseph Negus, Chester, Wayne county
Thomas Symons, Carmel, Hamilton county
Needham Reece, New Garden, Wayne county
Zeni T. Pennington, Westfield, Hamilton county
John H. Bond, Mackville, Randolph county

TENNESSEE.

Aaron Hammer, Rheatown, Green county
Isaac Jones, New Market, Jefferson county
David Morgan, Friendsville, Blount county

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Joseph Newlin, New Market, Randolph county
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William Clark, New Salem, "
Josiah T. White, Newby's Bridge, Perquiman's Co
James Woody, P. M, Mudlick, Chatham county
John Dixon, Snow Camp, Orange county
Thomas Kennedy, Waynesborough, Wayne county
Needham T Perkins, Lowell, Johnson county
Nathan B. Hill, Hill's Store, Randolph county

ENGLAND.

Charles Gilpin, London.

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

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A Testimony of the Monthly Meeting of the West Division of Somerset, concerning SYLVANUS FOX, *of Wellington, who died on the 17th of Fifth month,* 1851, *aged about* 60 *years.*

It having pleased the Lord, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from among us this beloved friend, and faithful minister of the Gospel, we think it right to put forth the following testimony concerning him.

He was born at Wellington, in the county of Somerset, in the year 1791, and was the fifth son of Thomas and Sarah Fox, both of whom for many years acceptably filled the office of Elders in this Monthly Meeting.

As nothing has been found in the papers of our deceased friend respecting his religious feelings and history, prior to his 19th year, we are unable to speak particularly of them. It would, however, appear, from the information of those who knew him in early life, that his dispositions, habits, and pursuits, at that period, shadowed forth those of his maturer years; and there can be little doubt that he was, even then, the subject of lively religious impressions. In childhood and youth he was distinguished by a cheerful, social temper; and as he grew up, these traits of character, together with his affable manners, and kind, obliging disposition, won the love and esteem of all who were acquainted with him.

It was his privilege to have parents who were deeply concerned for their children's welfare, and ever watchful to guard them against evil; as well as careful, by a steady, circumspect walk, to adorn their own christian profession; and there is reason to believe that our beloved friend's early training in feelings of reverence for them, and in habits of acquiescence in their wishes, and submission to their restraints, was blessed to him, and made instrumental in preparing the way of the Lord in his heart and life in after years.

As he approached manhood, his frequent practice of retiring to read the Scriptures, with other indications of a like kind, plainly bespoke his growing sense of divine things, and his interest in them. These were doubtless quickened and strengthened by a deeply affecting scene, into which he was at this time introduced. An elder brother, a fine and interesting young man, was removed by death, after a very protracted and suffering illness, during which he was enabled, in a remarkable manner, to exemplify the strength and efficacy of the Christian's faith. How powerfully our beloved friend's mind was impressed by what he then witnessed, is apparent from an occasional record of his religious feelings and exercises, begun in the summer of 1810, and continued for more than two years.

These memoranda give evidence that his mind had been for a considerable time deeply interested in heavenly things, and show how strong a sense he had of his sinfulness and unworthiness; how desirous he was to be preserved in watchfulness and true humility, how earnest were his breathings for holiness of heart and life, and how prepared he already was to make an unreserved surrender of himself to the will and service of his Redeemer. They further indicate that, even at this early period of his spiritual experience, he was no stranger to those inward trials and conflicts which the Christian traveller has so often to endure, from the working of sin in his own heart, and from the assaults of his soul's enemy.

The following brief extracts will show, in his own language, what were some of his feelings during this period.

"1810. *Seventh month* 19. Oh, the love and goodness of God to my poor soul! for he has caused me to taste of his love, and it is sweet indeed; yea, sweeter than honey, or the honeycomb."

"*Eighth month* 26. O! that I may be preserved in the fear of the Lord, which is indeed the beginning of wisdom, and become more and more like Him who was meek and lowly in heart; and evince myself to be a true disciple and faithful follower of a crucified Lord, who said, 'If any man will be my disciple, let him deny himself, take up his daily cross, and follow me.'"

"1811. *First month* 20. Clothe me, O Lord, with the breastplate of righteousness; yea, with the whole armour of light; that I may, through

thy gracious aid, be able to quench all the fiery darts of Satan. Humble my mind more and more, until I become as a little child; for it is unto babes that thou art still pleased to reveal the mysteries of thy kingdom. Make me as nothing in my own eyes. Bring down all self-righteousness, all pride and ostentation, and everything that would tend to obstruct thy righteous government in my soul; and make me a fit temple for thy Holy Spirit to dwell in."

That same Spirit of Grace which had thus quickened his soul earnestly to seek after his own salvation, was also now begetting in him fervent desires for the salvation of others. Not long after he had himself come to experience the mercy and loving-kindness of the Lord, he began to feel a concern to invite others to "come, taste, and see, how good He is." In an entry dated 1812, Eleventh month, 5th, he remarks, "It is now about twelve months since I penned my last memorandum of this sort; during which period the awful prospect which has for several years attended my mind, of being called to the work of the ministry, has at different times been presented to my view with increased clearness." He then goes on to describe two recent occasions, the one in a family gathering, the other in a meeting for worship, on which he had, for the first time, felt constrained to act upon this impression, by kneeling down in prayer; and, after speaking of the relief and peace which these acts of dedication had brought to his mind, adds, "In the day of the Lord's power, his people are indeed willing; and I can now say, from a degree of experience, that he is not a hard master; but that his yoke is easy, and his burden light. And oh! what need have I for wafchfulness, that I may not, by word or deed, bring any reproach or dishonour upon his glorious cause."

Not long after this time the health of our beloved friend became seriously impaired; and the complaint from which he suffered obliged him to relinquish attention to business for several years, and more or less disqualified him for much bodily exertion for a still longer period. That, in the ordering of Him who causeth "all things to work together for good to them that love God," these dispensations were made a means, both of deepening his own experience of divine things, and of preparing him the more effectually to minister to others, we cannot doubt; and there is abundant reason to believe that in both these ways they were largely blessed.

In the year 1815, only a few months after his being acknowledged as a minister, and when at Bath on account of his health, he obtained the concurrence of his friends to appoint a meeting in that city, for persons not of our Society. From that period till the autumn of 1849, a long series of minutes in the records of our Monthly Meeting shows how freely he surrendered himself (often when the subject of much bodily infirmity,) to his gracious Master's service, and how many and extensive were the gospel labours in which he was engaged.

In 1821 he was united in marriage to Mary Sanderson, of London; and during the twenty-five years of their union, his beloved wife was, for the most part, his companion and fellow-labourer in his various religious engagements. Either alone, or accompanied by her, he visited, at different times, most of the meetings of Friends in Great Britain and Ireland, and very many of them repeatedly. In many of these journeys he felt himself called to hold meetings with persons not of our Society. In his own county his engagements of this kind were very numerous, and in the immediate neighbourhood of his home there were few towns, villages, or hamlets in which he did not proclaim the glad tidings of the Gospel.

When not prevented by religious engagements at a distance, he was constant in the attendance of our Monthly and Quarterly Meetings; and in them, as well as in his own particular meeting, he was frequent in the exercise of his gift, as one who felt concerned diligently to occupy with that which had been committed to him. When thus engaged, whether among his fellow-members or others, though his communications were of various character and scope, he seemed more especially called to speak of the way of salvation as set forth in the Gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ; or, to use the expressive language of the great apostle of the Gentiles (which he often quoted] "to testify the Gospel of the grace of God."

But it was not alone in labours of a public nature, that our beloved friend gave evidence of devotion to his Master's service, and of concern for the souls of his fellow-men. In those of a more private kind, his diligence in his calling as a minister of Christ was eminently conspicuous, and, there is reason to believe, largely blessed. His own family, and those of his friends, wherever his lot was cast; the cottages of the poor and the dwellings of the rich, were alike the scene of his unwearied labours; so that he seemed to live in the continual remembrance of the apostolic injunction, "Preach the word; be instant in season, out of season." How many have had cause to thank God for the timely warning, received through the instrumentality of his faithful servant! How many fainting disciples have been encouraged to hold on their way; and how many mourners have been comforted by his visits of sympathy and love! Following the example of his Divine Master, he "went about doing good;" not only performing "the work of an Evangelist," but also administering with a liberal hand to the temporal necessities of his fellow-men. Preserved from the desire of accumulating wealth for himself or his family, and endowed with a large capacity to sympathize with human suffering, of whatever kind, it was his earnest and abiding concern to be found a faithful steward of every gift and talent entrusted to him.

Greatly as our deceased friend was esteemed

and loved by us, and much as we feel his loss, we would not willingly indulge in the language of eulogy respecting him; yet we think it due to the praise of that grace by which he was what he was, to record our testimony to the remarkable manner in which his demeanour and conduct, in the various relations of life, as a son and brother, a husband and father, a master, and neighbour, corresponded with his Christian profession. Though conscientiously diligent in attending to his outward concerns, it was his constant desire to pursue them with the moderation, and in the spirit which becomes the Gospel. It may indeed be truly said of him that he was "careful to adorn the doctrine of God our Saviour in *all* things;" and while the whole tenor of his life and conversation was fitted to commend pure religion in the sight of all men, the habitual cheerfulness and kindness of his deportment were especially calculated to exhibit it in an attractive garb to the young.

In the year 1846 he was called to endure a sore trial in the illness and death of his tenderly beloved wife, who had so long and so largely been the companion and fellow-helper of his Gospel labours. The meek resignation with which he bowed to this heavy stroke, and the cheerful alacrity with which, in the midst of his deep grief, he at once applied himself to the discharge of those parental and other duties which had now devolved upon him in an increased degree, gave evidence of the power of divine grace in his heart, and presented a truly edifying spectacle to those who witnessed it. The prevailing state of his mind, while this trial was still recent, is shown by various expressions in letters written to members of his family, when he was engaged in religious service from home, in the course of the following year. Thus, after speaking of the manner in which his thoughts had been revolving "things past, present, and to come," he adds, "but they have not been distressing; Indeed, I may thankfully acknowledge that I have been able to adopt the language, 'In the multitude of my thoughts within me, thy comforts delight my soul.'" And again, "Thou mayest well suppose that I have in passing along, almost continual mementos of my precious one, and that my heart is often tenderly touched; but thanks be to God, joy on her account, and an anticipation of reunion in glory, mostly predominate over all sorrow."

Though still occasionally called to labour among his brethren and others in distant parts, he was now permitted to remain much at home, continuing, in various ways, to manifest his concern for the spiritual welfare of his friends and neighbours. In the daily society of his beloved children, with whom he was united in close bonds of mutual affection and confidence, and in frequent intercourse with many endeared friends and relatives, a large measure of peaceful enjoyment was granted to this faithful servant of Christ, in what proved to be the evening of his day; and we believe that many who at this period shared his friendship and partook of his hospitality, will often recur with thankfulness and pleasure to the hours passed under his roof.

And now the time was come when, having finished his day's work, he was to rest from his labours, and to behold the face of that Saviour of whose grace it had so long been his delight to testify. It pleased his Heavenly Father that the manner of his dismissal should be such as to spare him that which could alone have clouded the prospect of death; the thought of leaving his tenderly beloved children. But though the summons was sudden, and to his friends unexpected, we assuredly believe that it found him ready. In the state of his health there had of late been tokens which seemed to speak of coming decline, and which there is reason to believe, often suggested to his own mind the thought that his removal might be sudden, if not near at hand. He had been considerably indisposed a few days before the time at which he was to leave home to attend the last Yearly Meeting in London, but was soon so much recovered as to perform the journey without difficulty, and to reach the house of his brother-in-law, Cornelius Hanbury, at Stoke Newington. On the following morning (the 17th of Fifth month) he took his seat at the breakfast table, apparently as well as usual; and after the family reading of the Scriptures, he knelt down, and sweetly and fervently prayed for a blessing on the renewed intercourse of those who were then assembled. On rising from his knees, symptoms of illness were observable, which gradually increased; and after continuing for a while in a state of apparent slumber, he peacefully, and almost imperceptibly, fell asleep in Jesus.

His remains were interred at Wellington on the 24th of the same month. The deep solemnity of the occasion will be long remembered by many; and it was rendered additionally impressive, by the manner in which the inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood, of every class and denomination, as well as a numerous company of friends and relatives, testified their affectionate regard for his memory, and their deep sorrow for his loss.

In concluding this memorial, we believe that we may fitly associate with the removal of our departed friend, the words of gracious acceptance uttered by our blessed Lord, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant; thou hast been faithful over a few things, I will make thee ruler over many things; enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."

The fallibility of the human judgment, and consequently of their own, is admitted by all, in general terms; yet with many the admission seems to be made with an implied exception of each individual case.

Account of a visit paid to the Indians on the frontiers of the State of New York. 1795.

(Continued from page 5)

After we had remained with the missionary upwards of half an hour, the Indians sent us word they were ready to see us.

On entering the School-house we found the men and women sitting in much quiet and stillness, which they preserved about ten minutes after we were seated, when Capt. Hendricks rose and addressed us in the following speech, in behalf of his Nation, viz:

Brothers,—When you were first here, we told you we were happy, and comforted in our minds to see you; at which time you told us that, on your return from the Treaty, you would favour us with another visit; accordingly, by the goodness of the Great Spirit, you are now come, and we rejoice that, by His goodness, we have been preserved since you left us, and that we now see each other.

Brothers, we feel happy that you have opened your minds to us, and given us your friendly advice, both in temporals and spirituals,—we think we have fully understood your words, your voice. We rejoiced to hear your good advice, your words reached to our hearts; in this way we talk: we have swallowed your words with pleasure, and they are fastened on our minds, and our resolutions are strengthened, for which we heartily thank you; we will endeavour to follow your good advice, and will encourage our young men, and also our women and children, to follow those ways which you have pointed out for us.

Brothers, Our women, your sisters, are also desirous to let you know that your words have likewise reached their hearts; this has been their desire all along, to live in peace, and that the men would break off from drinking strong drink. As they consider themselves as feeble, they cannot bear the trouble that arises from those bad practices of drinking to excess; for which reason they rejoice to hear your counsel; and they now assure you, they will do their utmost to promote peace, and prevent these bad practices.

Brothers, We will now acquaint you something of our situation for these some years past. When we lived in our native country, which belonged to us and our forefathers, we had a large tract of land, which yet remained unsold. There were white people all round us, and they kept buying our land, piece by piece, and very often used unlawful means to get it; and have cheated us, as they have cheated our forefathers, until we could scarce have a place to stand upon. Then our minds were alarmed, for fear our Nation would become extinct; and our chiefs and head men began to look out for another habitation for our Nation; and as our brothers, the Oneidas, gave us this tract, which is six miles square, we agreed to come to this country, which we got for our own, and for the use of our children and grand-children.

Brothers, When we came to this country we thought we were a great way off from white people, but, soon after we got here, the great men of the State began to hold treaties with the Indians, and bought all the country except these Reservations; and now our resolution is to hold fast this land that we now possess, and try to use means whereby we may become a people.

Brothers, It is ten years since we came to this country, and you may be surprised to see so little a spot cleared; the reason is this, when we first came here we were poor, and had no tools in our hands.

Brothers, We think and believe that we are sensible of the favours we have received from Friends, especially what you have now done for us; you have bestowed on us some money, as a token of your friendship for us, to enable us to go on with our work in building a mill, for which we heartily thank you.

Brothers, We have also been very sorry in viewing the situation of our brothers the Western Indians. The Six Nations have long experienced the friendship of William Penn and his children; many times they received good advice and counsel, and presents, from the Friends; but they were corrupted in the time of the war, when they took an unwise part, and were prejudiced against the United States at large, for which reason they were driven to Niagara, and are there obliged to be among the worst sort of people, the British soldiers, which has corrupted their minds, until they could see no distinction; for which reason they could not take the advice of Friends as they had used to do. But still we hope, brothers, you will not be discouraged with respect to them.

Brothers, When some great men of the State told you (when you consulted with them, before you left New York,) that there were some discouragements in their minds about us, as well as all the Nations round about, we expect they said true, and we must confess it; but we think they could not reasonably discourage you, as they never took the right method to promote our welfare. For every time they held Treaties, they would bring several barrels of rum to pour down the throats of the Indians; and when they advised us to break off from drinking, the Indians could not receive their advice, because they gave the liquor themselves. And we also think they did not come among us for the benefit of these Nations, because they never have given half price for the lands; for those reasons we think they did not come with that pure friendship which you have manifested to us.

Brothers, As we told you that we took your words, and will endeavour to follow them, we will look upon you as our true friends and true brothers; and we will always in future inform you of our situation and progress in improve-

ment; and as we expect to do something in order to have compensation for our lands left behind us, we propose to call on you for assistance and advice.

Brothers, We have now told you that we, particularly the chiefs, will exert ourselves to follow your advice; and we heartily thank your friends who are at home for their kind remembrance of us the poor Indians; also, we feel thankful to the Great Spirit, that has put those thoughts in your minds, and theirs. Now, brothers, we wish you a pleasant journey, and we hope you will find your families and friends well.

We returned to Capt. Hendricks and dined. In the course of our conversation with him, he appeared to be a man of good understanding, and possessing abilities superior to any Indian we had met with; he reasoned rationally on the state of his Nation, and feelingly expressed the anxious solicitude of his mind, that they might come to be a wise and happy people. On the subject of drinking rum we found he was impressed with a just idea of its evil tendency, as may very strikingly appear from the following relation, which he told us was contained in a letter he had written to Col. Pickering, observing, in the first place, that he appeared to be their friend, and willing to serve them, that there was one thing in which they particularly wanted his assistance, and then adds: "There is a powerful strong man, that has long made war against all the Nations of Indians, and made dreadful havoc amongst them; he has also attacked our Nation, and cut off almost all our young men and warriors, and many of our old men have been slain by him; this strong man, our great enemy is named Rum, and he is your son, and begot by the white people; and we believe you have power to control him. We, therefore, hope you will chain him down, and confine him among yourselves, and never let him again loose among us poor Indians."

We took our leave of Capt. Hendricks and family, having previously left a few books with them. We proceeded on towards our head quarters at Paris, having Solomon with us as our guide. This young Indian manifests a disposition susceptible of good impressions, seems grave and solid in his deportment, and, from some conversation with him, it evidently appeared that the power of religion had evidently laid hold of his mind, and he feels straits and scruples to arise, touching some outward and ceremonial performances. We encouraged him to a due and careful attention to the unerring dictates of divine grace in his own mind, which would, as he obeyed its requirings, lead him safely on in the path of rectitude and peace.

We reached Paris about sunset, and met our friends, the Commissioners, still there, and in good health. It was very satisfactory to find ourselves again at this place, especially when we looked back, and took a view of the bad roads, hard fare, and exposure of our healths and lives, during the time we were absent. We have therefore cause to be thankful to Him who had thus preserved us.

Having concluded to write an epistle to the Stockbridge Indians, and as they showed such a mark of respect, in mentioning their women in their speech, which we believe is more than Indians ever before paid to their women, whom they generally make work in the field, and carry their burdens when they go abroad, we concluded also to address them, and detained Solomon until we had written those epistles, which are as follow, viz:—

To the Stockbridge Indians.

Brothers,—When you duly consider how much fatigue, trouble, and expense, we have undergone, in the course of this long journey, we hope you will not hesitate in concluding that our hearts must be filled with a great deal of love towards the Indians; and we trust that you are already impressed with a belief that we are particularly desirous to promote the temporal and spiritual welfare of your Nation. We, therefore, hope you will closely attend to our advice and counsel.

Brothers, We entreat you, in great love, that you be not discouraged from meeting and assembling yourselves together for the purpose of Divine worship, which must be performed in sincerity and in truth. In order to be truly acceptable to the Great Spirit, who has told us, in the New Testament, "that if two or three are gathered together in his name, he will be in the midst of them," and this only true worship depends not on words, or outward signs, but must proceed from the heart, and is an inward work; so we recommend you to silently wait on, and reverence His great name who can alone prepare and qualify you to perform true spiritual worship, and will, in his own time, enable you to communicate and administer words of comfort to each other, in your public assemblies.

Brothers, As you become sober, and religiously minded, you will meet with the blessing of Heaven on your endeavours to promote your temporal good, in which you stand in need of great improvement. In the first place, we strongly recommend you carefully to keep up your school, and teach all your children to read, write, and the use of figures, and also the English grammar. Secondly, That you endeavour, as much as possible, to promote industry among your children, and contrive some kind of easy work for them whilst young, that so they may get into the habits of industry when they grow up to be men. Thirdly, Discourage every kind of idleness among your young men, and press upon their minds the impropriety of giving way too much to idle amusements. Fourthly, You that are more advanced in years, we entreat you to be sober and

industrious, and set a good example to your young men and children.

Brothers, We hope our communications made to you at Stockbridge, will not be lost or forgot, but we trust that you said true, when you told us you had swallowed our words, and that they had taken fast hold of your hearts.

Among other matters we mentioned, we told you how much the welfare of our poor brothers the Oneidas depend on your setting them a good example of sobriety and industry. We hope you will be desirous to promote their welfare, as well as your own; and if any among you should feel your minds touched with that love that comes from the Great Spirit, we hope you will visit them, and administer such good advice to them as you may find your hearts properly qualified to give. We would be glad if you would prevail on as many of the Oneidas as possible, to subscribe a petition to the Legislature, to mark out separate farms for each family. You can enforce on their minds the many advantages that would result from such a measure; and particularly tell them that each one would have a deed for his farm, and that it would be an inheritance for them and their children, so that any improvements put thereon, would be exclusively for their own particular advantage. We also wish you to advise them to keep up a school, and to adopt such other good regulations as you may have already in practice amongst yourselves.

Brothers, We have already given you a great deal of good advice against making use of rum. We deeply lament the many evils which this pernicious practice hath introduced amongst you, and we consider it as the first cause of most of the wicked, bad practices amongst our poor brothers, the Indians. If you wish to prosper, and become a respectable people, you must leave off entirely this abominably bad practice, and such of you as are sensible hereof, and are clear of this ruinous vice, should not only continue to set a good example to others, but encourage and labour with such of your Nation as are still in the use thereof, to lay it aside. We therefore entreat you to reflect on the great evils that drunkenness hath brought on you, and arm yourselves with fortitude and resolution against indulging your inclinations therein, or meddling at all with it; and always keep in mind that it produces the basest depravity, to which the faculties and dignity of human nature can be reduced, and as Christians you stand condemned in the strongest manner, as St. Paul tells us, in plain words, "Be not deceived, neither fornicators, drunkards, revilers, nor extortioners, shall inherit the kingdom of God."

Brothers, We often press on each other the necessity of preserving unity among ourselves, and to attend to the advice of our Saviour, "to love one another," for by it all men will know that we are his disciples; so we wish strongly to recommend to you to keep the chain of friendship bright, and, as your numbers are not very great, always hold in remembrance how much your welfare depends on being united, and as we are all poor weak creatures of ourselves, let us and you, always strive to bear with each others frailties, in love, and endeavour in that spirit to admonish and exhort each other, keeping in mind how good and how pleasant a thing it is for brethren to dwell together in love and unity.

Brothers, We speak our whole minds to you. We therefore are plain and honest, and as we love you, we say to you what is truth, and we hope our labour will not be lost. We look for no other reward than that you should be made wise and do well. We have now done, and, recommending you to the protection of the Great Spirit, and to the guidance thereof in your own hearts, we bid you farewell.

(To be continued.)

HOW A CONVERTED NEW ZEALAND CHIEF UNDERSTANDS CHRISTIANITY.

It has always appeared to us that one of the strongest presumptive proofs of the truth of our doctrine as to the absolute unlawfulness of war, is furnished by the fact, that wherever Christianity is presented, in the simple language of the New Testament, to the mind of the heathen, the impression it produces invariably on their mind is, that it entirely forbids their fighting, on any pretext. The distinction between offensive and defensive war, is an after subtlety, which their missionary teachers, alas! too frequently force upon them, in order to reconcile the practice of their own Christian countrymen with their professions, and which the unsophisticated minds of their disciples can with difficulty understand or admit. We believe this will be found to be almost uniformly the case, as the experience of Christian Missionaries in every part of the world will testify.

So was it with the negroes in the West Indies, as was strikingly manifested during the insurrection that took place in Demerara in the year 1822, when amid all the excitement of that lawless and tumultuous scene, those slaves who had been under the instruction of the persecuted Missionary Smith, abstained from shedding blood, assigning as their reason, "*It is contrary to the religion we profess; we cannot give life, and therefore we will not take it.*" So was it with the inhabitants of the South Sea Islands, when they had been won to accept the gospel, by the labours of the London Missionary Society. "*When Christianity was adopted by the people,*" says Mr. Ellis, (and let our readers mark the conjunction) "*human sacrifices, infant murder, and war entirely ceased.*" So thoroughly convinced were they that on becoming Christians they must have done utterly with war, that they spontaneously, (and, as we are told, to the no little surprise of their missionary teachers, who

were not prepared for such a result,) destroyed all their weapons of warfare. "The last pulpit that I ascended in the Society Islands," remarked Mr. Ellis on another occasion, "was at Rurutu, *where the rails connected with the pulpit stairs were formed of warriors' spears.*" Yes, and they have not shrunk from reducing their principles into practice, in such a way as the "enlightened" Christians of England would, and do constantly brand as in the last degree fanatical and extravagant. In the year 1847, a hostile attack was made upon the Island of Upolu, by a band of savage warriors from the adjoining Island of Munono. But instead of arming themselves for resistance, this Christian people received their enemies, "sitting on the ground, neatly dressed, and endeavouring by moral means to overcome those of their own nation who were thirsting for blood. There they sat in a body, when the war-party came up, and endeavoured to break through them; they expostulated, and begged them to desist; on which the warriors threw up their clubs, pretended to spear them, fired their guns over their heads." But finding they could not rouse them to resistance, they left them personally unharmed, although they committed some depredations on their property.

We have now before us, another very striking and beautiful illustration of this, in reference to one of the New Zealand chiefs, recorded in the *Church Missionary Intelligencer* for July, to which our attention was directed by Frederick Tuckett, who, being present in that country at the time to which the narrative relates, is able to confirm, from his own personal knowledge, the substantial accuracy of the facts.

"In the year 1846," we are told, "a body of insurgent New Zealanders, under the command of a chief called Rangihaeata, and some chiefs of the Wanganui river, were giving much trouble to the British troops in the Hutt Valley and its vicinity. At this time an insurrection on an extended scale was apprehended, as it was well known that the chiefs far and near were urgently solicited to follow the example given them by Rangihaeata and his followers. The necessity of prompt measures, in order to extinguish this local expression of hostility before it should kindle into an universal conflagration, became evident. *Te Rauparaha, the great influential chief of Cook's Straits, had hitherto remained quiet;* but circumstances arose which led the Government to suspect that, in secret, he was aiding the insurgents, and prepared to join them on the first favourable opportunity. Arrangements were accordingly made for the seizure of this chief in his pa, at Porirua, and these being successfully carried out, he was transferred, as a hostage, on board the steam frigate 'Driver.'"

Of this act of gross violence committed on the person of a friendly chief, on mere suspicion, there cannot be two opinions on the mind of any man, who does not hold the odious doctrine, that a white man is not bound by the ordinary laws of moral and international obligation, in his dealings with those who are "covered with a skin not coloured like his own." At the time when this unjustifiable outrage was perpetrated, Tamahana, the son of the captured chief, was a student of St. John's College, Auckland, under the auspices of the missionaries of the Church Missionary Society. We continue our extracts from the narrative before us:

"The chiefs of the Ngatitoa and the Ngatiraukaua communicated to him by letter what had occurred; and he was soon after visited by a Waikato chief, who urged his immediate return to Otaki, not by ship, but by land, through Waikato, and along the coast, gathering the people as he went, to fight for the liberation of his father. The Christian principle of the young chief and his cousin enabled them to resist the temptation to revenge, so strong to a New Zealander. They returned to Otaki, not by land, but in the 'Victoria' brig; not to light up the flames of war, but to preserve peace. His people all welcomed him with rejoicing, and preparations were immediately made for a conference, at which the great question of peace or war might be decided."

The rest shall be given in the simple language taken from his own lips.

"All the Ngatitoa and the Ngatiraukaua came, and some of the chiefs of Rotorua, and Taupo, and all places round. They talked to me. They told me to write letters to all the chiefs of Taranaki, up to Hauraki, and all around, to tell them to kill all the English at Nelson, Wellington, Auckland, and Wanganui, because my father was made prisoner. They talked very loud: they shook their spears and tore their clothes. They said, 'If you will not do it we will go to Rangihaeata and obey him.' Oh! many days there was talk; no sleep, but talk, talk, talk. All hearts were dark for Te Rauparaha. Some women beat their heads to make me sorry and willing to say I would go to the fight. Then I got up. I spoke loud. I said, 'My dear people, I am very sorry there has been this great talk for so many days. I am very sorry; but I fear God. Do you remember the time when I went to the Bay of Islands to fetch our minister to teach us, to make us good and quiet, and to live in peace? Now, you tell me to lead you in fight with the English. I cannot do so. I wish for peace. I do not wish many men to die for the sake of one man—my father. If you fight, many will be killed. I do not fear to fight with the English; but I fear God. I fear to leave our faith in Him. I think the English are very wrong, but we will not do wrong; we will teach them to do right.' Then all the people were very sorry at my words. I said, 'Never mind my father, he is old: obey me, obey Martyn, and all the Christian chiefs.' Then Martyn spoke—his words were like my words—and another chief

also. I then spoke again, that there should be no fights, for I did not want my people to go the bad way. I told them I wished for peace, and that the English should be like brothers to us. I said, 'Brothers do not fight with brothers. If the English will fight, let us yet do right. Let us do according to the words in Matthew, "Love your enemies . . . do good to them that hate you . . . that ye may be the children of your Father which is in heaven." ' Then the talk of the fight was finished. All held up their hands, and all said that they would stop in peace, and obey me. I said, 'Do not obey me, only God.' "

(To be continued.)

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

PHILADELPHIA, NINTH MONTH 25, 1852.

Since our former number was prepared for the press, communications have been received from two members of Ohio Yearly Meeting, kindly furnishing a general account of the proceedings of that meeting. But, on comparing these notices with the statements already published, and which were drawn from other sources, there appears no necessity of making any important addition to what was published last week. From one of the letters last received, we learn that the report of the Committee on Indian affairs exhibited an encouraging prospect in regard to the establishment among the Shawnees, which appears to be progressing in usefulness, and to afford a reasonable hope of permanent benefit to those poor people.

As this establishment is under the care of the Yearly Meetings of Baltimore, Ohio, and Indiana, it is probable we shall receive, in the printed minutes of some of these bodies, a more detailed account of the present situation of these people. If that should be the case, the readers of the Review will be duly furnished with it.

We present to our readers, this week, a copy of the law recently enacted on the subject of postage, which, it will be observed, comes into operation on the first of next month. As this law reduces considerably the postage on periodicals, when sent to a distance from the place of publication, we may hope that our distant friends will avail themselves of this reduction to promote an addition to our list of subscribers. It would be futile to promise that the character of our paper shall be improved in future; but we may be permitted to hope that no decline will soon be discoverable.

Among the difficulties attendant upon the management of a periodical paper, there is one to which we wish to call the attention of those who send communications to this office. Sometimes a notice of a new subscriber comes to hand, in which the name is written so illegibly that it is nearly, and sometimes quite, impossible to decipher it. As the publisher is expected, and reasonably too, to direct a paper to every one who applies, he is placed in an unpleasant predicament when he finds himself required to address he knows not whom. It is to be remembered that while a word of common occurrence may be made out, by its connection with others, though too badly written to be construed if standing alone; the name of an unknown individual can have no such auxiliary. It must be legible when standing alone, or remain a mystery. All difficulty on that score would be avoided, if those who send communications with signatures which ought to be read, would just write their names in a plain *copy-book* hand. Merchants, bank officers, and other official characters, may use signatures, which will be known from being always alike, though none can find the letters required to designate the name; but, for our plain business transactions, we prefer having names and post offices so written, that they may at least be spelled.

MARRIED,—At Friends' Meeting house, Rocky River, Chatham county, N. C., on Fourth-day, the 18th of last month, NATHAN D. WOODY to MARY ANN, daughter of John D. Allen; all of Cane Creek Monthly Meeting.

DIED,—After a few days illness, on the 27th ult., at his residence in Oneonta, State of New York, NATHANIEL NILES, aged 87 years; an esteemed Elder of Butternuts Monthly Meeting. His friends have cause reverently to trust that his work was done in the day time, and that he passed away in peace.

——, Suddenly, at Nantucket, Mass., on the 26th of Sixth month last, in the 74th year of her age, LYDIA, widow of James Barker: a member of Nantucket Monthly Meeting. She was firm in her attachment to the principles of Friends, and for many years acceptably filled the station of overseer.

——, On the 2d of Tenth month last, ELIZABETH, daughter of William Cloud, in the 17th year of her age.

——, On the 24th of 2d month last, HANNAH, wife of Alson G. Frazer, aged 24 years.

——, On the 3d of Third month last, ROBERT COOK, in the 34th year of his age.

The last three named were esteemed members of Sugar Plain Monthly Meeting, Boone co., Indiana.

——, At his residence, near Thorntown, Boone county, Indiana, on the 10th ult., JEREMIAH MOFFIT, aged about 44 years; a valuable Elder of Sugar Plain Monthly Meeting. The death of this Friend is felt to be a severe loss, by those who best knew him. He was one of the first settlers of Sugar Plain Monthly Meeting, which took place about twenty years ago; and it might be said that he grew with its growth, and strengthened with its strength.

WESTTOWN SCHOOL.

The Committee to Superintend the Boarding School at Westtown, will meet, in Philadelphia, on Sixth-day, the 8th of next month, at 7 o'clock, P.M.

The Committee on Instruction meet on the same day at 4 P. M.

The Visiting Committee attend the semi-annual examination of the School, to be held on the 5th, 6th, and 7th of the month.

THOMAS KIMBER, Clerk.

Philada., Ninth month 25th, 1852.—2t.

HAVERFORD SCHOOL.

The Winter Term will commence on Fourth-day, the 13th of Tenth month next.

Applications for admission, stating the age of the applicant, and whether a member of the Society of Friends, may be addressed to

CHARLES YARNALL,
Secretary of the Board of Managers,
No. 39 High Street, Philada.

Eighth month 2d, 1852.—tf.

For Friends' Review.

GUANO.

Now that the Lobos Islands, one of the great depositories of this extraordinary manure, are claiming so much of the public attention, it may not be inappropriate to lay before the readers of the Review the following letter on its use. It was written by a practical farmer of Montgomery County, Maryland, at the suggestion of John D. Freeman, a member of the House of Representatives at Washington, from Mississippi. I find it in a late number of the *American Farmer.*

"No one in Maryland," says that paper, "has purchased so largely of Guano as Mr. Davis, or is better able to judge of its value. For several years past he has obtained for his own, and the use of his neighbors of Montgomery, hundreds of tons annually; and the effects on the lands of his county have been wonderful."

The use of concentrated manures is more and more becoming an object of interest to our farmers who perceive the necessity of economising labour, and who carry on their operations under the conviction that it requires no more time to plough an acre of land that will yield 40 or 50 or 60 bushels of corn, than one that can yield but half that quantity. After all that may be said and written of commerce and navigation and machinery—and much may doubtless be well said, and well written concerning them, for no State can reach a high degree of civilization without them—it is to our mother earth—to the proceeds of agricultural labor, that the thousand millions of men who move on its surface must rely for their daily sustenance. The man therefore, whose superior skill in his calling shall teach others to multiply the blades of grass in their fields, or to add to the bushels in their granaries, enlarges the powers of enjoyment—indirectly increases the world's population, and acquires a better title to the appellation of *benefactor,* than the sword ever gave to Alexander or Napoleon.

The writer has been accustomed

"ere the high lawns appeared,
Under the opening eyelids of the morn,"

to "drive a-field," and he is therefore qualified to sympathise with the farmer in his labors, his improvements and the hopes of his harvest. Hence it is that he forwards the following letter to the Review. A.

Greenwood, Montgomery Co., Md., March 29th, 1852.

DEAR SIR: I had the honor by Saturday's mail, to receive your favor of the 26th instant, enclosing a letter to you from the Hon. John D. Freeman, representative in Congress from the State of Mississippi, asking of you information as to the supply, use, and cost of guano in this State, and what it will cost landed at Mobile or New Orleans, which information you ask me to give.

I take great pleasure, so far as in my power, in complying with your request.

Guano, you are aware, is the deposite of innumerable sea fowl, and some amphibious animals whose food consists almost entirely of marine shells and fish, chiefly upon the islands in the South Pacific ocean. It has been preserved in its greatest purity near the Peruvian coast, from the remarkable phenomenon of the almost total absence of rain or moisture, both coastwise and inland, in a considerable portion of that country. Other guanoes have been found south of Peru; and, recently, a Mexican guano has been introduced into the port of Baltimore, but whether from the Pacific or Gulf coast I have not learned. All of these—the Chilian, Patagonian and Mexican—have been pronounced by chemists (and experiments so far as my observation extends, confirm the correctness of the opinion) inferior to the Peruvian, doubtless owing to the presence of rain and moisture in all those countries, which is almost, as before stated, totally unknown upon the coast of Peru.

It use in Peru as a manure has been long known; but its application is immediately followed by *irrigation,* which is necessary in that hot and arid country for the development of its fertilizing power. Its introduction into England and the United States is of very recent date. The first cargo imported into Baltimore—it being I believe the first, in the United States—was in the year 1844. It was at first used with caution and in very limited quantities, from the two-fold reason of, first, its high cost, and secondly, the doubt with practical farmers of the possibility of so small a quantity of "dust," exerting such wonderful power upon vegetation as it was represented to do.

I believe the honorable Senator Pearce, of Kent county, Col. Capron, of Laurel, Prince George's county, and Edward Stabler, of Sandy-Spring, in this, (Montgomery) county, have the

honor of being the first, or among the first, in this State to give the result of their experiments to the public. These will be found in the first volume of the Farmer's Library, and the first volume, new series, of the American Farmer, and are interesting as well for the general success of the first application of guano, as for the failure or transient benefit in some of the experiments then made.

The failure then, as well as the failure of similar experiments since made, is now well understood to result from a *too superficial* application of the guano. *Moisture* here, as well as *moisture* in Peru, has been found by experience necessary to its full development. This is obtained here by burying the guano with the plough, several inches below the surface of the soil, and beyond the influence of the sun and drying winds to which our climate is subject. Some judicious practical farmers say eight or ten inches is not too deep, though I have no practical experience myself in so great a depth. I am confident that a depth of less than four inches in our climate, for a summer crop, will hazard the expected benefit from its use.

Since the successful experiments of Mr. Stabler upon his single acre of wheat, detailed in his letter of September, 1845, already referred to, from the application of the previous autumn, the use of guano has steadily and rapidly increased in this county, as well as in the lower and tide-water counties, both on the eastern and western shore of the Chesapeake: and it has also rapidly extended into the State of Virginia. From a single cargo in 1844, and but two or three in 1845, brought into the port of Baltimore, such has been the popularity of, and growing demand for, this wonderful manure, that during the year 1851—a period of only 7 years from its first introduction—the import into the same port had run up to the large quantity of 25,000 tons, which was all sold at the high price of $46 to $48 per legal ton from the vessel. In this county—with a population of less than 16,000 souls—from the small experiment already referred to, and one or two others not given to the public, last year, at least 1,500 tons, at a cost of $75,000, were bought by our farmers. The result has been an increase since 1845 of at least two hundred per cent. upon the wheat crop—the crop to which it is chiefly applied. Upon old worn-out land, long considered worthless, the effect has in many instances been magical, frequently producing from twenty to twenty-five bushels of wheat from the single application of 250 lbs. per acre, when not a return for the seed sown could have been expected before. Wheat, you are aware, is a winter crop, is seeded during the autumn months of September, and October, and sometimes as late as November, and matures the latter end of June and first of July—consequently the low temperature and moisture of the winter season, being favorable to the action of guano, intervene between the germination and maturity of the crop, and hence its powerful action thereon. The usual mode of application is to separate the fine guano from the lumps with a sieve or riddle, (a plasterer's riddle is a convenient implement;) then with a watering pot, with a rose to it, moisten the mass sufficiently to prevent the dust from flying. The lumps can easily be reduced with a maul or hammer if left in mass for a day or two, after being pretty freely watered. Then sow the guano with the hand, (the ground of course, being first prepared) *pari passu*, with the wheat, at the rate of two to three hundred pounds per acre, and both ploughed in together three or four inches deep, with a shovel-plough, or a long toothed cultivator. To obtain the above quantity with sufficient precision I lay off my ground in lands of seven strides, or twenty-one feet, passing up and down on either side at a moderate pace, and finishing in the middle, with a handful at each cast. Some prefer before sowing to mix a peck or more of plaster Paris with each bag of guano, (the bags averaging about 160 lbs.,) and think its action both improved and prolonged. The experiment is worthy of trial, though I have succeeded satisfactorily without, not having had the plaster at hand.

Besides the wheat crop, guano, has been successfully applied to corn, rye, oats, buckwheat, potatoes, and garden vegetables, and also to tobacco.

Although it gives a vigorous growth to the latter crop, yet it imparts a coarse texture, unfavorable to the long established reputation of our fine silky Maryland tobacco. Corn and potatoes being gross feeders and of quick growth require a larger supply than wheat—say from three to four hundred pounds per acre, turned under with the large two or three horse plough, unless combined with other manures, except lime and ashes, both of which seem to be unfriendly to some of the valuable salts contained in guano. But with bone-bust, barn-yard, and stable manure, it acts promptly and powerfully. The finest crop of wheat I ever made was from a dressing of guano and bone-dust, and the best crop of timothy I ever saw was from a like combination.

Various opinions exist as to the durability of guano as a manure. Some farmers claim for it an influence through a whole course or rotation of crops, while others insist that they can see no benefit beyond the first crop to which it is applied. It would seem to be unreasonable to expect long-continued or permanent benefit from so slight a a dressing as from two to three hundred pounds of manure per acre, after so prompt and large a return as guano always gives, when judiciously applied, from the first crop. Yet I am quite confident that I have seen a marked influence upon the second crop of clover in the third season after its application to the wheat crop. Something, however, is certainly due to the character of the soil to which it is applied. Upon moist, com-

pact clays, it not only acts more powerfully, but its influence is longer seen; while upon light, sandy soils, it gives a less return, and its after-benefit is sooner exhausted. Upon limestone land, with which I have no experience, it is said not to act so well—perhaps from the same cause which renders freshly limed land unfriendly to its action.

I have thus, at some length, and I fear tediously, given you an account of the source whence obtained, the use and mode of application, and, as the best evidence of its value, the growing demand and popularity among our farmers—a body of shrewd, practical, intelligent men, industrious and economical in their habits, and little disposed to waste money upon useless or doubtful objects.

I will now proceed to answer General Freeman's last inquiry, as to "where it can be best procured," and at "what expense landed at Mobile or New Orleans."

As before stated, the original source of supply of the best guano is the coast of Peru. It is owned by the government, and let to contractors, who pay a bonus per ton for the privilege of digging and sending it abroad for sale. These contractors reside in Callao, and sell it here through the agency of commission houses. Up to the present year, there have been two agents in this country for the sale of Peruvian guano—one in New York and one in Baltimore, where by far the greatest quantity (or upon the Chesapeake and its tributaries) has been disposed of. The agents here prefer to sell it by the cargo or in large lots; and it is eagerly bought up by dealers, who retail it at a profit corresponding with the supply in market. I have known this profit at periods of scarcity, without any advance upon the import price, to run up to the handsome sum of $15 per ton, or 36 per cent. advance. It is now, at a period of great abundance in market, and considerable competition among dealers, retailing at about 12 per cent. profit upon the import price, which is now fixed by the present and, as I understand sole agent in the United States, Mr. Riley, of New York—at the following rates.

For 50 tons of 2,240 lbs.,	per ton.		$48 00
" 100 " of	"	"	47 00
" 300 " of	"	"	46 00

at four months, or a discount of 2⅔ per cent. for cash, which is equivalent to 7 per cent., the legal rate of interest in New York. Thus the farmers who cannot conveniently unite upon so large a quantity as 300 tons, will have to pay from 2 to 4 per cent. more than the dealers, if bought directly from the agent or importer, or from 12 to 36 per cent., if they rely alone upon the dealers.

In all instances where practicable, although at some disadvantage, I would advise that purchases be made directly from the importer. It is not only cheaper, but safer to do so. Some of the dealers advertise *Patagonian* as well as Peruvian guano; and now Mexican is also introduced. In this state of things, when one kind is in high request and another dull of sale, the temptation is strong to mix the inferior with the superior, or otherwise to adulterate the Peruvian—the better quality. This, unfortunately, can be carried on to a considerable extent without detection, until it is too late or too troublesome to obtain redress for the fraud. The inspection in this State affords no protection against adulteration; it is rather a protection to fraud—a burden without a benefit. I do not wish to be understood as charging fraudulent sales upon any of our dealers in guano. Having always myself purchased directly from the importer, I have no reason to do so. My object is only to point out the course of the trade, and the advantages and disadvantages which attend it. I know no reason, however, why dealers in guano should be supposed to be less liable to temptation, or possess a higher degree of morality, than dealers in drugs, who have been charged before Congress with extensive adulteration of articles and medicines intended to "cure the ills which flesh is heir to,"—a degree of cupidity and fraud which should be punished with the severest penalty the law can inflict. Whether it is in the power of Congress to protect the humble cultivators of the soil from a like imposition is a question which I leave for you, Gen. Freeman and your honorable coadjutors to decide.

What the cost of guano would be, landed at "Mobile or New Orleans," I have not the means of knowing, with the present arrangement of the "sole depot" in the city of New York. The price in New York having been already shown, to that will have to be added freight, insurance, and whatever port duties may be charged in the Southern cities. The freight from Baltimore to the cities upon the Potomac and James rivers, ranged from 75 cents to $1 per ton; sometimes higher, even than the latter sum. Insurance ½ per cent., effecting same from ¼ to ½ per cent. From these data Gen. Freeman's better acquaintance with the charges between New York and the South will enable him to form a pretty correct opinion of the cost of the article in Mobile or New Orleans.

Although this letter has already extended to a length beyond what I intended, I will avail myself of the occasion to make a few general observations upon the subject.

From the tenor of Gen. Freeman's inquiries, I infer that his object is to try the effect of guano upon the great staple of the South—the cotton plant.

If his experiment shall prove successful, which I cannot doubt, if judiciously applied—seeing that it has been long used in a warmer and much more arid climate than Mississippi, or the other Southern States—it will at once very much enlarge the demand for, and consumption of the article: like all other articles of commerce, under such circumstances, its cost or market price may be expected to increase.

An interesting subject of inquiry, then, is, can the use and consumption of guano in this country be extended without carrying with it a corresponding increase in price? It may be said that an article which yields so large and prompt a return, is intrinsically worth a great deal, and will fairly bear a high price. This is true to some extent, and seems to be just and plausible, looking at one side of the picture only. But there are seasons of blight and disappointment. We have "rust and mildew," as in olden times. And I have not yet seen that guano even, is a barrier against, or panacea for, the blighting effects of a precarious climate or unlooked-for casualties to which the husbandman's crops are constantly liable. *Reverses*, then, as well as success, should be taken into the account, in estimating the value of guano to farmers. In this view, I am of opinion that it is now as high, even higher, than it ought to be, and ought not to be increased. The deposite in Peru being inexhaustible, as it is conceded to be —consequently no short supply there—there is no reason why it should be increased in price here, or why it should not be reduced to a point of reasonable profit and just remuneration. That it is now much too high, a little reflection will show. Coal is now mined in the mountains of Maryland and Pennsylvania, transported on canals and railrords some two hundred miles to tide water, paying high freight and toll, transhipped, and delivered and sold in New York from $3.50 to $5.50 per ton; or it is mined at a depth of several hundred feet below the surface, transported inland, transhipped at Liverpool, brought across the ocean, and sold at about $6 per ton in New York. Can it be possible, then, that guano—the free and bounteous gift of nature —with no inland transportation, easily dug and shovelled, or poured from its elevated position directly down into the hold of the largest ships, although it may have to traverse the ocean three or four times as far as from Liverpool to New York—shall yet cost in the same port seven or eight times as much? Surely there must be some unreasonable exactions—some enormous profits somewhere. And it behoves a government having a just regard for the interests of its citizens, to inquire into, and if possible remove an imposition and a barrier to the enterprise and prosperity of its people.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully your obedient servant, A. B. DAVIS.

Hon. John S. Cottman.

It is not uncommon to find men possessing understandings far above mediocrity, yet subject to very narrow prejudices; and such men are apt to employ their superior understandings, not in the careful and candid investigation of the opinions which they have embraced, but in defending the prejudices which they have adopted they know not why. Strong reasoning powers, if accompanied by an obstinate will are quite as likely to engage in defence of error as of truth.

WINTERING IN THE POLAR REGIONS.

The deep interest excited respecting the sufferings of Sir John Franklin and his gallant companions amidst the horrors of the polar regions, induces us to present an account of the wintering of a Dutch crew in circumstances of a similar nature.

Towards the close of the sixteenth century, the spirit for commercial adventure made rapid progress in Holland, and various companies were formed to promote the interests of traffic. Sensible of the great advantages that would result from shortening the voyage from Europe to the distant climes of the East, the Dutch were at an early period occupied in searching for a passage by the north, which, according to the geographical opinions, prevailing in that age, would conduct their fleets to China, Japan, and other places, in half the usual time. Not daunted by the failure of two expeditions fitted out for this object, a third attempt on a greater scale was made. Two vessels were dispatched at the charge of the city of Amsterdam. One of them was commanded by Jacob Hemskirk, an experienced mariner, with whom was conjoined William Barentz as pilot—a navigator enjoying equal reputation, and who had, besides, been out in both the preceding voyages. In the same vessel also was Gerard de Veer, the author of the only history of all the calamities and adventures which ensued in prosecution of the enterprise. John Cornelius Ryp was master or supercargo of the other. On the 22d of May, 1596, the two ships left Holland, and proceeding on their voyage, all for a time went well with them. On the 16th of July, Barentz saw the coast of Nova Zembla, near Lion's Bay, and three days afterwards, being obstructed by ice, anchored at Cross Isle. Here eight men, having gone ashore unarmed, had a narrow escape from the pursuit of two bears.

The vessel was now amidst extensive fields of ice, and huge masses, to which she was occasionally secured in her progress, appeared floating, or had run aground, One of these was calculated to be sixteen fathoms above the water, and thirty-six under it; that is, more than 300 feet from the summit to the base. The great fields of ice began to break up, with a noise like thunder, on the 10th of August, and the ship being fast to a huge piece aground, not less than 400, of smaller size, were driven past her by a current. Lest she should be carried away by the ice, she was brought nearer the coast, into a more sheltered station; but it was soon necessary to shift her anchorage, according as circumstances required.

Climbing to the top of a lofty mountain in Nova Zembla, the mariners were encouraged with the prospect of an open sea towards the south-east, and concluded that they should thence be able to accomplish the voyage. But after repeated difficulties, losing a boat and also the ship's rudder, they were completely surrounded by ice on the 17th of August. Temporarary intervals,

wherein the ice separated, succeeded; but at last the ship was enclosed and frozen on all sides, so that the people were obliged to have recourse to the shore.

There they found a fresh water river about two miles inland, and saw the traces of animals, which they conceived to be deer: great store of wood likewise lay near the river, consisting of entire trees with the roots, drifted from other countries. Thus having no alternative, the Dutch resolved to winter in this desolate region.

Meantime the ice accumulated greatly around the vessel; her prow was raised far above her surface, while the stern, sunk behind, was crushed together in such a manner, that the cracking of the timbers rendered the mariners apprehensive she would be utterly destroyed. They had dragged their boat over the ice to the land, and in the next place got a quantity of arms, ammunition, and provisions, wherewithal to fortify themselves against wild beasts and hunger during their dreary abode.

On the 14th of September they began to collect the drift-wood for building a hut, and prepared sledges, with which it was with great labor drawn over the ice and snow, near to the place where the vessel lay. Thirteen men were employed in dragging the sledges, and three in preparing each ladening of wood; but they could make no more than two trips a day from fatigue and the approaching darkness.

Whilst thus industriously occupied, the carpenter unfortunately died on the 23d of September, and was next day interred by his surviving comrades in the cleft of a hill, as the ground was too hard for them to dig a grave. There were now sixteen persons in all, but some of the number frequently indisposed.

The rafters of the hut were laid, though, on account of excessive cold, the people were scarce able to work; and if any of them chanced to put a nail in their mouths, as workmen are wont to do, it stuck to the skin, and blood followed its removal. Nothing but urgent necessity could have induced them to continue their operations. A great fire was kindled all around the hut to thaw the earth, that they might bring it up, and make the under part a little closer: the ground, however, was frozen so very hard and deep, that it would not yield on that occasion, and there would have been too great a waste of wood in trying it again.

At length the hut was finished, and other preparations for wintering in Nova Zembla were completed while the sun was still visible. On the 30th of October a lamp was fitted to burn all night, and supplied with melted fat of bears, which had been killed for oil. On the 2d of November only part of the sun was seen in the horizon; and on the fourth he had sunk entirely under it.

At this time the surgeon contrived a bath for the people in a cask, which was found extremely salutary and beneficial, from their confinement. Setting traps in the neighborhood, they caught white foxes, which began to be quite common, whereas the bears had entirely left them as the sun disappeared; and their flesh, resembling that of a rabbit, was much relished by the people. A device was soon adopted of placing the traps so that the captured animal could be immediately drawn into the hut.

On distributing the bread, each man's allowance was restricted to four pounds five ounces in eight days; and as the strength of the beer brought ashore had been destroyed by successive freezing and thawing, each had two small cups of wine daily. A large Dutch cheese was eaten by the whole company, and sixteen remaining, delivered to the people, each being left to his own economy.

Repeated storms of snow at this period began to block up the hut without; and within the cold was almost insupportable. While the people washed their linen, it froze immediately when taken out of the warm water; nay, one side froze while the other was next the fire. They were almost suffocated from the closeness of the hut not allowing proper vent to the smoke; but the fire falling rather lower than usual for some days, ice formed two inches thick on the floor, and the beds were even covered with it. Except when cooking their provisions, the people lay constantly in bed, and then they heard such explosions among the ice at sea, as could only be occasioned by huge mountains bursting asunder, and tumbling down into a confused mass of fragments. Intense cold having stopped their clock, though additional weights were hung to it, they prepared a twelve-hour sand-glass, to enable them to ascertain how the time passed.

The cold was so intense on the 6th of December that they scarce expected to be able to survive it. Nothing could keep them in heat; their wine froze, and they were obliged to melt it every two days, when half a pint was served out to each man. It was their only liquid except snow-water —a beverage not very suitable to their condition.

Before this time, the day was so dark that the mariners could not distinguish it from night; so that on one occasion when perplexed by the stopping of the clock, they continued in bed, believing it was still night; and on another occasion they only knew it was night by the moon shining bright, and remaining constantly above the horizon.

(To be continued.)

There are probably very few, if any, young persons who set out in the world without virtuous intentions. Let me die the death of the righteous and let my last end be like his, is a language which all can adopt. Why then do so many fail to attain what all must desire? The reason no doubt, is that many of us aim at impossibilities. We seek to be religious, that is to be conformed to the divine will, without giving up our own—to gain the crown without taking up the cross.

NEW POSTAGE LAW.

We congratulate the public on the enactment of the following law, which removes some of the imperfections of the act now in force. It goes into operation after the 30th inst.

AN ACT to amend the act entitled "An act to reduce and modify the rates of postage in the United States, and for other purposes," passed March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-one.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the thirtieth day of September, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, the postage upon all printed matter passing through the mail of the United States, instead of the rates now charged, shall be as follows, to wit: Each newspaper, periodical, unsealed circular, or other article of printed matter, not exceeding three ounces in weight, shall be sent to any part of the United States for one cent; and for every additional ounce, or fraction of an ounce, one cent additional shall be charged; and when the postage upon any newspaper or periodical is paid quarterly or yearly in advance, at the office where the said periodical or newspaper is delivered, or is paid yearly or quarterly in advance at the office where the same is mailed, and evidence of such payment is furnished to the office of delivery in such manner as the Post Office Department shall by general regulation prescribe, one-half of said rate only shall be charged. Newspapers and periodicals not weighing over one ounce and a half, when circulated in the State where published, shall be charged one-half of the rate before mentioned: Provided, That small newspapers and periodicals, published monthly or oftener, and pamphlets not containing more than sixteen octavo pages each, when sent in single packages, weighing at least eight ounces, to one address, and prepaid by affixing postage stamps thereto, shall be charged only half of a cent for each ounce, or fraction of an ounce, notwithstanding the postage calculated on each separate article of such package would exceed that amount. The postage on all transient matter shall be prepaid by stamps or otherwise, or shall be charged double the rates first above mentioned.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That books, bound or unbound, not weighing over four pounds, shall be deemed mailable matter, and shall be chargeable with postage at one cent an ounce for all distances under three thousand miles, and two cents an ounce for all distances over three thousand miles, to which fifty per cent. shall be added in all cases where the same may be sent without being prepaid, and all printed matter chargeable by weight shall be weighed when dry. The publishers of newspapers and periodicals may send to each other, from their respective offices of publication, free of postage, one copy of each publication; and may also send to each actual subscriber, enclosed in their publications, bills and receipts for the same, free of postage. The publishers of weekly newspapers may send to each actual subscriber within the county where their papers are printed and published, one copy thereof free of postage.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That no newspaper, periodical, magazine, or other printed paper or matter, shall be entitled to be sent at the rates of postage in this act specified, unless the following conditions be observed: *First.* It shall be sent without any cover or wrapper; or in a cover or wrapper open at the ends or sides, so that the character of the matter contained therein may be determined without removing such wrapper. *Second.* There shall be no word or communication printed on the same after its publication, or upon the cover or wrapper thereof, nor any writing or marks upon it, nor upon the cover or wrapper thereof, except the name and address of the person to whom it is to be sent. *Third.* There shall be no paper or other thing enclosed in or with such printed paper; and if these conditions are not complied with, such printed matter shall be subject to letter postage; and all matters sent by mail from one part of the United States to another, the postage of which is not fixed by the provisions of this act, shall, unless the same be entitled to be sent free of postage, be charged with letter postage.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That if the publisher of any periodical, after being three months previously notified that his publication is not taken out of the office to which it is sent for delivery, continues to forward such publication in the mail, the postmaster to whose office such publication is sent may dispose of the same for the postage, unless the publisher shall pay it; and whenever any printed matter of any description, received during one quarter of the fiscal year, shall have remained in the office without being called for during the whole of any succeeding quarter, the postmaster at such office shall sell the same, and credit the proceeds of such sale in his quarterly accounts, under such regulations and after such notice as the Post Office Department shall prescribe.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That so much of the second section of the act entitled an "Act to modify and reduce the rates of postage in the United States, and for other purposes," approved March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, as relates to the postage or free circulation or transmission of newspapers, periodicals, and other printed matter, and all other provisions of law inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That when a list of uncalled for letters shall be published in any newspaper printed in any foreign language, said list shall be published in such newspaper having the largest circulation within the range of delivery of said office.

Approved, August 30th, 1852.

LETTER FROM AUSTRALIA.

A homely and affecting letter from an Australian emigrant, published in the daily papers this week, ends with the words—"I sometimes sit at night, after my day's work, and watch the waves which brought me to these shores—when it is a great comfort to me to think that I am only seventy days from Old England." Only seventy days! It seems but a few years since the voyage to Australia was a voyage of six or seven months: and, so rapid is the march of science—so steady the progress of commercial enterprise—that in another year the distance will be reduced to about thirty-five days. For the purpose of communication the "land" of Europe is almost annihilated. The last mail from India and China arrived at Marseilles at five in the morning, and at ten o'clock men on 'Change in London read the despatches in second editions of the morning journals. That mail was forty-one days between Singapore and Marseilles: the new postal arrangements will reduce this time by one-third —making the run four weeks between the two ports. One week carries the steamer from Singapore to Swan River. So that, the distance from London to that fine Australian settlement will be reduced to five weeks—or thirty-five days. Thus, Australia will be brought nearer to England than Canada was twenty years ago. If the mechanical progress of the age receives no check from war, or other causes, the emigrant at the "diggins" will soon almost cease to feel that he is far separated from the mother country.—*Athenæum.*

THE ASTEROIDS now known to exist between Mars and Jupiter are as follow. Six of the eighteen were discovered in Germany, six in Great Britain, and six in Italy.

Name.	Discovered.	By.	At.
1—Ceres,	1801, Jan. 1st,	Piazzi,	Palermo.
2—Pallas,	1802, Mar. 28th,	Olbers,	Bremen.
3—Juno,	1804, Sept. 1st,	Harding,	Lilienthal.
4—Vesta,	1807, Mar. 29th,	Olbers,	Bremen.
5—Asteaca,	1845, Dec. 8th,	Hencke,	Driesson.
6—Hebe,	1847, July 1st,	"	"
7—Iris,	1847, Aug. 13th,	Hind,	London.
8—Flora,	1847, Oct. 18th,	"	" castle.
9—Metis,	1848, April 25th,	Graham,	Markree.
10—Hygeia,	1849, April 12th,	Gasparis,	Naples.
11—Parthenope,	'50, May 13th,	"	"
12—Victoria,	1850, Sept. 13th,	Hind,	London.
13—Egeria,	1850, Nov. 2d,	Gasparis,	Naples.
14—Irene,	1851, May 20th,	Hind,	London.
15—Eunomia,	1851, July 29th,	Gasparis,	Naples.
16—Psyche,	1852, Mar. 17th,	"	"
17—Thetis,	1852, April 17th,	Luther,	Bilk.Germ.
18—Melpomene,	'52, June 24th,	Hind,	London.

VISIT TO SOME COLLIERS.

Thomas Shillitoe relates the following in an account of a religious visit to some colliers in England, in 1812:—

Fifth-day; our first calling this morning was at the miserable abode of a man, who informed us he was seventy-five years of age. By a hurt in the coal-pit, thirty years ago, he lost one of his legs; about the same time his wife and ten children were taken with a fever; shortly after their recovery, his children all had the small-pox; two years ago his wife became deranged, set fire to her clothes, and was burnt to death; since which, in his absence, his house was broken into, and a part of his bedding and wearing apparel taken away; all which he related with the utmost composure, and such sweetness of countenance, as indicated the truth of what he added, that he hoped, through all, he had been preserved from murmuring. A more perfect example of contentment and Christian patience, I thought I never beheld. His recital of the precious effects which his various trials had produced on his mind, was to me a very instructive lesson, nothing that escaped his lips, in the least degree manifesting a desire to receive pecuniary aid.—*Armistead's Select Miscellanies.*

IN CÆLO QUIES.—(*In Heaven is Rest.*)

Not in this weary world of ours
Can perfect rest be found;
Thorns mingle with its fairest flowers,
Even on cultured ground;
A brook, to drink of by the way,
A rock, its shade to cast,
May cheer our paths from day to day,
But such can not long last;
Earth's pilgrim still his loins must gird
To seek a lot more blest;
And this must be his onward word,
"In heaven alone is rest."

This cannot be our resting place,
Though now and then a gleam
Of lovely nature, heavenly grace,
May on it briefly beam:
Grief's pelting showers, care's darkning cloud,
Still fall or hover near;
And sin's pollutions often shroud
The light of life while here;
Not till it "shuffle off the coil"*
In which it lies deprest
Can the pure spirit cease from toil;
"In heaven alone is rest."

Rest to the weary, anxious soul
That on life's toilsome road,
Bears onward to the destined goal
Its heavy galling load;
Rest unto eyes that often weep
Beneath the broad day's light,
Or oftener, painful vigils keep,
Through the dark hours of night!
But let us bear with pain and care,
Its ills to be redrest,
Relying on the promise fair,
"In heaven there will be rest."

B. BARTON.

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*Though these declarations are unquestionably true as applied to the generality of our race, the author would probably have expressed himself in terms somewhat less general if he had reflected a little more deeply on the words of the Apostle, "There remaineth a rest to the people of God," Heb. 4-9.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.—The Steamship Niagara, from Liverpool, arrived at Boston on the night of the 15th. and the Pacific, at New York on the afternoon of the 18th inst. bringing Liverpool dates respectively to the 4th and 8th insts. The Pacific made the passage in ten days and three hours.

ENGLAND.—It is now generally understood that Parliament will not meet until the 11th of the 11th month, when a short session will be held, and the two Houses will then adjourn until the beginning of the 2d month, the ordinary time for their assembling.

Recent arrivals from Australia have brought 60,000 ounces of gold.

The weather in the North of Europe has been favorable for harvesting. The wheat is of fair quality and the yield is good. Corn, barley and oats are less promising. In Ireland the yield of the cereal crops is every where beyond the average. The potato blight will not exceed that of last year.

Sir John Stuart has been appointed Vice Chancellor of Egland.

The militia enrolment is proceeding quietly and effectively.

FRANCE.—The merchants of Havre have been informed by the French Minister of Commerce that they could not be protected by the Government in loading vessels with guano at the Island of Lobos.

It is now stated that the French troops will not be recalled from Rome. The French Minister at the Hague has been recalled. The Dutch funds have fallen rapidly in consequence.

Generals Cavaignac and Carnot have refused the candidateship for the *Corps Legislative* which had been tendered to them.

Petitions, asking for the restoration of the Empire continue to pour in from the various Departments.

SPAIN.—A postal convention has been signed between Spain and Austria. The attention of the Government and people is principally directed to the construction of railroads, projects for a number of which are under consideration. The works for the canalization of the Ebro were commenced on the 25th ult.

PORTUGAL.—Several reductions have recently been made on the tariff of imports into Portugal.

M. Seabra has retired from the ministry, a complete rupture having occurred between the Saldanha ministry and the Septembrists.

The disturbances in Goa, caused by the imprudent and despotic acts of the Portuguese Governor Baron d'Ourem, were, at last advices assuming a serious character.

ITALY.—M. Secchi, Director of the Observatory of the Roman College at Rome, had written to the Roman Journal that, at half-past 3 o'clock, A. M., on the 26th ult., he had discovered, in the constellation Gemini, a small comet, which is probably that mentioned by Biela, although its position is very different.

TWO SICILIES.—A plot is said to have been discovered at Castrogiovanni, in Sicily. The conspirators, it is alleged, were in correspondence with Ruggiero Stettimo, the ex-chief of the revolutionary government, now a refugee in Malta. According to papers found upon an individual named Unghero de Messina, who has been arrested, there is reason to believe that several of the mounted chasseurs are in league with the conspirators. Eighteen soldiers of that corps have been arrested.

PRUSSIA.—On the 21st ult. Prussia made a declaration in reply to the Coalition States in regard to the Zollverein question, to which Hanover, Brunswick, Oldenburg and the States of Thuringia have given their adhesion.

The cholera is abating in Silesia.

POLAND.—The cholera continues to rage with unabated violence in various parts of Poland. In Warsaw, it is supposed that upwards of 4000 persons have died in the hospitals, and the total number who have died of the disease probably exceeds 20,000. Two of the most distinguished names in Polish literature, Adrian Krzyzanowski and Felix Beatkoyski, both Professors in the University at Warsaw, had fallen victims to its ravages. The epidemic has raged with peculiar severity among the Jews, of whom 1662 had been swept away in fifteen days The accounts from Posen are also of the most melancholy nature. In Jacocin, in a population of 2,130 the number of deaths amounted to 210.

RUSSIA.—Accounts from Petersburg state that the Russian army has burned three Circassian villages as a punishment for their long continued rebellion.

TURKEY.—News from Constantinople to the 17th ult. have been received. Satisfaction had been given to the French government in regard to all the points complained of. A Roman Catholic church is to be erected at Aleppo. This is believed to be part of the satisfaction given for the murder of the Capuchin Missionary Basit.

MEXICO.—Affairs in Mexico are in the most perplexed and distracted state. A formidable insurrection has broken out in the provinces of Jalisco and Gandlajara, which has been seconded by the inhabitants of Mazatlan, Tepic and various other places, and appears to have assumed the form of a revolutionary movement.

CUBA.—Arrests of persons suspected of being connected with the revolutionists continue to be made. The forts are filled with prisoners and a general feeling of insecurity prevails.

MARTINIQUE.—The yellow fever continued to rage violently at Fort de France. Special Commissioners, consisting of the most eminent medical men on the Island had been appointed to investigate the cause of the epidemic.

DEMERARA.—The yellow fever had disappeared, the weather was fair and a fine crop was expected to be realized. A public meeting had been held to petition Parliament on the subject of the distressed state of the Colony. and to represent the necessity of an increase of labor, and a reduction of the duty on British plantation sugar in England, to enable the planters to compete with their foreign rivals.

DOMESTIC.—Arrangements are in progress for the speedy departure of the Japan Expedition. The repairs of the Mississippi and the completion of the repairs of the Princeton are alone waited for.

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

A RELIGIOUS, LITERARY AND MISCELLANEOUS JOURNAL.

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A Testimony of Brighouse Monthly Meeting, concerning THOMAS WALKER, *who died on the 24th of Sixth Month*, 1851; *aged* 58 *years; a Minister about* 28 *years. His remains were interred in Friends' Burial-ground at Leeds, on the 29th of Sixth Month*, 1851.

Our dear friend was the son of Joseph and Sarah Walker, of Leeds, and was born there in the year 1793.

Having yielded in early life to the visitations of heavenly love, it may be said of him that he feared the Lord from his youth; and his deportment evidenced his concern to "walk circumspectly, redeeming the time."

In the year 1833 he was married to Anna Maria Phelps, of Dublin, who proved a true help-meet to him, and who survives him.

He first appeared in public testimony, in our meetings for worship, about the year 1823, and was recorded as a minister of the Gospel, by this Monthly Meeting, in 1827. His labors in this character were chiefly confined to his own and a few neighboring meetings, and to the opportunities afforded by the attendance of his Monthly and Quarterly Meetings. His communications were generally short and lively. He appeared to be watchful and diligent in the exercise of his gift; and we believe it was his abiding concern to preach "Jesus Christ and Him crucified." Though not himself called to extended labor as a minister, he often became a fellow-helper to those who were called to travel in the service of the Gospel; cordially welcoming them to his house, entering with much sympathy into their concerns, and often accompanying them to meetings in the neighborhood. In other respects, also, he was a willing burden-bearer in the church. For many years he usefully filled the station of overseer, an appointment for which he was peculiarly fitted by meekness and simplicity of character, united to a tender regard for the best welfare of his friends.

He retired from trade early in life; and thenceforward it became increasingly his business to labour with quiet activity for the good of his fellow-members in religious profession. He was "given to hospitality," and through this medium endeavored to exercise an influence for good, especially upon the younger members of his own meeting, over whom, as well as those suffering affliction or privation, he watched with true Christian sympathy. As regards the public at large, he lived in great retirement; yet he was diligent in visiting the poor, and took a lively interest in various measures for promoting their welfare. The testimony of our religious Society against war lay very near his heart; and, both with his pecuniary means and in other ways, he sought to contribute towards the spread of right views on this subject throughout the community.

Our dear friend's removal was very unexpected. On First-day, the 22nd of Sixth month last, being apparently in usual health, he attended the Meeting for Worship at Leeds, both in the morning and evening, and each time was engaged in the ministry. His last communication in particular was lively and impressive, concluding with an exhortation to his hearers to look to Jesus Christ as our only hope of glory. On the following day he was taken ill, and in little more than twenty-four hours was released from the bonds of mortality.

The great uncertainty of life was a frequent subject of the ministry of our dear friend. Often at the grave-side, as well as at other seasons, did he feel impelled to utter the voice of warning; and, with his "lamp," as we believe, "trimmed, and his light burning," his own decease having exemplified the truth he so often sought to impress upon others, it may truly be said, that, being dead, he yet speaketh in the language of solemn exhortation, Be ye also ready."

Whilst we deeply feel the loss which the church has sustained by the removal of our beloved friend in the midst of his usefulness, we desire not to mourn unprofitably, but rather to dwell with encouragement and hope on the recollection, that it was by the grace of God he was what he was, and that the same grace is freely offered to us all, to enable us to work out our

own salvation, and to advance the kingdom of our blessed Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ.

The consoling truth, that real excellence and usefulness of character do not depend on extraordinary natural endowments, but on the faithful occupation of those talents with which it may have pleased our Heavenly Father to have entrusted us, was well exemplified in this our dear friend, who, diligently improving the gifts received, came to experience such an enlargement in the Christian life, as to become "an example to the believers in word, in conversation, in charity, in spirit, in faith, in purity; and we reverently believe that he has been permitted to join the innumerable company of the redeemed, in an unceasing anthem of thanksgiving and praise.

Account of a visit paid to the Indians on the frontier of the State of New York. 1795.

(Continued from page 22.)

To the Females of the Stockbridge Indians.

SISTERS,—Although we have opened our hearts very fully to our brothers of your Nation, and given them much good advice and counsel, yet, as we feel very desirous to promote the religious and temporal welfare of our sisters also, we therefore now address our speech more especially to you.

Sisters, As much depends on your endeavours to encourage your husbands and children to embrace and put in practice the good counsel we have communicated to them; so, out of pure love and good will, we entreat you to be sober minded, and let your example be such as to speak a language that may have a happy influence on the conduct and conversation of your husbands and children, who may receive strength and encouragement from your prudent and wise behaviour.

Sisters, Open your ears, and listen attentively to our words, it is the truth we speak to you, and we address you as our sisters, who are favoured with a sense of good, and professors of Christianity; as such, you are particularly instructed to love your husbands, to love your children; and in no way can you so properly manifest your love for them, as by endeavouring to promote their present and everlasting welfare, which, if you are uprightly concerned to do, it will be the most likely means of saving your poor Nation from impending danger, ruin, and destruction.

Sisters, As we hope you will be carful to shun that bad practice of drinking rum, (which hath proved very injurious to you as a people,) and endeavour to encourage your husbands and children from using it, so you may be very helpful to them, in promoting the general good of your Nation.

Sisters, As the right education of your children is of great importance, and claims the united exertion of brethren and sisters, so we entreat you to be zealously concerned to promote this excellent work; and if you will put in practice the words which now flow from our hearts, you will be enabled, under the influence of the Great Spirit, to do your part towards promoting your own, and the happiness of our Indian brothers. Impressed with these sentiments, we bid you farewell.

We enclosed those epistles in a letter to Capt. Hendricks, which we delivered in charge to our faithful guide and kind friend, Solomon. The following day we were informed of some Stockbridge Indians, who had been the day before at Paris very drunk, and had been fighting, by which one of them had got badly wounded; and another had been charged with having committed a theft; some of the inhabitants came to inform us of these circumstances, and the Commissioners recommended us to write a letter to the Nation, to inform them what had happened, which we did, and left the letter in care of the Commissioners, to forward; the following is a copy:

Paris, Seventh month 25th, 1795.

BROTHERS,—We are exceeding sorry to observe to you, that yesterday Jacob Littleman was accused, by Justice Foot, of stealing a shirt; there is no doubt of his being guilty, as we are informed he confessed he committed the theft. This man is unhappily much given to drinking of rum, which we apprehend has brought him into a habit of idleness, depraved his mind, and so caused him to be guilty of this scandalous act. Joseph Quinney and Abraham and John Conkey-pot, were here yesterday, all of them very drunk. They got to fighting, and Quinney got badly wounded. How strange it is that our poor brothers will give way to drinking rum, when they find what trouble it brings on them. We, however, do hope they will see the evil consequences it produces, and endeavour to lead more sober lives, before this vile rum entirely destroys them as a Nation. We have heard a good character of Quinney, and we hope this will prove a warning to him, and be a means of inducing him to leave off entirely such an abominable infamous practice as drinking rum.

Brothers, We thought it right to give you this information, in order that you may take such steps as you think right, to discourage such evil practices; and leave off drinking rum; be persuaded, for your own sakes, to lead religious lives; avoid idleness and take to industry. As you pursue those things we have recommended to you, it will keep the chain of friendship bright between you and us. Be assured of our best wishes for your spiritual and temporal welfare, and we are truly your affectionate friends.

Signed, G. E., J. M., jr., T. E.

To the Stockbridge Nation.

The Commissioners having concluded upon such principles as a basis for an equitable settlement

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between the Brotherton Indians, and the white inhabitants, as we would hope would terminate to the satisfaction of the former, we concluded to set off next day towards New York, but previous thereto, apprehending there might some service arise to the Brotherton Indians, by our impressing on the minds of some of their chief men the advantage that would result to their Nation, if they would follow the advice we had already bestowed upon them, we therefore sent them a message, requesting a number of them would meet us at our quarters next morning; with which they complied. We had a very solid and satisfactory interview with them, in which we revived the counsel already given them, and imparted such further advice and observations as appeared to us suitable to their situations, all which they accepted very thankfully, and manifested a favourable disposition of mind, expressing their sense of our love and good will towards them, and seemed truly desirous that themselves and their Nation might act wisely in future, agreeably to our advice. They made some sensible and just observations. Among others, David Fowler remarked, That it was not strong drink alone which had injured them, but disobedience to the Divine commands, for, in the beginning, man was instructed to multiply and increase, to replenish the earth, and to earn his bread by the sweat of his brow; but they had not done so; the Lord had placed them in a fine country, and see how little of it they had improved. Davis observed, that if the Almighty had decreed their destruction, there is no withstanding his will; but he had been thinking of the case of Ahab, whose conduct was very displeasing to the Almighty, yet, when he humbled himself before Him, He declared He would not bring the evil denounced against him, in his days, but in his son's days would he bring the evil upon his house; from this he hoped the day of mercy might be lengthened out to them, if they would now endeavour to reform.

Wampy observed, That the Almighty ruled among all the nations of the world, his power was over all, and if we put ourselves under his protection, and trust in him, it may be he will yet bring us to be a people. He touched sensibly on their situation, and intimated he sometimes felt his mind reaching after that which was good, and acknowledged the propriety of our advice to them.

Tuti sat very grave and solid, and at length came forward with his sentiments. He said he had been very attentive to what was said, and wished to be benefited thereby; expressing how often he felt a desire to improve, and grow better, but found discouragements in the way.

Fowler's son David, an innocent, good looking young man, and who at our first meeting impressed us with sentiments in his favour, expressed his satisfaction with us and our advice, and observed that after we had been with them at the school-room, and fully imparted our minds, several of the young people, as well as others, mentioned to him their hopes that we would leave in writing our counsel and instruction to them; a hint which confirmed us in the propriety of doing it, though we had before concluded so to do. One of them observed that they have had preachers from almost all parts, and they went to hear them; yet, there was nothing did him so much good as a sentiment dropped by one of us, touching charity and brotherly love, which led him to hope the partition wall that divided Christians would be broken down, and that bigotry and prejudice might be done away, and all mankind live more like brothers. A noble sentiment.

One of the Commissioners, who was present during the interview, pressed on them much good advice, and joined with us in strongly recommending to them to set heartily about a reformation, and to appoint some of their most prudent and solid men to act as overseers, in order to promote greater decorum amongst their young men. Their hearts seemed affectionately and sensibly softened, and impressed with good; they manifested a grateful sense of our love to them, and to our friends who sent us to pay them this visit, acknowledging they felt themselves under deep obligations to them and us, and humbly thankful to the Great Spirit for putting it into our hearts to come and see poor Indians. They spoke sensibly, and with much native simplicity, on the respective matters under consideration, and gave us to understand they would let our counsel sink deep into their hearts, and enter afresh into covenant, hoping we would pray for them, that they might be enabled to put in practice good resolutions, and become a better and more respectable people. We were deeply affected with their awakening observations, and trust it may tend to the edification of both ourselves and them.

We took an affectionate leave of each other; poor David Fowler's son could scarce bid us farewell,—he seemed so much affected—but did it with this expression, "that he hoped what we had said would fix on their hearts." They left us, we believe, not only impressed with love towards us, but with a sincere intention to set about the great and good work of reformation.

The Commissioners, during our being with them, behaved towards us with great kindness and respect; we trust we shall not readily forget their affectionate treatment, and great civility. They being men whose honest dispositions justly entitle them to the esteem of us, and their fellow citizens at large, whose welfare as well as that of the Indians, we believe they have sincerely at heart.

(To be concluded next week.)

Repentance does not correct our past errors.

A Testimony of Munster Quarterly Meeting, concerning PHEBE NEWSOM, *of Limerick.*

Our dear friend Phebe Newsom being deceased, we feel called upon to give forth this testimony concerning her, believing she was desirous faithfully to occupy with the talent entrusted to her. Her conduct was marked by uprightness and circumspection; and the humble simplicity of her deportment was consistent with the character of a follower of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ.

She was the daughter of Henry and Elizabeth Ridgway, of Blenheim, near Waterford, to whom she thus alludes:—"I was favored with religious parents, who carefully watched over me for good, discouraging everything that had a tendency to nourish pride or draw the mind from the fear of its great Creator." This their early care was, we believe, blessed to her. She continued to reside with her parents until her marriage with William Newsom, in the year 1824, when she removed to Limerick, of which meeting she continued a member during the remainder of her life.

She appeared as a minister in 1832, previous to which she passed through much mental conflict, which she describes in her memoranda as follows:—"Many and varied were the conflicts I had to pass through, both inward and outward: but I have been comforted in the belief that it is through much tribulation we must enter the kingdom." She thus records her first appearance in the ministry:—"I was sensible *that* was the time to show my obedience; and the call was to confer no longer with flesh and blood, but to give up to the Lord's requirings; and I desire reverently to thank Him who strengthened me to stand up and say what I believed was required of me. Oh! the feeling of peace and comfort I was now favoured with was beyond expression; and on my return home hard things were indeed made easy; and the language ran through my mind, 'what shall I render unto the Lord for all his benefits unto me?' He who only sees and knows our wants was graciously pleased to support and strengthen me under all; so that I could say, with David, 'I was brought low and He helped me.' I desire in humility to praise his ever-excellent name, for it is alone due to Him; nothing belongs to the creature."

Our dear friend was recorded a minister in 1834. Her communications were generally short, but sound, weighty, and impressive. She had often to remind us of the great uncertainty of life, and the necessity of being concerned to make our calling and election sure before we are summoned hence, to be seen of men no more. She was diligent and exemplary in the attendance of her meetings at home; also our Quarterly and Yearly Meetings; considering it not only her religious duty, but also a privilege, thus to assemble with her friends.

Some years since she was deprived by death of a beloved and only daughter, a trial which she keenly felt; but through this and other afflictions she was remarkably favoured with resignation to the Divine will. The path of our dear friend continued in various respects to be a tribulated one; but under all she was permitted to experience support. The decease of her husband occurred in 1850; and in the spring of the following year considerable depression was apparent, produced, we believe, in great degree, by the pressure of care which then devolved on her. Her bodily health also declined; and in a few weeks it pleased her Heavenly Father to release her from further conflict. As her close drew near, two of her sisters being with her, were sensible of the peaceful state of mind with which she was favored. Some of her last expressions were, "The Almighty is with me," "The evil one has no power over me." Thus, after a season of much depression, an unclouded prospect appeared to open before her view.

She died in Dublin, on the 17th of Seventh month, 1851; and her remains were interred in Friends' Burial-ground in that city, on the 19th of the same. She was aged about 54 years; a minister 19 years.

HOW A CONVERTED NEW ZEALAND CHIEF UNDERSTANDS CHRISTIANITY.

(Concluded from page 24.)

"This is only one among many instances," continues the writer of the account, "in which the angry outbreak of excited passions has been stayed in New Zealand by the influence of the Gospel. Often has it reconciled contending parties of the natives, and persuaded them to mutual forbearance; it has been a defence to the settler when defenceless in other respects, and a restraint upon the native when there were no restraints of human authority to keep him back from deeds of violence and bloodshed. In New Zealand the Gospel has changed savage tempers, and subdued the most ferocious characters. Men notorious for their sanguinary feats, who have led the murderous rush, slaughtered age and sex without distinction, and revelled in the cannibal feast, now lead the way in the path of Christian instruction, and stand forth to be taught themselves, or to teach others in the school of Christ. We are well reminded in the simple yet forcible mode of expressing themselves which is customary with the natives, "Do not think that New Zealand is quiet and in peace because we feared the muskets and soldiers. No! We did not fear them, only the word of God. It was this we feared. It was this which chained New Zealand hands, and bound them fast that they could not fight. By the Word of God New Zealand is in peace." Yes! We are persuaded of it. It is the Word of Him, who of old hushed to rest the agitated waters of Galilee, that has accomplished as marvellous a change in these once blood-stained lands. What

an encouragement to persevere in Missionary work, to publish far and wide that glorious gospel beneath whose ascendant influence "the wolf shall dwell with the lamb, and the leopard shall lie down with the kid; and the calf and the young lion and the fatling together; and a little child shall lead them!"

We cannot abstain from expressing our sincere admiration of this beautiful exemplification of Christian principle. It bears most honorable testimony to the character of the teaching to which this young man had been subjected, by his Missionary instructors, of the Church Missionary Society. But we grieve to find that some of their friends at home, and perhaps they themselves, do not comprehend the full import of this remarkable fact, which they cite, and justly cite, as a noble proof of the triumph and efficacy of the gospel. For in the comments which succeed this narrative, the writer in the *Church Missionary Register* says, "And now we desire the gradual blending of these two races the European and Maori, until, in the feeling they entertain toward each other, they become as one people," strong--for what do our readers suppose?—"*for defensive purposes*, if necessary, *strong to repel unjust aggression*, such as Tahiti has experienced; and strong for Christian and benevolent purposes." Is it not a marvellous and melancholy illustration, of the extent to which our so-called Christian education, in this country is embued with the military element, that after these excellent men have been holding up for our admiration an instance of a converted heathen chief, refusing under the strongest provocations, to "repel" what he certainly considered, and what all unprejudiced men must admit to have been, a most wanton and "unjust aggression," on the part of the English, and an aggression which must have appealed most strongly not only to feelings of honor and hereditary right, but to those of filial affection, and when they are celebrating the victory of Christian principle, which induced this young man to cultivate the friendship, rather than resent the injustice of this foreign race, that had so outraged and insulted his house; is it not we say most strange, that the first idea which occurs to these good people is a military idea, that the first use they propose to make of this happy conjunction, is to enable the allied races "to repel unjust aggression," that is to do that very thing which their heathen convert, acting on their own evangelical instructions, steadily *refused* to do, and for refusing to do which, they bring his example before us as a signal evidence of the power of the gospel?

Without, however, pursuing this subject further at present, we will only add, that the Committee of the Peace Society were so struck with the conduct of this New Zealand Chief, as affording a practical illustration of their own principles, that on understanding he was in England, they determined to send him an address, which was accordingly forwarded to the Church Missionary College, in Islington, accompanied by a volume of the Society's publications. We subjoin the address, as well as the simple and appropriate reply written by the chief, just on the eve of his departure from this country.

The Address of the Committee of the Peace Society to Tamihana Te Rauparaha, the New Zealand Chief.

Christian Friend and Brother,—We are a Committee of a Society formed for the promotion of Permanent and Universal Peace among the nations of the earth, according to the principles of the gospel of Jesus Christ. We have read with great delight, and gratitude to God for the triumph of his grace, the account given in the *Church Missionary Intelligencer* for this month, of the firmness and forbearance with which you vindicated your consistency as a Christian, in resisting all the provocations that were used to urge you to rush into war with the English, when your father was taken captive by them several years ago. We recognize in your conduct on that occasion the happy effects of the pure evangelical instructions bestowed upon you by those excellent and devoted Christian teachers, to whose care your youth was committed. When you were incited to avenge the wrongs alleged to be inflicted on your family and nation, you replied, "I do not fear to fight with the English; but I fear God. I fear to leave our faith in Him. I think the English are very wrong, but we will not do wrong, we will teach *them* to do right." These are noble and elevated sentiments—sentiments worthy of a follower of Him who taught us "to love our enemies, to do good to them that hate us, not to resist evil, but to overcome evil with good;" and who, himself, expired amid the cruel mockeries and oppressions of his enemies, with this sublime prayer on his lips, "Father forgive them, for they know not what they do."

Christian brother, we affectionately exhort you to cherish the same spirit of forbearance and benignity for the future, as the best way of promoting the happiness and prosperity of your people. Where war breaks out, there everything evil triumphs, but peace secures the growth of commerce, the spread of education, improvement in all the arts of civilized life, and especially the extension of the gospel, in its influence over the minds and hearts of men. We entreat you to abide by those high Christian sentiments which you have learnt from the word of God, and from the instructions of your Missionary teachers, and not suffer yourselves to be led away from the good confession you have already witnessed, even by the example of professedly Christian nations, who alas! too often, forget, when they plunge into acts of violence and revenge, that the name which they bear forbids them to return evil for evil.

We greet you, Christian brother, on your departure from our country, with our most earnest sympathies and salutations, and our prayers shall

often ascend on your behalf to the God of Peace, that you may be upholden of his grace, in the brave and consistent maintenance of those pure principles which you have been taught, and of which you have been enabled already to give honorable proof, in a season of great and peculiar temptation.

Signed on behalf of the Committee.

HENRY RICHARD, *Secretary.*

The following is the Chief's reply:

MY KIND FRIENDS, THE COMMITTEE OF THE PEACE SOCIETY,—My hours in your land are but few, and therefore my words to you must be few also. My heart thanks you for your words of love toward me which are written in your letter. I have put the letter in the book, and will take them both to New Zealand, and will often look at them, and will show them to my people. It is the wish of my heart, according, to the words of the Bible, that "wars should be finished unto the end of the earth," and it is only the Gospel of the great God, the God of Peace and Love, that can make men to dwell in Peace. Where the missionaries of the Gospel have come, there the men who once lived in war now sit down in peace. Oh! it is the wish and the warm prayer of my heart that the Gospel may soon be spread over the wide world, and the reign of the Prince of Peace begin over all the lands now in darkness, and angry wars and fightings. My friends, I would like to say much to you; but in a few hours I go away from your dear and happy land to my own dear island and my loved people, therefore I cannot write more to you; but it shall ever be the wish and the prayer of my heart, to keep my own people, and the other tribes, and the English all in peace. You pray to our God for me, that He may make me strong to do so.—From your friend in Christ of New Zealand.

TAMIHANA TE RAUPARAHA.

WINTERING IN THE POLAR REGIONS.

[Concluded from page 29.]

On the 7th of December they considered it necessary to repair to the vessel for some coal that had been left in her, and with this made a good fire in the evening, which revived them greatly. To enjoy its comforts as much as possible, they sat up late, and closed all the apertures of their hut to keep in the heat. But a seaman, already indisposed, who could bear the effect of the fire less than the others, began to complain, and all soon found themselves attacked with giddiness, whence they could scarce stand until opening the door. In fact, he who first reached it, swooning away, fell out in the snow. Gerard de Veer, however, recovered him by sprinkling vinegar in his face, and the admission of the fresh air removed the sensations overcoming the others.

The leather of the seamen's shoes was now frozen to such a degree of hardness, that they could not use them; on which account they made a kind of slippers of skins, and put several pair of socks over one another to increase the heat. The ice stood an inch thick on the sides of the hut, and when they went out in clear weather, their clothes were whitened with frost and shining icicles. The fire was increased within, taking the precaution of leaving the chimney open, that the smoke might get vent.

Many stars being visible on a clear night, the party, by an observation on the 14th January, 1597, found themselves in 76 degrees of north latitude. About that time the wood brought into the hut being all consumed, they began to shovel away the snow on the outside, so as to come at more, which, on account of the excessive rigor of the weather, was with difficulty accomplished. Seven of their number next repaired to the ship, and found the ice had risen higher within, and that she was still fast frozen up. In the cabin they caught a fox, which was carried home and eaten.

Several successive days of stormy weather confined the mariners to their hut. There they heard the foxes running over it, and as their provisions were beginning to decline, regretted that they could not catch them. But the intense cold almost absorbed all other sensations, and they had recourse to hot stones laid on their feet and bodies, to keep them warm. However, they comforted themselves that, as the sun was now at the lowest, he would not be long in returning to gladden them with his view. While sitting before the fire, their backs would be quite white with the frost, and on stretching their feet towards it for warmth their stockings would be burnt before they began to feel its influence. A cloth hoisted on a pole, thrust up through the chimney, to show the direction of the wind immediately became stiff and inflexible.

In this way did the year 1596 terminate, and 1597 begin.

On the 24th of January the day being clear with a west wind, Gerard de Veer, Jacob Hemskirk, and another, went down to the seaside, towards the south of Nova Zembla, from whence they unexpectedly saw the edge of the sun above the horizon.* They hastened to impart the welcome tidings to Barentz and their other companions; but their report was discredited; for Barentz affirmed that it was too early for his re-

*The date was no doubt the old style; and the sun's declination, on the day mentioned in the text, was 16° 26′ south. Consequently, the centre when on the meridian was 2° 26′ below the horizon of an observer in latitude 76° North; and of course the upper limb, must have been 2° 10′ below. The difference between this quantity and 33′, the ordinary horizontal refraction in the temperate latitudes, must have arisen from the extraordinary refraction produced by the condensations of the air in the polar regions, or from an error in the determination of their latitude, or from both these causes.—ED.

turn by fourteen days. The two following days being dark and cloudy, doubts of the fact were still farther entertained, and many of the people positively affirmed that it was impossible. On the 26th, a man died who had been some time sick, and next morning his comrades, with great difficulty, owing to the excessive cold, dug a grave for him in the snow, seven feet deep. Having performed this last office to him, attended by such funeral service as circumstances would admit, they returned within the hut to breakfast. Then discoursing concerning the prodigious quantity of snow which unremittingly fell in the place, they said among themselves that, if again blocked up by it, they should find a way of climbing out through the chimney; accordingly the captain tried the experiment, while another going out of the hut to ascertain whether he succeeded, saw the complete orb of the sun above the horizon.

The weather still remained uncertain, though the people, relieved from the tedium of perpetual night, took exercise to strengthen them. But their hut was repeatedly blocked up by snow, and to avoid the labor of always clearing it away from the door, they on those occasions found an exit by the chimney.

Bears began to return along with the sun, and one which was killed afforded at least one hundred pounds of grease, which the seamen melted for their lamp. But a number of foxes coming to devour the carcass, the apprehension of other bears being attracted hither induced them to bury it deep under the snow. They considered it expedient to collect more wood for fuel, dragging it on a sledge as before: however, their strength being much reduced, their task was accomplished with far greater labor. Though the cold moderated for a time towards the end of February, its rigor increased about the middle of March, and on the 24th of that month the hut was totally blocked up.

At last the sea began to open, though the mariners despaired of disengaging the ship, or of rendering her serviceable for a voyage. Still she was hemmed in by ice, sometimes heaped in mountains around her; and their anxiety was increased by observing that, about the middle of March, the sea was so open that the vessel was within seventy-five paces of it; whereas a new frost increased the distance on the 4th of May to five hundred paces.

Thus the only means of quitting Nova Zembla seemed to consist in the launch and boat; but the 29th of May arrived before the people attempted to dig either out of the snow. However willing, their reduced strength rendered their progress slow; and after they had labored hard, compelled them to desist; on another trial they were put to flight by a bear. Six days work at length enabled them to put the launch in a condition to be dragged over the hard ice and snow to the ship. There they sawed off the stern, which was narrow, and built one broader and higher, so that it might be better adapted to stand the sea.

The boat was in the same way got out of the snow and dragged to the ship, as also several sledges laden with articles from the hut. These operations occupied a long time: they were frequently interrupted, and ultimately accomplished with great difficulty, from the state of the weather and repeated dangers. Nevertheless, on the 12th of June, nothing remained but to smooth the way for the launch and boat down to the water's edge, and drag them along on the 13th.

This being done, William Barentz, the pilot, wrote a brief recital of what had happened; that he and his companions had left Holland for the purpose of sailing to China by the north; but their ship being frozen up by ice, they were compelled, amidst many hardships, to winter ashore. The narrative he put into a musket barrel, hung up in the chimney of the hut, lest any mariners in future might experience a like adventure. The captain also thought it proper to obtain the subscription of his company to a narrative of their dangers and distresses, and of the necessity to which they were at last reduced—of hazarding a voyage homeward in two open boats.

Eleven loads of goods were in the next place dragged to the water's edge, and then William Barentz and Claes Andrisz, who had long been sick, were drawn on a sledge from the hut to the boats. The whole company was equally divided, and one of the sick attached to each; and on the 14th of June, 1597, after ten months' dreary residence, the mariners set sail with a westerly wind from Nova Zembla.

After undergoing innumerable hardships, the twelve surviving mariners reached Holland, and, to the admiration of the citizens of Amsterdam, appeared in their Nova Zembla apparel. The fame of their adventure was soon disseminated, and they were carried from thence to entertain the foreign ambassadors at the Hague with a recital of what had befallen them.

Such was the most interesting polar expedition, until the recent revival of northern discovery. Enterprise in this, as in other directions, has been bequeathed by the Dutch to England.—*Broadway Register.*

CONSISTENCY IN FEELING AND CONDUCT.

All persons of sensibility would shrink instinctively from the sight of two infuriated men beating and abusing one another, though using no instruments of offence but those which nature has furnished; and this horror would be greatly increased in case resort was had to more deadly weapons, as knives, axes, pitchforks, &c. And yet we read with little or no emotion, of thousands brought together to slaughter each other by means of instruments, upon which the utmost ingenuity has been employed to increase their destructive capacity. Though few of those who

move through the cool sequestered vale of life, have ever actually beheld those scenes of havoc and destruction which are the usual and inevitable concomitants of national conflicts, yet they are as certainly known to most of us as they could possibly be if exhibited, in all their details, to our sight. If then, we exert all our influence in promoting war, or measures leading to war, are we less guilty because the cruelties and horrors are not presented to our eyes?

If the professors of christianity could be properly impressed with the inconsistency of war with the nature of the gospel, we should soon cease to hear the achievements of heroes on the field of blood proclaimed as the highest recommendation to civil office. E. L.

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

PHILADELPHIA, TENTH MONTH 2, 1852.

We have inserted in the Review, this week, a notice of some efforts now, or recently, making to introduce into Ireland the cultivation of the beet, for the purpose of manufacturing sugar from its produce. Every attempt to improve the agriculture of Ireland, or to diminish the demand for the products of slave-labour, deserves encouragement. From the experience, however, which we have yet had, it appears questionable whether Ireland, or any other northern climate, can successfully compete with the sunny south in the production of sugar. Still we have the consolation to be convinced that slavery is not essential to the cultivation of the great producer of sugar; for whatever can be extracted from the soil, in a tropical climate, by the drudgery of slaves, may also be drawn, with greater facility, and in more ample abundance, by the industry of freemen. And it is to be hoped that whatever efforts may be used to supply the market with sugar, without dependence on the slave-cultured regions of the South, the friends of the bondman will not overlook the expedient of bringing the labour of freemen into competition with that of slaves in their own locality.

Our friend Cordelia Bayes, and her companions Richard Carpenter and Hannah Beesely, having visited all the meetings of Friends in Canada West, nineteen in number, arrived at New York city on the morning of the 25th ult. Their journey within the British province occupied five weeks, and the distance passed over was six hundred miles. Cordelia and her female companion reached this city on the 27th. Her health has been but little if any improved, during her absence from Philadelphia.

Died,—At the house of his son-in-law, Daniel Hockett, in Westboro, Clinton county, Ohio, on the 1st ult., John Holaday, in the 69th year of his age; a member of Newberry Monthly Meeting.

——, At the residence of his son, Rancocas, Burlington county, N. J., on the 20th ult., Samuel Wills, for many years a valuable and much loved Elder of Burlington Monthly Meeting, in the 88th year of his age.

——, At the residence of her father, in Henry county, Indiana, on the 4th ult., after an illness of several years, which terminated in consumption, Sarah Ann, daughter of Richard Gordon, in the 24th year of her age; a member of Spiceland Monthly Meeting. She latterly apprehended it to be her duty to forego many of the comforts of life, if necessary, that she might abstain from the productions of slavery. In the prospect of approaching dissolution, her mind was peaceful and calm.

Died, At Barton, Orleans county, Vermont, on the 5th ult., Abby V., wife of William P. May, aged 44 years; a member of Monkton Monthly Meeting. She bore a long and distressing illness with Christian patience and resignation. Her close was peaceful.

WESTTOWN SCHOOL.

The Committee to Superintend the Boarding School at Westtown, will meet, in Philadelphia, on Sixth-day, the 8th of next month, at 7 o'clock, P.M.

The Committee on Instruction meet on the same day at 4 P. M.

The Visiting Committee attend the semi-annual examination of the School, to be held on the 5th, 6th, and 7th of the month.

Thomas Kimber, Clerk.

Philada., Ninth month 25th, 1852.—2t.

INSTITUTE FOR COLOURED YOUTH.

The New Building and arrangements for opening the Male Department of this Institution being now complete, the Managers, through their Committee, will be prepared to receive applications for admission on Sixth-day (Friday), 10th inst., at 10 o'clock, at the School-house on Lombard St. above Seventh.

The course of study, according to the plan, will be full; comprising in addition to the usual elementary studies, Composition, History, Algebra, Geometry, Mensuration, Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, Surveying and Navigation, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Mechanical Drawing and Drafting, Anatomy and Physiology. Provision will be made (if necessary) for teaching other advanced studies and some of the languages.

The year will be divided into two terms: the first dating from the opening on Second-day (Monday), 13th inst.; the second commencing with the first Second-day (first Monday) in Second month (February.) The vacation will be six weeks, from the middle of Seventh month (July.)

Examinations of classes will take place within the closing week of each term, in the presence of the Managers or their Committee, and of such other persons as may be by them invited.

Students who shall have finished satisfactorily the course of study, may have certificates given by the Managers to that effect, recommending them to the apprenticing Committee for assistance to learn some useful trade or business.

Those obtaining such certificates of approval shall have the preference, if desired by them, for further

aid in acquiring a knowledge of some useful trade, profession or business.

Applicants for admission must be able to pass an examination in reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic as far as fractions, and in the geography of the United States.

Expenses.—$10 per term, including books and stationery. A limited number of those unable to pay will be admitted without charge.

It is contemplated to open a Female Department, as soon as the present one shall have become prosperously established.

PROF. CHAS. L. REASON, of N. Y. Central College, *Principal,*
Institute. Lombard Street above 7th.
THOMAS WISTAR, Abington, Pa.,
ALFRED COPE, Walnut St. Wharf, Philada.
JEREMIAH HACKER, No. 144 S. 4th St., Philada.,
ISRAEL H. JOHNSON, No. 35 Market St., Philada.
Committee.

The Committee will attend on each Sixth-day (Friday) morning, at 10 o'clock, during the month, to receive applicants.

Philadelphia, Ninth month 7th, 1852.

PRODUCTION OF BEET SUGAR IN IRELAND.

Abridged from the Banker's Magazine.

The increasing importance of the beet sugar industry throughout continental Europe, is only equalled by the success which accompanies its prosecution. Struggling, in the earlier period of its introduction, through the difficulties inseparable from so novel an enterprise, which was in future to rival the then flourishing colonial interests, and fostered by unprecedented Government enactments, it has progressively attained so high and prosperous a position as at length to threaten the exclusion of tropical produce from the various countries where the manufacture is so extensively and successfully developed. This result, which was never anticipated by the respective legislatures, has led to measures for the protection of their finances against this powerful and still-increasing interest, by facilitating the introduction of tropical sugar, and placing corresponding fiscal restrictions upon that of native growth.

In France, the manufacture, during the year 1850, upon which duty was paid, amounted to sixty-five millions of kilogrammes, and for the last two years the home produce has been completely master of the market; and, despite of the recent law, which places a protective duty upon foreign and native sugars, of five francs to 100 kilogrammes, beyond that paid by colonial sugar, the progress of science has so facilitated the production of that indigenous growth, that a large addition will this year be made to the already numerous beet sugar refiners.

In Belgium and central Europe generally, as well as both the north and south of Russia, the breadth of land under culture of the root and the production of beet sugar is annually augmenting to so great an extent, as to lead to the inference that native sugar will, at no remote period, entirely displace the produce of tropical countries. Under these circumstances it affords matter for astonishment that this industry, perfected by experience resulting from the scientific search of nearly half a century, should never have been permitted to lend its aid in the development of some of the numerous resources of Ireland. Powerful conflicting interests and restrictive fiscal enactments, as well as the absence of practical experience in the manufacture, it is to be presumed, were the chief causes adverse to its success, in the few instances where its introduction was attempted in these islands; but the manufacture of sugar from beet-root is now no longer a mystery —restrictive duties are abolished, and other antagonistic interests are not in a position to restrain the progress of enterprise.

The soil and climate of Ireland have been proven beyond doubt, by long practical experience, and recently by the ingenious researches of Professor Sullivan, to offer inducements highly favorable for the introduction of the beet sugar industry; and an enterprise which has been formed under the title of the "Irish Beet Sugar Company," will this season be the means of demonstrating a fact of so much importance to the interests of the country.

With respect to the amount of sugar yielded by Irish roots, Mr. Sullivan asserts, that if the specific gravity of the expressed juice of any bulbous roots grown in Ireland be taken with an ordinary distiller's saccharometer, it will be found that the quantity of sugar thus indicated is nearly in every case higher than the corresponding results given in French and German books treating on the subject of beet sugar; and, in confirmation of this statement, he gives the results of his analysis of specimens, taken at random, under the disadvantages of lateness of season, and other unfavorable circumstances, but which, however, are sufficient for demonstrating the fact:—

SUGAR BEET, WHITE SILESIAN.

French, as given by Payen	10.000	per cent.
Irish, from Cork	13.24	"
" " Dublin	11.98	"
" " "	12.60	"
" " Belgium	10.97	"

Thus showing that sugar beets grown in Ireland are equal, if not superior, to those of the Continent. From what has been already stated, any difficulty in obtaining the material of efficient quality is obviated—land, inviting the culture, abounds on all sides; labor, at as low rates as on the Continent, demanding employment, and peat, the excellent peat of the country, so well adapted to steam purposes, dispersed on all sides, can be procured at a cost which of itself would form a material difference in the amount of profit upon the manufacture, when compared with the prices paid in Belgium and France for coal.

The Irish Beet Sugar Company have selected Mount Mellick and Donaghmore, in the Queen's County, for the commencement of their operations; where they have contracted for a supply of roots,

at 15s. per ton, sufficient to afford ample employment, during the ensuing season, to the two factories which are now in progress of construction. Arrangements are also being made for the formation of a large central establishment, in the vicinity of Dublin, where it is intended to work continuously through the year upon the beet-roots, cut and dried by a process for which they have secured the patent right; and it is the intention of the company gradually to extend their operations into every part of the country, where facilities for procuring the roots, and the means of transit for their produce, may be presented. In addition to the most approved processes adopted upon the Continent, the company are in possession of certain valuable patented improvements, the employment of which will not only tend to decrease the first outlay for machinery and cost of manufacture, but materially to augment the produce of sugar. In calculating the amount of profit to be derived from the operations, the company take, as their data, the cost of the raw material, and the greatest charges for working expenses and management that are incurred in foreign beet-root refineries, setting aside entirely any additional advantage they have a right to expect from the superior quality of Irish-grown roots, and their improvements upon existing methods of manufacture. Upon this principle, it may be stated that fifteen tons of beet-roots will yield 7½ per cent., or one ton of sugar; and consequently, the profit resulting from its manipulation would stand as follows:—

Fifteen tons of roots, at 15s. per ton	£11	5	0
Cost of manufacture, upon the highest computation.	9	0	0
Which would produce,—			
One ton of refined sugar, ex duty, at 28s	28	0	0
Less expense, as above	20	5	0
Leaving a balance of profit	£7	15	0

To which may be added a cost of molasses for each ton of sugar, and the residuum of the roots, or pulp, which is sold for the feeding of the cattle, but are items of additional profit, not taken into calculation. With such a result, and every local advantage in its favor, there is ample reason to apprehend a prosperous career for the enterprise in question. In its progress, while it is the recipient, it cannot fail of being the dispenser of benefits; for the extended culture of sugar beet, as yet but little known in Ireland, will give an impetus to agriculture, which the depreciation of cereal products has a tendency to paralyse; and the consequent demand for labor may be a means of arresting the fatal progress of depopulation: in fact, no remedy more efficacious can be suggested for relieving the social condition of the Irish peasant, than one which has for its object the combination of agriculture with manufactures, upon a scale of practical utility.

An important feature in the improvements made in the manufacture by the patents of the company is, the entire removal of the taste peculiar to beet-root sugar.

The works of the company are now in full operation.

AMERICAN SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.

At the Monthly Meeting of the Board of Managers for September, reports were received from fifty-three Missionaries now in service, showing a circulation of upwards of $8000 worth of books for children and youth, about one quarter of which were gratuitously furnished to poor schools. The number of new Sunday Schools organised, 501 and 358 visited. Each school is reported with the name of the county, the number of teachers and pupils.

In the district embracing Illinois, Missouri and Iowa, about 800 days of Sunday School Missionary labour were expended during the twelve months preceding the report. The result has been, the organization of 500 new schools, in which are employed over 3500 teachers. Twenty-one thousand children are collected in these schools, and $10,000 worth of books have been distributed there, of which $8,000 were paid by the school.

A. H. Myers has entered on his work as the Society's Agent in California. San Francisco contains 40,000 inhabitants, with many beautiful private residences. It has thirteen churches and nine Sunday schools. There are 1500 children in the city, of a suitable age to attend public schools, and 900 are in Sunday schools. A large outlay will be required to support this agency; but money spent in the moral training of children in such a country pays well in the end.

GIGANTIC TELESCOPE AT WANDSWORTH COMMON, IN ENGLAND.

The necessary imperfections of, and the difficulties attendant upon, huge reflecting telescopes like those constructed by Herschel and Lord Rosse, have led to an attempt to construct an achromatic instrument which shall rival those gigantic instruments in power. The new telescope constructed for Mr. Craig, Vicar of Leamington, under the superintendence of Mr. W. Gravatt, F. R. S., is placed upon a site of two acres, on Wandsworth Common, presented for the purpose by the Earl of Spencer in perpetuity, or so long as the instrument shall be maintained.

The central tower, consisting of brick, is 64 feet in height, 15 feet in diameter, and weighs 220 tons. Every precaution has been taken in the construction of this building to prevent the slightest vibration; but if any disappointment in this respect should arise, additional weight can be obtained by loading the several floors, and the

most perfect steadiness will be thus insured. By the side of this sustaining tower hangs the telescope. The length of the main tube, which is somewhat like a cigar, is 76 feet, but with an eyepiece at the narrow end, and a dew cap at the other, the total length in use will be 85 feet. The design of the dewcap is to prevent obscuration by the condensation of moisture, which takes place during the night, when the instrument is most in use. Its exterior is of bright metal; the interior is painted black. The focal distance will vary from 76 to 85 feet. The tube at its greatest circumference measures 13 feet, and this part is about 24 feet from the object-glass.

The determination of this point was the result of repeated experiments and minute and careful calculations. It was essential to the object in view that there should not be the slightest vibration in the instrument. Mr. Gravatt, reasoning from analogy, applied the principle of harmonic progression to the perfecting of an instrument for extending the range of vision, and thus aiding astronomic research. By his improvement, the vibration at one end of the table is neutralized by that at the other, and the result is that the utmost steadiness and precision are attained. The object-glasses are of English construction. The making of the large flint glass was entrusted to Mr. Chance, of Birmingham, who at first hesitated to manufacture one larger than nine inches in diameter. Upon being urged, however, by Mr. Craig, he has succeeded in producing one 24 inches—perfectly clear, and homogeneous in structure.

Beside this, there is a second of plate-glass of the same dimensions, cast by the Thames Plate Glass Company, either of which the observer may use at his option. The manner in which these object-glasses are fitted into the tube is a marvel of artistic invention. By means of 12 screws, numbered according to the hours of the day, they can be set in an instant to any angle the observer may require, by his merely calling out the number of the screw to be touched. The object glasses also move round in grooves to wherever it may be considered that a more distinct view can be gained. The tube rests upon a light wooden frame work, with iron wheels attached, and is fitted to a circular iron railway at a distance of fifty-two feet from the centre of the tower. The chain by which it is lowered is capable of sustaining a weight of 13 tons, though the weight of the tube is only three. Notwithstanding the immense size of the instrument, the machinery is such that it can move either in azimuth or up to an altitude of eighty degrees, with as much ease and rapidity as an ordinary telescope, and, from the nature of the mechanical arrangements, with far greater certainty as to the results. The slightest force applied to the wheel on the iron rail causes the instrument to move horizontally round the central tower, while a wheel at the right hand of the observer, by a beautiful adaptation of mechanical powers, enables him to elevate or depress the object-glass with the greatest precision and facility. So easy, in fact, is the control over the instrument in this respect, that a very slight touch on the wheel lifts ten cwt.

With respect to the magnifying power of this novel instrument, it is only necessary to state that, though the focus is not so sharp as it will be shortly, it has already separated the nebulæ in the same way as Lord Rosse's. It has also separated some of the double stars in the Great Bear, and shown distinctly a clear distance of 50 or 60 degrees between them, with several other stars occupying the intervening space. Ordinary readers will better understand the extraordinary magnifying power of the telescope when we inform them that by it a quarter-inch letter can be read at the distance of half a mile.

The preparations for this really national work have been progressing for the last two years under the superintendence of Mr. Gravatt as engineer and mathematician, but it is only about three months since the superstructure at Wandsworth Common was commenced, and it is already near completion. We understand that the Observatory is likely to be endowed by its liberal and enlightened creator. Lord Rosse has visited the Observatory, and expressed his admiration of this novel and interesting invention.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN OCEAN STEAMERS.

Most readers will recollect that during the recent debates in the American Congress the stormy discussions upon national rights were varied by the introduction of a very different proposition. A commercial company charging itself with the navigation of the Atlantic between Liverpool and New York, and subsidized expressly by the State in aid of its performances, applied to have its premium increased. As the augmentation demanded amounted to 100 per cent. on the original grant, the petition created some little consternation, but in the end it was granted, and the American line of Atlantic steamers will henceforth receive twice the subsidy before given. This circumstance has been made the subject of allusion by a correspondent whose communication, with the signature of "Fair Play," will be found in another part of our impression. That the writer is strangely mistaken in his reference of the question to that of Free Trade will be very easily discovered; but the general train of thought suggested by the letter may be turned, we conceive, to some profitable account. It is by no means clear that these matters are rightly understood either on one side of the ocean or the other.

Between Liverpool and New York there are running two lines of steamers, one British and one American, encouraged in each case by large

grants of money from their respective Governments to perform the voyage in the shortest possible time. The subsidy contributed to the British line amounts to a quarter of a million sterling; that enjoyed by the American Company was, till lately, about the same. It is understood that, in consideration of these special allowances, the stipendiary companies are to disregard certain ordinary views of mercantile enterprise. The vessels are built for speed only, and carry no heavier cargoes than mails and passengers, their otherwise enormous tonnage being absorbed in engine and coal room. They differ, in fact, from vulgar merchantmen little less widely than ships of war, being constructed not, indeed, for fighting, but for running, to the prejudice of all more productive capacities. Under these circumstances the passage across the Atlantic has been reduced from weeks to days, and is now literally a question of hours. The American steamers, though not excelling our own in their average performances, have succeeded in winning one race by about half a neck; that is to say, the very quickest transit on record—being four hours shorter than that next to it—has been executed by an American vessel. As the passage may be set at about 250 hours, there, of course, seems margin enough to make up the odd four, and it is evident that favourable circumstances of work or weather might any day turn the scale in favour of the English. The competition, indeed, is to be prosecuted more vigorously than before, and it is upon this assumption, coupled with the credit of "victory," that the American company has succeeded in obtaining the large increase of subsidy mentioned above.

Between the two Governments, therefore, a bounty amounting to something like three-quarters of a million annually will be paid upon ocean racing. Now, there can be no doubt that it is of the very highest importance to bring two such countries as Great Britain and America as close as possible to each other. It may be conceded, also, that the great principle at stake is not damaged by the smallness of the gain apparently procurable. Four hours is not a large proportion of 250, but, if hours and even minutes had not been closely reckoned, that very average of 250 would never have been reached. A chronometer obtains the prise over another by the difference of thirty seconds in a year. The difference in itself may be inappreciable, but it is owing to this competition for seconds that our ordinary timepieces go so well to minutes. In a good race the actual difference will always be small: otherwise, indeed, the race would not be a good one. But, granting all this, is it worth while, upon sound views of policy, to purchase the improvements still possibly obtainable at so high a premium, and if so, is this premium offered in the most advisable shape and manner?

Considering the relative position of the two countries, their commercial relations, and their natural advantages, it is perfectly certain that the traffic across the ocean which divides them would not only be performed without the aid of bounties, but would be performed under the stimulus of strong competition. This competition would not indeed legitimately be pushed to the extent of trading without profit. Remuneration would always be looked to as a fair condition of a voyage; but what, it may be asked, would be the probable difference between voyages thus executed under the ordinary incentives of trade, and those performed under the artificial encouragement of bounties? It is for this difference, and nothing more, that our State premiums are now paid; and if $11\frac{1}{4}$ miles an hour could be done at a profit, is it desirable to do $11\frac{1}{2}$ at a loss? Perhaps it may be said that four or five hours' difference in the delivery of a mail may make the difference of peace or war between the two countries, and that we need hardly look beyond the recent crisis for an illustration of the contingency. But would even the mails, on the whole, be carried less expeditiously than at present if the duty were left to the united energies of British and American mariners? For it is not to be forgotten that if bounties provide us with one swift line of steamships, they entirely drive all others from the field. If the stimulus of fixed premiums is gained, the stimulus of free competition is lost. No vessel will attempt to run against another which starts with the advantage of a subsidy.

The reader will easily observe that there is a great distinction between bounties thus allotted and the encouragements commonly offered to mechanical or scientific excellence. When premiums were proposed for the best chronometers, we did not contract beforehand to pay an annual stipend to some manufacturing house, but adjudged the reward to the best performance after free competition. In the same way with race-horses and with yachts, there are substantial incentives to excellence, but they do not include special bounties to breeders or builders, although the ordinary stimulus of competition is much weaker in these cases than in that of seagoing steamers. It is hardly clear therefore that our policy in this respect is sound, although, on the other hand, it may be said, perhaps, that more is at stake than mere superiority of speed. The steamers ultimately triumphant, whether British or American, will monopolize the whole traffic of the ocean to and fro, and this traffic it is well worth securing by a bounty to the conquerors. Just as no private speculator could contend with a salaried company, so no unsubsidized British line could compete with a subsidized American line. The Americans, indeed, say that we were getting the Atlantic to ourselves when a good premium evoked competition on their side of the water, and they now expect that a still better premium will put them in our place. But what

is to be the end of such a struggle? Four hours' advantage, more or less, will certainly not decide such a championship, and if, as has been plainly confessed, these four hours have an extra quarter of a million a year, what will be the expense of a genuine or permanent victory?

We have thrown out these remarks for public consideration, because it appears to us that experience is going very near towards convicting the country of error in the case before us, and that the two States are approaching the predicament of the rival railway companies. At the very period when the room for improvements has become smallest we are rendering ourselves liable to the largest demands. As things now stand, it is scarcely possible, in the absence of any remarkable invention, that the speed of our Atlantic voyages can be materially increased. We may work up our four hours' arrearage, or the Americans, perhaps, may turn this surplus into five, but we hardly see how much more is to be expected. Meantime, the free course of competition is entirely suspended, and, after giving away a quarter of a million a year, we shall be reduced to the necessity of either spending as much more, or submitting in this respect to a disadvantage which will neutralize our bounty altogether.—*London Times.*

CHINAMEN IN CALIFORNIA.

The persecution of the Chinese in California seems to us to be one of the most unjust and disgraceful events ever sanctioned by a free and enlightened State, since the days when persecution was deemed a religious duty. We have before alluded to this subject, and now again refer to it, for the purpose of noticing an affecting appeal, addressed by the Chinamen in California to Gov. Bigler, respecting the treatment they are experiencing from our civilized and christianized countrymen. This new appeal tells us, that since the last, many evils, which the writers were then fearful of, have fallen on their countrymen at the mines. They say:—

"All have suffered great losses, but we do not know how to describe the condition of those among them who had newly arrived, and had just expended all the money they had in getting to the mines. Some of these are suffering even for want of food, and not knowing the roads through the country, or what places to inquire for, have fallen into utter despair. We are informed that grown men may sometimes be seen, sitting down alone in the wildest places, weeping like children.

"We beseech you, Sir, to have mercy on these poor people, and do something to protect them. They did not come here as intruders. They heard that the Americans had generously allowed all the nations to come and dig gold in your mines, and they came like the rest. Many sold all that they possessed at home, and abandoned every other hope in life for the opportunity which your liberality offered them. All that your laws required of them they have done cheerfully, and they have done nothing which your laws forbade. For more than two years they have lived here quietly and happily, and believed that they were welcome; nor, until you published your message against them, supposed they had an enemy in the country. But, since that time, sudden has been the change in their condition."

They then refer to the sources of the complaints made against them. There is a stinging rebuke in the simple complaint of this heathen people, which should send the burning blush of shame to the cheeks of their Christian persecutors.

"Why then is it that the Chinaman is so prosperous in this country, that some suppose that he is taking all the gold away from the American people? Because, as we have told your Excellency before, he does not drink, or gamble, or idle, or spend his money foolishly. Because he is thinking of his parents and his children, and the future, and works hard, and saves what he makes. And, also, because we have established amongst ourselves a system of mutual assistance, by which we allow none to suffer so long as any of us are at hand and have money to lend them, and they are willing to go to work for themselves.

"We lend money on the most favourable possible terms, either at no interest at all, or the smallest, to such as are not able to fit themselves out for the mines, and trust them to pay it again when they get it, which they always faithfully do. Under this arrangement, not only countrymen of ours cannot suffer from want, unless wilfully idle, or attacked by violence in remote places, but at the same time yours have the best assurance against their becoming evil-doers, or a charge to the State. Can the same number of any other nation in California, say that they have among them fewer criminals, paupers, sick or insane in the hospitals? We believe they cannot, and yet the Chinaman, individually, is generally a poorer man than any other person. The smallest piece of money in use amongst us, called a cash, is only the one-fourteenth part of the smallest coin among you—your cent. A man who arrives here with one of your dollars in his pocket, has 1400 of our cashes. With one cash in China, he can buy a bunch of onions, or some other article sufficient for a light meal; while here, at the most moderate price, one dime, he would have to pay one hundred and forty cashes for the same thing."

We cannot resist the temptation to quote the following sentiment from this appeal, for the sake of its poetical beauty, as well as its sublime morality:

"Why should the East quarrel with the West? God has made them both, *and placed the day*

between them, that the nations should use it in doing good works to one another."

We trust the pressure of public opinion, and a returning sense of justice and humanity, will soon constrain Gov. Bigler, and those of his people who sympathize with his course, to reverse the arbitrary and oppressive policy they are now pursuing towards this poor and inoffensive people. If they fail to do this, they must expect to meet the indignant rebuke of the whole civilized world.

N. E. Farmer.

PROGRESS IN THE CAUSE OF PEACE.

There is now, as there has been for the last quarter of a century, a steady advance in the cause of peace; but, like the most important changes, both in nature and in society, we can neither measure nor observe its progress from day to day. We lack the requisite optics and criteria. Neither the growth of vegetation which produces the verdure of spring, and the golden harvests of autumn, nor the planetary movements by which day succeeds night, and one season follows another in their appointed order, can be noted at the time by the keenest vision of man; but, by taking proper intervals for observation, we infer these changes with so much confidence as almost to imagine we actually see their progress.

So with all the great changes in society. Public opinion, general usages, the grand characteristics of a people or an age, are not the frost-work of an hour, or the mushroom of a night, but the joint effect of various causes, imperceptibly yet surely conspiring to produce such results. The ultimate effect is obvious to every one; but no eye is keen enough to mark each step of the progress by which it is reached. We must have an interval of years, if not of a whole age or more, to note and measure in full the changes that are confessedly going on in society through the world.

Still more true is this of the changes which the progress of Peace is effecting in the great commonwealth of nations. These changes are necessarily so gradual as to be distinctly perceptible only after a considerable lapse of time. Such vast masses of mind do not change their habits of thought, feeling and action in an hour; nor is the change generally acknowledged till long after it has actually been made. It is not so much seen as inferred; a process of reasoning rather than mere perception. After intervals sufficiently long, and from favourable points of observation, we must collect the data from which every one will see and acknowledge the progress this cause has really made since its origin, some thirty-seven years ago.

In the course of events, however, we observe incidental indications of progress in this cause, which few will be able or disposed to gainsay. Such are the developments in the recent difficulties between us and England about the fisheries. When a similar misunderstanding arose some twelve years ago about our north-eastern boundary, a very serious alarm spread among men whose business was connected with the ocean, and prevailed to such an extent, that some individuals lost scores of thousands of dollars from the mere apprehension of war; but so altered is now the general tone, and so decided is public opinion understood to be in both countries against a resort to the sword for the settlement of the points in controversy, that business has swerved, in consequence of these difficulties, scarcely a hair's breadth from its wonted course. Politicians, perhaps for base, party purposes, have talked loud about the matter; but not the slightest panic has reached the insurance office or the counting-room. Fifty or even thirty years ago, war might have been apprehended as very likely to result from such a misunderstanding; and the fact that such an event now excites scarce a ripple on the surface of the world's commerce and intercourse, shows somewhat strikingly how differently such questions have come to be treated from what they once were, and how great and auspicious a change has already been effected on the subject of international Peace.

We might quote half a dozen similar cases within the last ten years; but this single one may suffice to put the reader upon a train of reflection which will convince him that the cause of Peace, though necessarily slow in its progress, and imperceptible at the time in the decisive changes it is effecting in the international habits of Christendom, is still moving onward with a sure and steady step to a glorious triumph in due time. We need patience; but if we hold on and hold out, to the end in using aright the means of God's appointment for the result we seek, it will, in his own good time, come with absolute certainty. Nor does He even now withhold providential indications amply sufficient to encourage our utmost efforts; for the events of the last twenty, or even ten years, prove this cause to have made far greater progress than its most sanguine friends could have expected so soon from the small amount of efforts hitherto made.—*Advocate of Peace.*

The writer of this article appears to have made a conspicuous anachronism, when he dated the origin of this cause "some thirty-seven years ago." The cause of universal peace originated at least eighteen hundred years ago. When our Divine Master directed his ardent disciple to put up the sword, which had been drawn in defence of a life the most important the world ever saw, did not he stamp the seal of condemnation on the use of the sword, even in a cause apparently just?

After a long night of apostacy, in which the doctrines of Christianity were greatly obscured,

the cause of peace was revived, near the beginning of the 16th century, by the writings of Erasmus. But, about the middle of the following century, the doctrine of universal peace was proclaimed, in clear and unequivocal terms, by George Fox and his coadjutors; and it has been advocated by the Society of Friends, from that time to the present.—Ed.

From the National Intelligencer.

THE POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

Washington, Sept. 18, 1852.

Messrs. Gales & Seaton,—On former occasions I have taxed your liberality by availing myself of its exercise in having my Tabular Views of the Increase of Population of the United States part of the Anglo-Saxon North America laid before the public, in the columns of the National Intelligencer. Were it not from the influence of two considerations I should not so often recur to the general subject. First, that the public mind has, in the various objects demanding immediate attention, been diverted from the regular operation of this in itself mighty and most influential yet silent cause; and that, in the second place, consequently, the perhaps greatest change ever effected on the relations of human power is, if at all, but dimly seen in advance. The two tabular views which follow, will show that data are not wanting which enable us to demonstrate the certainty of cause and effect. With these remarks the two enclosed tables are submitted to your disposal. I find, let me observe, that one thing has prevailed through every decennial period of our history—

Table I.—Population of the United States, as recorded in the Tabular View of the Seven Enumerations made by the Decennial Census, 1790 to 1850, inclusive:

1790	3,929,827
1800	5,305,925
1810	7,239,814
1820	9,638,131
1730	12,866,920
1840	17,063,353
1850	23,144,126

Table II.—Prospective View of the Population of the United States from 1860 to 1950, inclusive, on the ratio of one and a third decennially, as found by Table I, very nearly:

1860	30,858
1870	41,145
1880	54,859
1890	73,144
1900	97,525
1910	130,034
1920	173,378
1930	231,171
1940	308,228
1950	410,471

Note.—When submitting these tabular views to the public, there is no pretence to absolute exactness; but, as table 1 is founded on decennial enumeration, we have, from its results, very reliable data for the statements. In No. 2 I intend to draw a comparative sketch of the territory of the United States and that of all Europe. As far as I have advanced in the performance of the latter case, I have found that in extent of habitable surface there is a very near approach to equality.

William Darby.

THE THAMES TUNNEL.

A project is on foot to complete the approaches to the Thames Tunnel on both sides of the river. This will not only improve the value of the property itself, but it will also largely benefit the districts in its immediate vicinity. It will likewise relieve London Bridge to a considerable extent of the loaded vehicles which now pass over it; for it appears by statistics that have lately been prepared with great care, that a very large traffic is constantly going on between the Surrey side of the river and Wapping, Limehouse, Poplar, &c., all of which has now to be conveyed an unnecessary circuit of nearly six miles. Another effect of the opening communication will be, to give to Southwark and its outlying districts a short and easy access to and from the East and West India Dock Railway terminus, and thence to the whole net-work of railways north of the Thames.—*Lond. Times.*

THOUGHTS IN A PLACE OF WORSHIP.

And here we come and sit, time after time,
And call it social worship;—Is it thus,
Oh, Thou whose searching, all-pervading eye
Scans every secret movement of the heart,
And sees us as we are. Why mourns my soul
On these occasions? Why so dead and cold
My best affections? I have found Thee oft
In my more secret seasons—in the fields,
And in my chamber; even in the stir
Of outward occupations, has my mind
Been drawn to Thee, and found Thy presence sweet:
But here I seek in vain, and rarely find
Thy ancient promise to the few that wait
In singleness upon Thee, reach to us.
Most sweet it is to feel the unity
Of soul-cementing love gathering in one—
Flowing from heart to heart, and like a cloud
Of mingled incense, rising to the Throne
Of Love itself! Then much of heaven is felt
By minds drawn thitherward, and closely link'd
In the celestial union: 'tis in this
Sweet element alone that we can live
To any purpose, or expect our minds
Clothed with that covering which alone prepares
For social worship. Therefore mourns my soul
In secret; and like one admidst the vast
And widely peopled earth, would seek to hide
Myself and sorrows from the motley crowd

Of human observation. But, O Thou!
Whose bowels of compassion never fail
Towards the creatures fashion'd by thy hands—
Reanimate the dead, and give to those
Who never felt Thy presence in their souls,
Nor saw thy beauty, both to *see* and *feel*
That thou art lovely, and Thy presence life!
Restore the wanderer, and support the weak
With Thy sustaining arm; for *strength* is *Thine!*
And oh! preserve this tempest-beaten bark
From sinking in the wave, whose swelling surge
Threatens to overwhelm. Forsake her not,
But be her Pilot, though no sun nor star
Appear amid the gloom; for if a ray
From Thy all-cheering presence light her course,
She rides the storm secure, and in due time
Will reach her destin'd port, and be at peace.

HANNAH MORE.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.—The Steamship Africa, from Liverpool arrived at New York on the evening of the 21st ult., bringing English dates to the 11th.

ENGLAND.—It is reported that the Duke of Wellington died at Wilmer Castle, on the 14th ult, in the 87th year of his age.

A convict ship has been sent to Van Dieman's Land notwithstanding the strong protest of the colonists against the measure. It was thought that the colonists at Hobartstown would resist the landing of the convicts.

The vessels of the Cunard propeller line for Chagres, via New York, are to touch at Portland and Boston.

McGillivrey, the celebrated naturalist, is dead.

FRANCE.—A difficulty has arisen between France and Mexico respecting the Frenchman, Lorent, who was imprisoned by the Bishop of Puebla. The Minister insists upon satisfaction, and Mexico refuses to comply.

The French claims against Hayti have been settled.

The crops of Martinique promise productive returns, and the accounts from Guadaloupe are equally satisfactory.

The French Minister has not been recalled from the Hague.

A decree has been issued by Louis Nopoleon suppressing the Paris journal "Corsaire."

The Moniteur announces that the Minister of Finance has repaid to the Bank of France the remaining half of the 50,000,000 loan of 1844.

The electric telegraph, which at present connects London with Paris, will shortly be extended to Lyons and Genoa, and from thence to La Spezzia and Bastia, by the Sardinian government, and by the French government to Ajaccio and intermediate places to Tunis. By this means England will be able to continue the connection to Tripoli, Alexandria, Cairo, and Suez, and her Indian possessions may be brought to within eight days reach of England.

BELGIUM.—The Belgium papers state that the departure of the French envoy from Belgium was on leave of absence, and not from ill-feeling on account of the copyright treaty. The rumor, it is said, was got up for speculations in the funds.

SPAIN.—An English company has commenced operations in canalling the Ebro from the Mediterranean to Saragossa.

GERMANY.—A dreadful earthquake occurred at Erzeroum, in Wurtemburg, about the middle of last month. The official accounts state that 300 buildings have been thrown down, and 17 lives lost.

M. Liebig, the celebrated chemist, has just been appointed public professor of the University of Munich and Director of the Chemical Laboratory.

On the night of the 10th ult., 846 falling stars were reckoned from the Observatory at Berne. The same night, 28 were seen at Brussels during the first hour, and 73 each successive one. They all appeared to issue regularly from a point between Perseus and Cassiope.

POLAND.—Ninety-nine new cases of cholera are reported at Posen on the 30th, and 37 deaths. At Dantzic, on the same day, there were 20 deaths, and the disease appeared to be increasing.

The cholera is subsiding in Warsaw. On the 31st 8 mo. there were 82 new cases and only 57 deaths.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—The intelligence from the Cape is threatening. The Caffres are becoming bolder, and Lord Cathcart asks for levies, and threatens to withdraw the army if the Colonists do not assist him.

TURKEY.—Five severe shocks of earthquake occurred on the 26th of 8 mo. at Ramazan and its vicinity, by which 20 persons were killed and 40 wounded. Many houses were thrown down.

MEXICO.—Dates from the city of Mexico to 8th mo. 21st, have been received. The two commissioners who had gone to Jalapa to quiet the factions in that city, had returned, having failed to effect anything whatever. The insurgent Rebolledo is completely powerless. He is secreted in the mountains, but has addressed a letter to the government offering to surrender, provided safety shall be guaranteed to himself and companions.

The Legislature refuses to entertain any proposition, however, short of an unconditional surrender, and had sent an armed force in pursuit of him.

The difficulties at Guadalajara are still unsettled. Commissioners have been sent with instructions not to recognize either of the claimants to the Governorship of Jalisco, but to instal Ignacio Herrera into that office. Nothing had been accomplished by these Commissioners at the last accounts.

Great discontent prevails in Oajaco. The Legislature of this State calls upon the Government to convoke Congress in order that the finances of the country may be arranged, the Tehauntepec question settled, and provision made for the defence of the frontier.

The Indians continue their depredations. Having ravaged Durango, they have now passed into Zacatecas, where they have committed a large number of atrocities. In Coahuila and Nueva Leon they have attacked villages, murdered many of the inhabitants, and carried off women and children.

DOMESTIC.—The yellow fever has made its appearance at Charleston and a number of deaths have taken place. At Savannah also the disease has broken out with considerable violence.

The steamer City of Glascow reached this port on the 22d ult., having made the passage in 13½ days.

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

A RELIGIOUS, LITERARY AND MISCELLANEOUS JOURNAL.

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A Testimony of Kingston Monthly meeting, concerning LYDIA CHALK, *deceased.*

This, our beloved friend, was the daughter of Isaac and Lydia Sargent, and was born at Grittleton, in Wiltshire, on the 26th of the Sixth month, 1794, from which place the family removed, in 1805, to the metropolis, and subsequently became members of Westminster Monthly Meeting.

In giving forth a brief testimony to the Christian character and Gospel ministry of our departed friend, we may observe that she appears (by reference to her private memoranda) to have been much inclined in early life to indulge in music, and other recreations which tend to divert the mind from serious reflection; but, through the power of Divine grace, she was drawn away from these hurtful gratifications, and was led to deny herself, take up the cross, and follow Christ. In allusion to these things she remarks: "When engaged in light and trifling amusements, my heart secretly accused me, and I felt *much* wanting to make my pleasure complete."

When about nineteen years of age she was favoured with a powerful visitation of Divine love, through the ministry of a friend who visited the families of the Monthly Meeting of which she was a member. Respecting this visit she writes: "The opportunity was one which I desire never to forget; I felt, as it were, torn between earthly and heavenly attractions, and whilst embracing this visitation of my Heavenly Father's love, I compared myself to a brand plucked from the burning; and Oh! how did I long for that purity of inward life which I then beheld as altogether lovely."

Although it appears that, for some little time after this, the enemy of her soul's happiness succeeded in retarding her progress in the right way of the Lord, yet it was not long before she was enabled to make a more complete surrender of her heart and affections to her dear Lord and Saviour.

Her first public appearance as a minister was in the year 1827, when, after having spoken in that character on a few more select occasions, she felt it to be required of her to engage in vocal supplication in a meeting for worship at Westminster. On this occasion she remarks:—"Although this offering was succeeded by something like the secret sweet evidence of acceptance, yet my mind was deeply plunged into conflict, and the fear lest, having begun too soon, the work might be marred." She continued, however, to speak as a minister, much to the satisfaction of Friends, and was acknowledged in that capacity by Westminster Monthly Meeting, on the 12th of Second month, 1835, under which date she writes as follows: "Read this morning in the family the 138th Psalm, which seemed applicable to my feelings. Under a sense of my great imperfection, an earnest prayer accompanied these words, 'The Lord will perfect that which concerneth me.'"

Her communications as a minister of the Gospel were lively and acceptable, and we believe it was her care to wait for the renewed openings of the Spirit of Truth, by which she was enabled to minister to our edification and comfort: her public offerings in prayer were marked with reverence and solemnity.

In the year 1836 she was married to our friend Thomas Chalk, and thus became a member of this Meeting; with the unity and concurrence of which she joined her husband, at different times, in visiting the Meetings of Friends in the Quarterly Meetings of Devonshire, Kent, London and Middlesex, and Sussex and Surrey.

It was her endeavour to be faithful in the performance of what she believed to be her duty, and she was an example of diligence in the attendance of our religious meetings, often uniting with her friends on these occasions whilst under the pressure of bodily weakness. She was earnestly desirous of promoting the welfare of her friends, and the prosperity of the cause of Truth; and her conduct was characterized by watchfulness, humility, and Christian simplicity.

In the Eighth month, 1851, she took cold, which was succeeded by inflammation on the lungs; and although her disorder appeared at

first to yield to the remedies administered, yet she was convalescent but a short time; the complaint returned with increased violence, and her enfeebled frame gradually sunk under it. During her illness she suffered much from acute pain and difficulty of breathing; but through the whole course of it she was favoured with much calmness and composure.

On one occasion, when suffering much pain, she supplicated, "Oh! Heavenly Father, may it please thee to grant a little alleviation." At another time she said, "The Lord had been merciful to her, a poor, unworthy, tribulated creature;" and to those about her, "How kind and attentive you are to me; the Lord will reward you, and I desire you not to feel discouraged at my sufferings: it is not for us to call in question the Lord's doings: the pangs of the body are all I have to bear."

To her husband she said, "We now mingle our tears together, but I trust the time will come when we shall have to unite in a song of triumph;" and in some conversation with him, a few days before her departure, she remarked that she did not seem to have anything to speak of, but simple trust—trust in her Heavenly Father's goodness, and a Saviour's love.

Two days before her close, during a time of great suffering, she was reminded that it was those who had come out of great tribulation, whose robes were washed and made white in the blood of the Lamb; she replied, "I have thought much of that passage;" and then supplicated, "Heavenly Father be pleased to help me; and help those who have the care of me."

On the day of her decease she said to those about her, "I wish you all to know that I can say, 'I am ready,'—I believe that, through the merits of my Redeemer, an entrance will be granted me through the pearl gates." A petition having been offered that her Heavenly Father would graciously support and sustain her until He should be pleased to say "it is enough," she added, after a pause, "Great and marvellous are thy works, Lord God Almighty, just and true are thy ways thou King of Saints," and then said, "All things are ready—there is nothing in the way."

She died on the 26th of the Tenth month, 1851, aged about 57 years, having been an acknowledged minister about seventeen years. Her remains were interred in Friends' burial-ground, at Kingston, on the 2d of Eleventh month; and we are comforted in the belief that, through the love of God in Christ Jesus our Lord, her spirit has been permitted to enter into his kingdom of eternal rest and peace.

When we would convince men of any error by the strength of truth, let us withal pour the sweet balm of love upon their heads. Truth and love are two of the most powerful things in the world; and when they go together they cannot easily be withstood. The golden beams of Truth and the silken cords of Love twisted together will draw on men with a sweet violence, whether they will or no.—*Gleanings from Pious Authors.*

For Friends' Review.

DESIRE OF FAME.

The desire of eminence and distinction is not simply a powerful, but a general stimulus to action. Not only have monarchs toiled and poets written for fame, but in almost every department of life, the most strenuous exertions have been owing to an ambition of notoriety. When the student at college gives his days and nights to an earnest competition for an academical prize, that prize is regarded not as an end but a means. It is the distinction conferred by the prize, not the prize itself, which arouses his ambition and stimulates his energies. It was a thirst for literary fame that first impelled the indefatigable Clarkson to apply the force of his penetrating intellect to the investigation of the abominations of the African slave trade. Justice, however, requires the acknowledgment, that his sensitive mind soon took a higher, a nobler and a purer aim.

Even those who make the acquisition of wealth the great object and drudgery of their lives, are probably urged forward in their course as much by the distinction as by the ease or convenience which riches afford.

Though few men resort to the expedient adopted by Absalom to keep their names in remembrance, there can be no reasonable doubt that numerous monuments more costly and durable than Absalom's pillar, owe their existence to a similar ambition.

But among the countless aspirants after eminence and distinction, how small the number of those who duly estimate the responsibility necessarily attendant upon conspicuous positions in the world. The declaration of the royal psalmist in relation to him that ruleth over men, may be correctly applied to those who govern by influence, as well as to those who rule by authority.

It is well known that the opinions advanced by men whose characters are highly estimated for wisdom and knowledge, are usually received with deference, and not unfrequently adopted, with little examination; and such opinions, if incorrect, may lead to disastrous results. In the exercise of the legal profession, though the principles of justice, as well as of law, are usually the theme of profound and accurate investigation, yet the opinions of men learned in the law are often appealed to in a manner which may well excite a suspicion that the character of the judge has quite as much influence as the reasons on which his judgment was founded.

Such of our readers as are familiar with the history of the abolition of the slave-trade, will readily recollect what an impulse was given to the traffic in slaves, in the city of London, about an hundred and twenty years ago, by the opinions of York and Talbot in support of the master's authority; and that however revolting to British humanity the practice resulting from it was, that opinion was received and acted upon, till arrested and exposed by the benevolent researches of Granville Sharp. For how many ages did the dogmas of Aristotle pass for unquestionable truths, simply because he had pronounced them as such. One zealous peripatetic is said to have declared to Galileo, upon his announcing the discovery of Jupiter's satellites, that this could not be so, for he had read his Aristotle twice through, and there was no such thing there. So great, indeed, is the reverence often paid to the opinions of great men, or of those reputed as wise, that no inconsiderable share of the labours of those who are qualified to enlighten the world, consists in exposing the errors of those who have gone before them, and whose opinions their successors have consented to adopt on account of their real or reputed wisdom. Even Newton, when he had founded his theory of the planetary motions on mathematical demonstration, did not rest without exposing the fallacy of the Cartesian hypothesis—a system so completely absurd and chimerical as to be now almost forgotten. If we look into the histories of the reformers, we find perhaps quite as much of their labour employed in breaking down the fabric of superstition and error, which had been erected during a series of ages, by men who were deemed wise in their generation, as in vindicating the truths which they desired to establish.

One of the earliest public efforts of Luther to introduce the reformation into Germany, consisted in his affixing to the door of the church at Wittemburg, ninety-five theses or propositions, in opposition to the doctrine of indulgences—a doctrine which was then upheld by the dignitaries of Christendom, with the Pope, the supposed depositary of the keys of the heavenly kingdom, at their head.

Sewel remarks, that "in the reign of Henry the VIIIth, and the bloody Queen Mary, the principal test in England was whether a man owned the corporeal presence of Christ in the sacrament; and he who denied this was to be burned as a heretic. Also in the Netherlands it was enough to bring a man to the stake if he confessed that he had been rebaptised; insomuch that it seems the Lord did raise up, in those days, zealous men chiefly to testify against the idolatry of the host, and the error of infant baptism, that so gradually he might break down the great structure of human inventions."

When George Fox was sent forth to preach the everlasting gospel in its original purity, he testified that he was commissioned to bring people off from all their own ways, to Christ the new and living way; from their churches, which men had made and gathered, to the church in God, the general assembly written in heaven, of which Christ is the head; and off from the world's teachers made by men, to learn of Christ, who is the way, the truth and the life. He was to bring men off from the world's religions, which are in vain, that they might know the pure religion—might visit the fatherless, the widows and the strangers, and keep themselves from the spots of the world. He was to bring people off from Jewish ceremonies, from heathenish fables, from men's inventions and windy doctrines, by which they blew the people about from sect to sect; and from all their beggarly rudiments, with their schools and colleges, for making ministers of Christ, who are, says he, ministers of their own making, but not Christ's; and from all their images, crosses and sprinkling of infants, with their holy days, so called, and all their vain traditions, which they had got up since the apostles' days.

Here we may remark that the systems of doctrine and practice which it required an incalculable amount of labour and suffering to overturn, were not introduced by men in obscure situations in life, but by the leaders and teachers of the people; by men who had acquired a reputation for wisdom and knowledge. As one error is very likely to lead to another, and the opinions and the practical results which spring from them, which have the sanction of exalted names, are liable to be embraced with little examination, it is a much more rational object of desire to pursue the path of a humble and candid inquirer after truth, than to labour to establish a character which may give authority to opinions which the truth does not acknowledge. And whatever influence may be possessed, however it may be acquired, and whatever shape it may assume—that of command, admonition or example—the declaration alluded to in the beginning of this essay should never be disregarded. He that ruleth over men must be just, ruling in the fear of God. E. L.

Paper drawn up by JAMES LOGAN, *addressed "to myself."*

1st. Remember that thou art not of thy own production, but brought into this world by the Creator and Supreme Lord of it, who being the only Fountain of true wisdom and goodness, has certainly proposed some good and wise end in it. This end is his honor and thy happiness, through an exact obedience to his will, the standard of all order, and only rule for thy direction. Seeing, therefore, this is thy end, live not in vain, but make it thy only study to consecrate thy whole life to him; enter into covenant with him forever to be his by service, whose thou art by crea-

tion. Remember always that thou art a servant to an Almighty Being, whose eye is ever upon thee in thy most secret retirements; who perpetually beholds thy actions, and can never be deceived; who by thy service proposes thy own happiness as the reward of thy obedience, and if thou wilt be faithful to him, will never disappoint thee.

2d. Remember that thou art by profession a Christian; that is, one who art called after the immaculate Lamb of God, who, by offering himself for thee, atoned for thy sins; and by debasing himself to thy condition, has given thee an example of his own unspotted life to copy after. Clothe thyself, therefore, with his spirit; make him thy holy pattern, and do nothing unbecoming so great and glorious a title.

3d. In the morning at thy rising, prostrate thyself before thy Great Master, who has led thee safe through the dark vale of the past night, as a servant ready and desirous to perform his holy will the following day. Wait on him in humility to know it. Pray to him with thankfulness for his past goodness, entreating him to make it further manifest to thee, and to give thee strength diligently to execute it; devote thyself to his service; recommend thyself to his protection; remembering that without his assistance thy best endeavours can avail nothing. Call to mind the orbs that have once more rolled about. The advancing sun summons the creation to its wonted labours; the world prepares for its respective duties; and now there is an universal dressing; much pains are bestowed upon this fading vehicle; do thou at least, with no less care, adorn thy immortal soul with more permanent and solid beauties. The choristers of the air perform their matins to their Heavenly King. Do thou, as a more intelligent and enlightened mind, offer up thy morning sacrifice, proportioned to thy greater measure of grace imparted to thee. Suffer not the sun in winter, at farthest, or the sixth hour in summer, to find thee, if in health, on thy pillow. Rouse with the more simple servants of nature, and, borrowing one hour from the sleep of sluggards, spend it in thy chamber in dressing thy soul with prayer and meditation, reading the Scriptures and good authors. Thrice happy those blessed moments, they will yield an immortal harvest of never-failing treasures.

4th. In the evening, before thou suffer sleep to invade thine eyes, recollect the actions of the past day, keeping if possible an exact account of all thy hours. Consider, then, how far and wherein thou hast swerved from thy morning resolution, (as too often thou wilt find thou hast.) Pray earnestly and humbly for forgiveness, not only for all those slips, but for all the past sins and errors of thy life. Implore a greater degree of strength from Him who alone can give it, both to help out thy natural infirmities, and guard thee against the snares of thy soul's enemy. Thus anticipate the reckoning of the great and last day, and calming thy conscience in a true peace with God, to his Divine protection commit thyself, and, as if it were thy last sleep, compose thyself to rest.

5th. As piety and virtue (that is a true adoration of God, and the study and observance of the established order of the creation, according to the original laws prescribed to it by his will in its primitive purity, from which mankind is unhappily fallen,) are to be the whole aim and business of this life, so remember that the same enemy that caused thy first parents to forfeit their blessed condition, notwithstanding the gate is now opened for a restoration, is perpetually making his whole endeavour to prevent thee from attaining this, and frustrate to thee the passion of thy Redeemer. His temptations are constantly working, his snares ready, and his attacks always preparing to batter thy soul, as thou too feelingly knowest by dear experience; do thou therefore keep as constantly on thy guard, knowing that the life of a Christian is a continual warfare. Pray earnestly to the God of strength to support thee, recommend thyself frequently to his protection, clothe thyself with a firm faith and dependence on this as with the surest armour; in it alone repose thy confidence, and support thyself with cheerful and enlivening hopes, yet take care of heightening them to a security, for in that lies the greatest danger; it is a state not designed for this life.

The church is militant here, but triumphant hereafter; there is no trophy without a warfare; every temptation, though afflictive at present, yet may be turned into a mercy. It is an opportunity given thee of conquering, and it is to the victor the crown is due. Constantly watch, therefore, against his assaults, whose study it is wholly to prevent thee from attaining it, and so plunge thee into ruin.

6th. The heart is the work of sin, as well as of grace; there first are formed the seeds of all thy actions as moral; first, therefore, labour to have that truly sanctified by God's Holy Spirit; and then endeavour to regulate all the thoughts and actions of thy mind by this reflection. What if this thought was seen by men as well as my person and outward actions are? Could I justify it? Could I own it as mine, without shame? And yet there is a much greater Eye, (who must also judge thee for it,) that beholds thee. Let this constantly awe thee, and so study to correct thy thoughts, that if they were all to be delineated in one continued chain, and exposed again to thy view and that of the world, thou shouldst have no cause to blush for them. Remember it is thy soul (and thought is the action of the soul) that is truly thee. Thy real essence is such, as by thought thou makest and dressest that soul; carefully banish every imagination, therefore, that has not a certain tendency to some good end of the creation, and

suffer not thy heart or mind to become a theatre of empty vanities, instead of a holy tabernacle for the God of wisdom and purity to dwell in.—*Armistead's Memoirs of James Logan.*

Account of a visit paid to the Indians on the frontier of the State of New York. 1795.

[Concluded from page 35.]

We wrote the following address to the Indians, which we left with one of the Commissioners to hand them:

To the Indians residing at Brotherton.

Friends and Brothers,—As we are now about leaving this country, we could not be easy to take our departure until we had communicated to you some advice in writing, in order to revive and enforce on your minds, what we personally delivered to you at Brotherton, and this day at our quarters. In the first place, we wish to remind you that, as you have a better opportunity than has been afforded to any of the neighbouring Indians, of being acquainted with the principles of Christianity, so, on mature reflection, you must be sensible that you are bound to be exceedingly circumspect in your conduct and conversation, and endeavour, by all means in your power, to set an example of sobriety and industry to the *Stockbridge*, *Oneidas*, and other Indians. If you regard our friendship, and your own present and future happiness, we entreat you always to bear in mind how much the welfare of those Indians depends upon the example you may hold up to them. If you make good progress in improving your separate farms, and get into the habits of sobriety, it may have a wonderful effect in stimulating them to follow your example: but if, on the contrary, you neglect your farms, and continue in the practice of drinking rum, then they may generally imitate you, and plead, as they now do, that their brothers at Brotherton, who have been more instructed than they, are idle, and in the practice of drinking strong liquors; so that, if you will properly consider your situation, you must be sensible, that would you continue in such habits, you may have to answer, in the day of account, not only for your own, but your neighbours' iniquity. When you consider our disinterested views, in leaving our wives and children and coming so great a distance to visit the Indians, we trust you will not hesitate in believing that we are your true friends, we therefore mean to be honest and plain, in communicating our advice to you.

Almost all the evils that have come upon you have been produced, in consequence of giving way to indulging your inclination in drinking rum; by it you are deprived of the free exercise of your reason, which the Almighty, in his goodness, has endowed you with for the most noble purposes; besides its immediate effects, it dulls your understanding, and leaves you so weak as to repeat it as often as opportunity presents; by this means you lay yourselves open to be imposed on by cunning white people, many of whom are always ready to take advantage of our poor brothers, the Indians, which your Nation has often experienced in a particular manner, by the dealing you have had with them. It has frequently been represented to us that you would soon destroy yourselves with rum, and be reduced to a small number, and in a few years you would be dispersed, and then your lands would get solely into the hands of the whites.

Brothers, Do not suffer yourselves to be thus duped and imposed on, by giving way any longer to such a destructive evil. You are men, and profess to be Christians. Consider, therefore, your own dignity, and from this day join heart and hand with each other in a decided determination to abandon this vile practice, and endeavour to promote among yourselves habits of sobriety and industry, and persevere in future in leading a life truly religious. Another opportunity is now presented, by embracing which it will advance your spiritual and temporal welfare; and we beseech you, in great love, to accept of and follow the advice we now give you, as it is evident your welfare, and almost your existence as a Nation, very much depends on a general reformation taking place amongst you.

Brothers, We have come, at the request of our Society, to visit you, and if we find our labour is not lost, but that you will set about, in good earnest, to make a complete reformation among yourselves; you may then be assured of our warmest friendship for your Nation, and others of our friends, we have no doubt, will come and visit you; and if any difficulties occur, you may call on us for assistance and advice. We will consider you as our brothers, and you may consider us as your true friends. We hope you will endeavour to live together in love, and as brethren, and as Christians ought to do,—and by so doing you will keep united, which is essentially necessary to your preservation and general welfare. And if there are men among you that will continue in bad practices, we desire you will endeavour, in the spirit of love, to reform them; and if they will not take the advice of those whom you may appoint as overseers, let his case be brought before the whole tribe; and should he still continue in his bad habits, it would be right to declare him publicly to be an offender against your laws and regulations, and not suffer him to sit in your public Councils, when met on business; but let all keep him at a distance, until you are convinced of his being sorry for his bad conduct, and there is a probability of his acting better in future, when you may again restore him to your favour.

Our time will not permit us now to add much, but we are in great hopes we have said sufficient to induce you to become more sober and religious,

and as you see how shamefully idleness degrades your people, so we flatter ourselves that your young men will get into the habit of industry, and that when your separate farms are marked out, that you will improve them to the best advantage, and in a little time make them equally as well as those in the neighbourhood which belong to white people.

Friends and brothers, We have now done, and, recommending you to the guidance of the Spirit of Truth in each of your hearts, we affectionately take our leave of you, and bid you, farewell.

Having gone through the narrative of our journey, we think it right to offer a few observations thereon; and, in the first place, we may observe, that although great difficulties and discouragements were at times presented to our view, particularly when we contemplated the uncivilized appearances, habits, and conduct of those people in general, yet, the more we thought upon the subject, and the better we became acquainted with their peculiar situation, the more our minds were impressed with a sympathy for them; and we are united in a belief that their present condition may be improved, if the good of that people were more studied, and conscientious men would step forward and, from a sense of duty, personally inspect into their circumstances, and render them assistance by suitable advice, and otherwise, as way may open; as they ought to be viewed in the light of children, and stand equally in need of being cared for, and treated as such.

We have often had sadly to lament their violent attachment to spirituous liquors; and we are decidedly of opinion, and all we have seen and heard confirms us therein, that attempts to reclaim, or render much essential good to them, will not be effectual, until some measures are pursued to discourage and restrain the white inhabitants from selling them rum. Our Government is bound, in duty, to interpose its authority, and we believe the minds of many of our rulers are well disposed on this subject. We therefore conceive a representation ought to be made to our State and General Governments, urging them to take into their serious consideration the sorrowful situation of the natives, and find means of preventing them from being so readily supplied with this baneful liquor, and to prohibit entirely any spirituous liquors being handed out, or at all used at Treaties, for whilst our rulers will countenance such a disgraceful practice, in vain will it be to bestow advice on the Indians, to quit using it; and also to pass a law, whereby the Indians (provided they assent to it, which, under a prudent and guarded care, we believe may be obtained,) may be supplied with the amount of their annuities in goods, implements of industry, &c., instead of money, which is constantly got from them almost as soon as they receive it, by wicked traders, for rum. There is another important object, which, if it could be effected, would also tend much to their advantage in bringing them forward to some state of civilization, and that is to prevail on them to have their lands divided into farms, in order that they may have some idea of separate property, and thereby bring them into the habit of industry, by tilling the ground, and raising more grain.

When we take a retrospective view of the conduct of the Government towards those unhappy people, ever since this country has been settled, we are led exceedingly to lament that they have not been more mindful to prevent them from being supplied with rum.

But it is with nations as it frequently happens to private persons, that by long continuing unmoved to loud calls of humanity, they grow gradually from bad to worse, and at length become so hardened, as to be reconciled to practices for which they had at first the utmost detestation and horror, for familiarity takes away our attention and feelings, and robs things of the power to strike strongly upon us.

Humanity, and the principles of the religion we profess, *as well as the poor Indians themselves*, have long loudly called on us to apply a remedy for this great evil.

NATIONAL PROSPERITY AND INDIVIDUAL PANIC.

The *London Gazette* of the 3d July, 1852, announced, in its weekly report of the Bank of England, that the gold coin and bullion in the issue department had reached the sum of £21,742,110. It had never reached such a sum before. But this is not all. While this vast amount of gold already lies in the vaults of the Bank, nearly every ship from Australia, and steamer from America, brings more of the precious metal.

There are not wanting persons to whom this accession of treasure to the country is a subject of panic. The annuitant dreads a depreciation of the value of gold, equivalent, of course, to a general rise in the price of those commodities which conduce to his comfort; or, in other words, to a diminution of his income. The millionaire sees rivals springing up on all sides, from the mountain of gold. Many in every class, who are at ease in their circumstances, and would fain have things remain as they are, look with dislike on a state of things so new, and wish that the "diggings" in California, and the gold region of Australia, had never been disturbed by spade or pickaxe.

If gold were not our standard of value, no such panic could exist in any mind; but, on the contrary, the abundance of a metal so pre-eminent in beauty and utility, must be universally hailed as a boon. Silver is now the legal tender in most countries of Europe, and used to be so in England, till it became too abundant; but where transactions are large, silver is too cumbrous:

a man can carry £500 in gold in his pocket, but £500 in silver would require a horse.

The reason why these two metals form the money of the most civilized nations, need not be gone into here at any length. "Their qualities of utility, beauty, and *scarcity*," says Adam Smith, "are the original foundation of the high price of those metals, or of the great quantity of other goods for which they can everywhere be exchanged. This value was antecedent to, and independent of, their being employed as coin, and was the quality which fitted them for that employment."

We have printed the word *scarcity* in italics, because that is the point of alarm. "If," say the alarmists, "gold, which has been in all the world's annals scarce, is to become plentiful, one of the conditions of its fitness for coin is annihilated." To this we reply: Scarcity is a relative term. Actual scarcity of a commodity may exist, to all practical purposes, in the midst of an abundance of that commodity; because scarcity is occasioned by two very different causes—namely, limited supply and excessive demand.

An amount of gold coin which would be very large for a small community, might be very insignificant for the use of a great and populous nation. In August, 1789, the bullion in the Bank of England amounted only to £8,645,860; but we think that was a larger sum for the Bank to possess, in relation to the population and trade of England at that period, than £22,000,000 now.

In 1801, the population of Great Britain numbered from ten to eleven millions; in 1851, nearly twenty millions. Whatever quantity of money, therefore, was necessary for the former period, a very much larger, perhaps a double quantity—supposing an equal degree of prosperity to exist—would be requisite in the latter.

This necessity for a larger amount of coin is obvious, when regarded only in relation to the increase of population. If population continues at its present rate of increase, a much larger amount of coin than we possess now, even with our £22,000,000 of bullion in the Bank, will be required to keep pace with its wants. But this is not the only view of the question. The population of 1851, it must be granted, required a larger amount of coin than that of 1801, or of any former period in our history, supposing each period to possess an equal amount of prosperity. But how stand the facts on this question of prosperity? If it should appear that, while more gold is discovered, more iron, more tin, more copper, more of every other mineral is also found; that more wool and cotton are produced, more corn is grown, more ships built, more houses built, more towns raised, more countries inhabited, and last, not least, that railways begin to intersect every country, old and new, and in combination with steamships on the ocean, to facilitate the communication among them all—then it would appear that they required a larger amount in proportion to the population; and that if prosperity continues on the increase, so constantly progressive will be the necessity for more coin, that scarcity will be a term applicable to gold, in all probability, for a long period of time.

The fact is, that the increase of commodities has been, in many instances, far greater than the increase of population. In 1740, the total quantity of iron made in Great Britain was 17,350 tons; in the following hundred years this quantity increased considerably more than a hundredfold, being estimated at the latter period at above 2,000,000 tons. In 1801, the Cornish tin-mines produced 2,328 tons of metal; it took only thirty years to double their annual amount. The same is more than true of the copper-mines of Cornwall, which produced in 1801, 5,267 tons; and after thirty years, 11,224 tons. In 1828, the quantity of sheep's wool imported from Australia was 1,574,186 pounds; in 1850, it was 39,018,228 pounds. In 1801, the coals shipped from Newcastle were 1,331,870 tons; in fifty years, more than double—namely, 2,977,385 tons. These are only a few examples, gleaned from many of a similar description, and to them we will only add the fact, of a kind totally new in the world's annals, that a sum approaching to a moiety of the national debt is now invested in railways, in England alone—namely, upwards of £350,000,000.

By a late police report, it appears that 60,000 houses have been added to the metropolis of England in the last ten years. These would alone form a large city, requiring much gold and silver for money and luxury; and in this question of gold, the requisitions of luxury must not be forgotten; they form an important item, and are commensurate with the necessity for coin.

"When," said Adam Smith, "the wealth of any country increases; when the annual produce of its labour becomes gradually greater and greater, a quantity of coin becomes necessary, in order to circulate a greater quantity of commodities; and the people, as they can afford it, as they have more commodities to give for it, will naturally purchase a greater and greater quantity of plate. The quantity of their coin will increase from necessity, the quantity of their plate from vanity and ostentation, or from the same reason that the quantity of fine statues, pictures, and of every other luxury and curiosity, is likely to increase among them. But as statuaries and painters are not likely to be worse rewarded in times of wealth and prosperity than in times of poverty and oppression, so gold and silver are not likely to be worse paid for."

It may, indeed, be predicted with tolerable certainty, that the qualities of "beauty and utility" possessed by gold will be for a long time guarantees for its "scarcity," whatever be its abundance. Its fine colour and brilliancy are not its only beauties. No metal is so ductile, so

malleable, so indestructible by fire or chemical tests. It does not rust, it scarcely tarnishes, and it admits of the most exquisite workmanship. India alone would absorb the results of many years' digging; and when direct steam communication commences between it and Australia, gold will begin to flow into that great country, with its hundred millions of people, in one continued stream, to supply their insatiable desire for it. They habitually invest their savings in gold ornaments, which they wear on their persons; and, at this day, it is not uncommon to see the wife of a native under-secretary, whose salary and property altogether do not amount to much more than £300 a year, wearing gold in this manner to the value of £500. The treasure of this kind possessed by the rich natives is probably extraordinary; and so great is their desire to accumulate it, that it is impossible to keep up a gold currency in the country: the coin is immediately melted down, and made into ornaments.

(To be concluded next week.)

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

PHILADELPHIA, TENTH MONTH 9, 1852.

We offer to our readers this week, among other articles, the remarks of the Editor of the London *Herald of Peace* respecting the fish question, which has created some alarm on both sides of the Atlantic. Without admitting, to the extent that the London Editor has done, the danger of a rupture with Great Britain, on a question of so little relative importance, we can readily and fully endorse the declaration that this case furnishes a striking illustration of the absurdity of a maxim, which has often been cited as a self-evident political truth; that the way to preserve peace is to be prepared for war. The Herald justly remarks, that the naval armament, instead of being a guarantee of peace, merely furnishes the means of bullying the weak, but cannot be employed advantageously against equals.

It is difficult to devise a course more likely to produce hostilities, than to set the fleets of two powers, about equal in strength, to watch each other. If the commanders on both sides should be, as they usually are, men possessing a high sense of what is deemed national honour, they can scarcely fail to discover, or to make, some occasion of collision.

If the British statesmen who promoted the recent militia movement, were asked to explain their object, they would probably include in their answer a desire for the preservation of peace. They design to show their neighbours on the continent that they are prepared for war. And such a measure on one side of the channel, may naturally suggest the imagined expediency of maintaining an equal force on the other. Happily the English channel is broad enough to prevent these guardians of the peace from coming into contact. If the service was assigned to their navies, the case would be more hazardous.

The observations on "National prosperity and individual panic," which we have copied, in part, from Chambers' Edinburgh Journal, into our present number, includes some interesting statistics relative to the increase of wealth in Great Britain, since the beginning of the passing century. The importation of wool from Australia in 1850, is stated to have been 39,018,228 pounds. A traffic which has nearly all grown up within the last quarter of a century. The addition of 60,000 houses to the metropolis of England, within the last ten years,—a number sufficient to accommodate 300,000 inhabitants—indicates a degree of prosperity unknown until modern days. And we may reasonably believe that each of these 60,000 houses affords to its occupants, comforts and conveniences which might have been sought in vain in any royal palace in England, during the days of the Plantagenets. The capital now invested in railroads, in England alone, is estimated at £350,000,000 sterling, or one thousand seven hundred and fifty millions of dollars; a species of investment which, within the memory of many of the passing generation, was entirely unknown.

To what cause are we to attribute this growing prosperity? The seasons have probably been no more propitious, during the nineteenth century, than those that preceded it. Twice, within this period, has the dependent kingdom of Ireland experienced the miseries of famine. But much the larger part of the last half century has been exempted from the devastations of war. The English nation, it is true, has been engaged in sanguinary conflicts with distant and feeble powers, but these conflicts have been little felt at home. The industry of the people has sustained the expense of the military and naval establishments; supported the burden of its royal and aristocratical government; paid the interest of the national debt,—a debt accumulated by the extravagant expenditures of former wars; liquidated the demands of a beneficed clergy; provided for the wants of the day that was passing; and left a surplus to be invested in personal property, and permanent improvements. It is, indeed, a truism, requiring no demonstration, that all the cities, roads, bridges, canals, ships, machinery, &c., with which that country and ours abound, are nothing else than the surplus of production beyond the supply of immediate wants.

The improvements which modern science has introduced has increased the power of production to a degree which baffles calculation; and the facilities now given to transportation, furnish the means, to an extent unknown to our ancestors, of supplying the deficiencies of one region, by the superfluities of another.

But how sadly are these advantages perverted or destroyed, amid the conflicts of nations. The arts, which so greatly enhance the comforts and conveniences of life, are no less applicable to mutual destruction. Even the walls of Babylon would afford a slender defence against the balls and bombs of the present day. The stately ships, that convey so quickly and abundantly, the superfluous stores of one district, to supply the wants and relieve the sufferings of another, are no less efficacious in transporting the agents and the means of reducing to ashes the fairest productions of nature and art.

While the superior excellence of peace is universally acknowledged, it is mournful to reflect how few appear to appreciate its value, or understand the means of maintaining it. Though a judicious policy may be a useful auxiliary in the cause, we cannot reasonably expect the establishment of a general and permanent peace upon any other basis than the adoption of the principles proclaimed by our Lord, in his sermon on the mount.

Among the nations of the earth, the United States enjoy advantages, to be found no where else, for effecting whatever a wise policy can accomplish towards diminishing, if it cannot entirely remove, all violence and destruction from our borders. The nations of Europe inherit, from their ancestors, such systems of government as can scarcely fail to bring the different members of the community into frequent collision. European christendom has much to learn, before entire religious toleration will be established; and persecution, in any form or degree, can never be an element of peace. In the United States, however, religious persecution, military requisitions excepted, is unknown. The theory of our government, however it may operate in practice, is highly favourable to the maintenance of peace. The grand idea of a Congress of Nations, by which the intercourse of the Governments composing it may be regulated, while the interests and internal policy of the several branches may be intrusted to domestic management, is here so far reduced to practice, as to include in its operation the most valuable portion of the North American continent. And may we not justly regard as an evidence that the destinies of nations are guided by an overruling Providence, the remarkable fact, that a union originally formed for the purpose of military resistance to the claims of the mother country, has prepared the means for securing the internal peace of half a continent? It can hardly be denied that the United States possess the power of establishing permanent peace from the Gulf of Mexico to the Northern Lakes, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific, if the means within our grasp should be wisely used. If we cultivate the arts and the principles of peace, and preserve tranquillity at home, we have nothing to fear from foreign aggression. The rich and varied commerce of our widely extended domain, offers much greater benefits to foreign nations, than could possibly be gained by hostile invasion. Peace is the true policy of all nations, but emphatically so in the United States, which we may suppose designed as the pacificator of the world. Two things, however, appear essential to secure that honour and privilege,—an increased attention to the rights of the native inhabitants of the land, and the extension to the coloured race of those rights and privileges which we deem essential to our own safety and happiness.

Indiana Yearly Meeting.—A letter from Richmond, Indiana, dated the 1st instant, informs us that the Yearly Meeting of ministers and elders, which convened on the 28th ult., was rather larger than usual. A highly favoured meeting for worship was held on Fourth-day, the 29th, and on Fifth-day, the 30th, the public Yearly Meeting commenced, when a number of Friends, estimated at upwards of 3,000, were in attendance; the large house being densely and uncomfortably crowded. The session of that day appears to have been chiefly occupied in the usual preliminary proceedings of the Yearly Meeting. We shall probably receive, in a few days, either through the medium of the printed minutes, or by other means, a more minute account of the proceedings of that body, the substance of which will be duly presented to the readers of the Review.

Married,—At Friends' Meeting-house, in Lagrange, Dutchess county, N. Y., on Fifth-day, the 23d of last month, Edmund Titus to Elizabeth, daughter of James Congdon.

——, At Friends' Meeting-house, at Spring, in Hendricks county, Indiana, on the 15th ult., James Kersey, Jr., to Elmina Hunt, both of that vicinity.

——, At Friends' Meeting-house at Mill Creek, same county as above, on the 16th ult., Zimri Stuart to Nancy Osborn, both of that neighbourhood.

——, At Friends' Meeting, Sugar River, Montgomery county, Indiana, on Second-day, the 13th ult., Sidney Hadley, of West Union Monthly Meeting, to Amyrah, daughter of William Griest of the former place.

——, At Friends' Meeting, Wabash, Wabash county, Indiana, on the 16th of Eighth month last,

JOSEPH VOTAW to LYDIA, daughter of Nathan Macy; both of that vicinity.

MARRIED, At Friends' Meeting-house, Highland, Morgan co., Indiana, on the 18th of Eighth month last, ASHLEY RATLIFF to MATILDA KIRBY, both of West Union Monthly Meeting.

——, At Friends' Meeting-house in Smithfield, Ohio, on Fifth-day, the 23d ult., DAVID B. UPDEGRAFF, of Mount Pleasant, to REBECCA B., daughter of Wm. Price, of the former place.

DIED,—Probably of disease of the heart, on the 9th ult., at her residence in Dutchess county, N. Y., ELIZA D., wife of James Congdon, in the 54th year of her age, an esteemed member of Oswego Monthly Meeting. She retired in usual health; conversed some time with her daughter—her husband being from home—then closed her eyes, to open them no more. Having no confidence in works of her own, her trust and hope were in the unmerited mercy of her Redeemer. "Be ye also ready."

——, At West Chester, Pa., on Fourth day the 29th, ult., in the 75th year of her age, MARGARET MORTON, of Wilmington, Del, for many years a valuable Elder of that Monthly Meeting, and relict of the late John Morton, Jr., of this city.

——, At the residence of his son in Waynesville, Warren Co. Ohio, on the 24th of 8th Month last, of dysentery, after a short and painful illness, EDWARD BURSON, formerly of Stroudsburg, Pa., late of Centre Monthly Meeting, Clinton Co. Ohio, in his 73rd, year.

HAVERFORD SCHOOL.

The Winter Term will commence on Fourth-day, the 13th of Tenth month next.

Applications for admission, stating the age of the applicant, and whether a member of the Society of Friends, may be addressed to

CHARLES YARNALL,
Secretary of the Board of Managers,
No. 39 High Street, Philada.

Eighth month 2d, 1852.—tf.

EPISTOLARY CORRESPONDENCE.

To help and strengthen each other in the love of the gospel, was the great inducement to commence that correspondence between the churches which has so long subsisted in our religious society. Hoping all things, enduring all things, this love never faileth. It is not easily provoked and thinketh no evil. This love rejoiceth in the Truth, and seeks to unite all in it, and in its labours abounds in patience and in meekness.

That our forefathers dwelt in a large measure of this love we have many evidences, worthy of frequent revival in our remembrance. As one of these the following epistle is presented:

From our Yearly Meeting held in London by adjournment, from the 27th of the 5th month, to the —— day of the 6th month, inclusive, 1765.

To Friends at their ensuing Yearly Meeting on Rhode Island for New England.

DEAR FRIENDS—Your epistle of last year was read in our annual assembly, wherein we observe with satisfaction the perseverance of those friends who are engaged in the commendable service of visiting the Quarterly and Monthly Meetings; whose labour hath been rewarded with the comfortable prospect of an openness among the rising generation, by accounts you have received of good desire appearing in many, and that several of late are convinced and have requested to be joined with Friends; and although we cannot but participate with you in a sense of sorrow that a remissness remains in some, yet we sincerely approve your freedom in openly representing the true state of things, and with satisfaction remark your attention to their amendment. Under an earnest travail of spirit for the help and encouragement of every member of that body whereof Christ is the head, we feel the tendering influence of brotherly affection extended towards you, and therein are engaged to press closely a solid consideration in individuals respecting the nature of their fruits. In which important inquiry let it be constantly remembered, that the goodness thereof depends upon the preparation of the heart, the root from whence they spring—make the tree good and the fruit will be good—without this the judgment will be clouded so that we cannot discern the tendency of our lives and conversation, nor the influence of our example upon the rising generation. The work must begin at home from an inward conviction of the propensity of our own hearts to evil, attended with a prevailing sense of necessity to watch continually even unto prayer.

Here is the foundation of that solid frame of spirit which clothes the true labourers, giving weight and stability to their example from whence due regard to their exhortations can only be expected. The words of these will be few and savory, administering profit to the hearers. Being under the influence of that love which reconciles the administration of judgment upon whatever would obstruct its current in themselves, they attain wisdom and zeal to enforce the same upon others, leading the well disposed in the path of duty with encouragement, under a judicious consideration of the state of their growth. The love of truth will produce tenderness towards such weakness as may arise through inexperience in those who have been found in any degree serviceable, and their intention sincere. Hereby children will become sensible of the affectionate regard of their fathers in Christ, their understanding be opened to see their mistakes, and the frailty whereto their infant states are incident, to the begetting more wariness and circumspection over their future conduct, and a near union with the instruments of their help. Thus will the Church be restored to her ancient beauty. For the further advices of this meeting, we refer to our printed epistles, and remain, with the salutation of brotherly love, your friends and brethren.

Signed in and on behalf of the said meeting by

JOHN GURNEY,
Clerk of the Meeting this year.

THE AMERICAN FISH QUARREL.

We have been on the eve of a war with America. We are told, however, that for the present, the gathering storm is dispersed. But having narrowly escaped so fearful a calamity, let us calmly inquire, what has been the real cause of this menacing conjunction of circumstances, which almost precipitated two great nations, of kindred origin, institutions, language and religion, into a fierce death-grapple with each other. The point in dispute may be stated in a few words. There was a treaty dating so far back as 1818, between England and the United States, by which it was agreed, among other things, that the citizens of America "renounced for ever the liberty to take, dry or cure fish within three marine miles of any of the coasts, bays, creeks or harbors of the British dominions in America." It seems, however, that a difference of opinion has existed for many years between the statesmen of the two countries, as to the interpretation to be put upon the clause we have cited, which relates to "bays," whether it prohibits the approach of the American fishermen, within three miles of the capes or headlands forming such bays, or whether it meant only that they were to keep distant three miles *within* the bays. Correspondence has been carried on at intervals for many years, between the representatives of the two Governments on this point, without involving any immediate hazard of war. What, then, was the precise element of danger, which roused apprehension, and threatened to kindle jealousies and enmities on either side of the Atlantic, on *this* occasion, more than on former occasions, when the same question was discussed? Had anything occurred to render the matter more complicated than before? So far otherwise, that certain concessions made by Lord Aberdeen, in 1845, had removed a part of the difficulty, and rendered the matter *less* complicated than it had been in former times. Then perhaps Her Majesty's present Government had determined to enforce a rigid construction of their views of the words of the treaty, by peremptorily withdrawing the permission which the Americans had hitherto enjoyed by sufferance, of fishing within the bays? On the contrary, we are assured in the most emphatic manner, on authority, "that Her Majesty's Government have made *no* new claims on the United States, and have withdrawn *no* concessions made to that Government." What, then, has aggravated the difficulty in the present case, and pushed it to the very verge of war? Why this, that our Foreign and Colonial Secretaries have thought proper suddenly to dispatch a force of thirteen armed ships to the Gulf of St. Lawrence—"such a force," says the official letter of Mr. Crampton, "as shall be deemed sufficient to prevent the infraction of the treaty." We are constantly told that it is necessary to keep up our armaments as a guarantee for peace. "The best way to avoid war is to show that we are prepared for war," exclaim statesmen, diplomatists, foreign secretaries and journalists, with an air of profound wisdom, and a lofty and contemptuous sniff at the Peace party. Well, and how does this theory answer in practice? Why, we find that this demonstration of armed force, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, so far from being a guarantee of peace, has been the whole and sole cause of all the danger and alarm and angry feeling which have hurried us within an ace of a bloody conflict with our American brethren. It was this that wounded the self-love and roused the ire of Jonathan. It was this that lent a handle to those wild firebrands, who, like the *New York Herald*, seem to delight in kindling a conflagration which would wrap the two freest and most Protestant nations of the earth in the fiercest flames of mutual wrath and hate. It was this that "started all the navy-yards and arsenals of the United States into activity;" for, was it not necessary to confront this display of force on the one side with an equal display on the other? It was this that rendered pacific negotiation almost impossible; for the Americans exclaimed, "Take away those ships, we will not treat with you under *duresse*, we will enter into no negotiation while you insult us with your men-of-war." *Since then, we have seen that one of the very first conditions of the agreement that has been happily come to between the two countries, was that this squadron should be withdrawn.* It was sent there to defend British honor, but it has been the direct cause of British humiliation and apologetic retreat. What, then, is the use of these armaments? It just comes to this, that they are only the means for bullying the weak, and can no longer be employed against our equals.

But mark the imminent peril to which the mere presence of that force exposed us. "A week's war with America," says the *Examiner*, "would cost more than the worth of ten years' produce of the whole cod-fishery of both nations." And yet here we have been trembling on the very margin of war, simply and solely because those great "guarantees of Peace," our vessels of war, were anchored in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. For of course the Americans must also, in order to show a proper feeling of honor and independence, despatch their "armed guarantees of Peace" to the same waters. And there they stand face to face, and the merest accident might kindle them into a blaze; "for no limit can be put to the danger," says the *Times*, "of a policy which brings the ships of two such nations as Great Britain and the States, into menacing if not hostile presence. "This is most true," adds Douglas Jerrold, in citing this passage from the *Times*,—"Can even the prescience of a Lord Malmesbury—a man who, no doubt, can see as far into the cannon's mouth as Sir Edwin Landseer's sheep in his picture of *Peace*—prophecy tranquillity at such a time from such a near

neighborhood of different powers? The musket that went off by mistake precipitated the revolution that dethroned Louis Phillipe. Had that musket been true to its charge, Louis Napoleon might have been still free to air himself in Hyde Park. Weak and wicked is the policy which creates unnecessary danger, even if no evil come of it. A man may, if it so please him, play tricks with a red-hot poker; but we would rather be out of his neighborhood if he flourished it in a powder-mill."

We cannot better conclude this article than by citing the following admirable remarks from the *Nonconformist*, entitled, "Prepared for War."

"'To be prepared for war is the best security for peace,' says Lord Palmerston, with the air of a man uttering an obvious truism; and all the subordinate small fry of the Red Tapist school fling it in the face of the advocates of peace, and defy them to disprove the political philosophy contained in the phrase. Nevertheless, we are finding to our cost, that the specious maxim may entail the very evil it professes to avert. The Derby Cabinet have suddenly discovered that, although this country is in so defenceless a state as to require the embodiment of a militia force for its protection, it can readily spare 13 ships of war, carrying 130 guns, to enforce the observance of treaties on the American coast. It seems, then, that we are prepared for war; and, as a consequence, are in danger of becoming involved in hostilities with our natural allies and best customers. Here we have the official maxim, which it is heresy to question, reduced to its concrete form. If we were really in the defenceless state which interested partizans of warlike establishments have been for months past loudly proclaiming, we should have heard nothing of this threatening dispute with our Yankee brethren. Courteous and friendly negotiation, or the arbitration of a third party, would have speedily healed the difference, and international good will would have been preserved unbroken. Our Government would have been obliged to have recourse to those means for settling the dispute, which are in accordance with common sense, and enlightened policy, and the dictates of justice. But by placing at the disposal of the Executive a surplus amount of brute force, we have enabled them to act the bully towards a friendly power, and without our knowledge snap asunder the bonds of amity, which events have recently drawn closer together. *Can* that be a true principle of constitutional government in a civilized state, which puts it in the power of any coarse-minded and unscrupulous Foreign Secretary to imperil the peace and interests of two great states without their consent? The real blame of this unhappy difference rests with the people of this country. They choose to support and encourage enormous warlike establishments, which endanger their peace. They have placed edged tools in the hands of men who are likely to use them to their own detriment. By being constantly prepared for war, we are ever in danger of bringing the calamity upon us."—*Herald of Peace.*

ON PREVENTABLE DEATH.

BY DR. KEIN THALER.

Amongst the numerous salient features which together make up the mental physiognomy, there are few which bear so strong and universal testimony to a high state of organization and development, of nature and of culture, as a tenderness of life—and especially of *human* life, as its highest and noblest exponent. The exquisite sensibility of woman and child makes them shudder at the very thought of death, and sicken at the mere sight of blood. The colder intellectual perception of the highly-educated man never robs death of its terrors, or life of its value. And the moral and religious feelings of almost all ages and nations agree with singular unanimity in the proposition, that as self-preservation is the first instinct of the individual, so the protection of life is the first duty of society.

So self-evident is the connection of this particular form of goodness with the proper evolution of our triple nature—a connection which, by the way, can receive no better illustration than the confusion of ideas which the mere etymology of the word "humanity" will recall to the minds of our readers—and so obvious is the union of duty, feeling, and interest in all that concerns the prolongation of existence, that we shall forego the use of the ordinary historical examples which might here be so easily introduced. We may be contented to state broadly that, whether in societies or individuals, homicidal cruelty is the mark of a debased intellect, and care for life of an exalted one. Our readers may cull their own examples from the pages of history, or from the book of the world which, in the shape of the *Times*, lies on their breakfast-table. They may also find their own exceptions, in the preponderance of motives which sometimes makes an educated murderer, or the professional education which enables a soldier to dismiss the subject of homicide from his thoughts. In spite of these instances, the general truth will be found much as we have stated it.

And within these favored islands, at any rate, there has been a coeval and coequal march of civilization and humanity. During the last two centuries, our statute-books have been gradually purged of their numerous Draconic enactments. Cardinal Wiseman and Dr. Cumming may feel ever so conflagratively disposed towards each other, but no alternate preponderance in the number of their proselytes or followers would ever enable one to burn the other, with any decent legality; and the only bulls to which we can now be sacrificed in Smithfield are bulls literal, not metaphoric. Disraeli cannot hope to impeach

and execute Lord John, however deaf the latter may evince himself to the peculiar claims of agriculture. We no longer hang for forgery or sheep-stealing, although bank-notes and mutton are at least as much admired as ever by a discriminating public; and the art of prophecy is encompassed with new difficulties, for there is very little *à priori* probability that the most frugivorous of school-boys is really "born to be hanged."

It is a matter of notoriety that, side by side with this increased appreciation of the value and sanctity of life, the average share of each individual has also increased; and that each infant born within these realms has an expectancy of a life longer by many years than that of the infant born two centuries ago. Part of this, no doubt, depends upon altered social habits, improved food, improved dwellings, greater temperance; part also directly depends upon the advanced medical science, of which even the former were, no doubt, the indirect results. No inconsiderable segment is perhaps attributable to one man, who would have been deified by the ancient Greeks, canonized by the mediæval Catholics, who is revered and honored abroad, and unhonored, if not forgotton, at home; we mean Edward Jenner, who, though a gentleman, a scholar, a man of science, and a benefactor of mankind, seems never to have been forgiven by Mrs. Grundy for being a country practitioner of medicine.

But whatever increase of longevity has been hitherto attained will probably be far surpassed hereafter. For, within the last few years, careful registration of deaths and the study of other medical statistics have developed an almost new branch of science; so new, so startling, and so all-important, as to demand the serious attention of every thinking person in this realm. As there is no man whose life, and health, and well-being are unaffected by the facts which it urges, so there is no one free from the duty of examining into their truth, and of furthering their claims, if true, by all the means in his power. Whether the present active movement in favor of *Sanitary Reform* be a noble and honorable impulse of humanity, or a presumptuous and mistaken attempt on the part of deluded, or meddling, or popularity-hunting men, it is nevertheless one of the greatest social questions of the age, and a question which at least no man can ignore.

The supporters of this movement assert that it is possible to distinguish and separate from the returns of mortality a number of instances in which death can be proved to be the direct or indirect result of certain noxious agencies, not generally understood to be poisons. They also affirm that these agents are for the most part capable of removal, or mitigation, by artificial human arrangements not generally regarded as antidotes or medicines. Some of these latter are capable of being effected or applied by individuals, each for himself or his family. But others, and indeed most of them, which essentially consist in the mere removal of the causes of the surplus mortality just alluded to, necessarily require the coöperation of many individuals.

It is matter of doubt to many, whether the state which forbids suicide has not an equal right to compel the individual, or the head of a family, to the adoption of means preservative of those lives which belong to it as well as to himself; while no sane man can doubt the propriety of calling in the law to prohibit any man from poisoning his neighbors, or to afford the completest form of that social machinery which experience shows is necessary to all coöperative acts.

This, then, briefly states the case of the Sanitary Reformer. To use the classic words of the Officer of Health to the City of London, he proves the occurrence of "preventable death," establishes the efficacy of "preventive medicine," and appeals to each individual, and to the social aggregate, to apply the resources of the latter to the removal and extinction of the former.

It is obvious that the first of these two propositions forms the basis of the whole question. And hence we have selected the words "Preventable Death" to head this article. They form the fitting text of the few subjoined remarks, which we may hereafter follow by a consideration of "Preventive Medicine," or, as the French call it, "Hygiène."

We can scarcely imagine that any of our readers will be disposed to think such a nomenclature indicates a presumptuous affectation of knowledge and power beyond what we actually possess. The same Providence which has wisely decreed the existence of disease and death has also given us the means of deferring or avoiding them; means which, although somewhat uncertain in their application to the individual, are absolutely effective upon large masses of people. Any neglect of the use of these means amounts to a crime, and is virtually a degree of suicide, which nothing but the more or less wilful obstinacy and ignorance of him who commits it can distinguish from a genuine self-murder.

Let us first consider the influence exerted by local circumstances upon a given population.

In many parts of the world, thinly populated or depopulated, the want of natural or the neglect of artificial drainage results in a more or less marshy, quaggy condition of a large extent of ground, from which emanates a deadly poison capable of producing ague in a large number of those exposed to it. In other instances, the dried water-courses of winter torrents, or the summer evaporation of the shallow banks of large rivers, give rise to the production of the same poison.

Thus, to sleep in the deserted Pontine Marshes of Rome, to open your window at night in many parts of Greece, to live below a certain level in some East or West India districts, is almost certain death. To all those having a choice of residing elsewhere, or of avoiding the night-ex-

posure alluded to, we presume that such a fatal contingency is "preventable death." And it would scarcely surprise us to find that the rate of mortality in such a district was a very high one—that reapers in the Maremma return home to die, that the flower of our army perish because a paternal government places their Indian barracks below the literally *dead* level, and so on.

Knowing, however, that civilization has almost expelled the ague, which chiefly represented this class of disorders in England, the public are apt to assume that endemic disease is practically extinct, and that such great variations in the rate of mortality for different places are comparatively unknown. Let us see how far this is true.

Contrasting the annual deaths in the population of a Northumbrian parish and in that of Liverpool, we are struck by the significant fact, that while in the former they amount to one and two fifths per cent. in the year, in the latter they rise as high as three and one third. In short, the deaths are considerably more than twice as numerous in the latter case as in the former. Here is clearly an excess of mortality, an overplus which we do not hesitate to call "preventable death."

It may seem to the uninitiated that this is no great difference; that the figures are pretty much alike; and that as there must be differences in the rates of mortality, a range of this extent might almost be expected.

Far other is, however, really the case. If our imaginary objector were placed amongst an hundred men, every one of whom was to be shot down successively, we are very much mistaken if the diminution of this death-rate to that of shooting every alternate man, would not strike him as a very considerable and extremely interesting alteration of the original plan.

In the next place, there are no such differences in dealing with large numbers. Every actuary would substantiate the truth of the statement, that life and death, dealt with in large numbers, offer but inappreciable deviations of the actual from the calculated results. Of even so small a number as 1000 men, taken at such an age, just so many and no more should be living so many years hence; and every increase of the number would but increase the accuracy of the estimate.

Others may think that there is a still more valid objection to our practical application of this comparison. "The existence of accidental circumstances which favor this particular district may give it a slight superiority over other agricultural parishes; and the superior healthiness of a country life is so notorious that the total difference is no more than we should expect. In the country, the laborer passes a more considerable part of his time in the open air; his work, although worse paid than that of the urban artisan, is yet more regular and certain; the vices of large towns are comparatively unknown; the excitement that wears out the low-organized man is absent. In short, all the circumstances of the countryman give him a fairer chance of longevity; and the loss by the citizen of half his expectancy of life may be almost considered as a tax, by the payment of which he secures the advantages of a higher civilization, greater luxuries, more numerous pleasures, and more stirring excitements, so that he lives, as it were, a *quicker* rather than a *shorter* life."

(To be continued.)

COST OF THE ENGLISH CHURCH.

From the Standard of Freedom, 8th mo. 2, 1851.

Cost of the Church of England for 6,600,000 hearers, ... £9,459,565 sterling.

Cost for all other churches, in all parts of the world, for 201,728,000 hearers, 8,999,000 "

The expense of the Church of England is thus divided:

Archbishops and Bishops,	. . .	£297,115
28 Deans,	. . . . .	44,250
61 Archdeacons,	. . . . .	45,140
28 Chancellors,	. . . . .	12,844
514 Prebends and canons,	. .	280,130
330 Precentors and other members of Collegiate Churches,	.	11,650
2,886 Pluralists, holding two, three or four livings, in all 7,037 livings,	. . . . .	5,379,430
8,559 Parochial clergy and curates,		3,289,020

THE TRUE MERIDIAN LINE.

An act to "provide for the establishment of true meridian lines, and of standard measures for surveyors' chains, and to regulate the practice of surveying in this Commonwealth," was passed by the Legislature of this State in 1850, and approved by the Governor on the 26th of April of that year. It directs the County Commissioners of each county in the State, within two years after the passage of the act, to cause to be marked and established, at the expense of the county, at or near its seat of justice, a true meridian line and a fixed standard measure of a two or four pole chain, agreeing with and made after the measure of the standard yard now in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth. It provides that after such a line has been established, and standard fixed, notice thereof shall be given in one or more newspapers in the county, and it is made the duty of every land surveyor in the county, after such notice is given, to adjust and verify his compass, in April in each year, by said meridian line, and ascertain the variation of its needle from the true meridian, and his chain by one of the measures of the standard of the chains, and the surveyors are required, in all their subsequent surveys, to note the bearing and courses of such surveys and lines, so as to show the true, and not the magnetic bearing, together with the date of the survey. Any surveyor who, after the

notice published, shall neglect or refuse to comply with the provisions of the act, by making any survey with an unadjusted compass or chain, shall, for every such neglect or refusal, pay a fine of $10, one-half to go to the informer, and the other to the treasurer of the school district in which the survey is made. The Commissioners are also required to keep a book in their office, and every surveyor, on having adjusted his chain and compass as aforesaid, shall enter therein the variation of his compass from the true meridian, whether east or west, and the day on which he adjusted his chain and compass, and shall subscribe his name thereto, for future reference.

In Adams, Cumberland, and probably other counties, this law has been complied with, and means provided by which errors in surveying will be rendered much less likely than heretofore.—*Lancaster (Pa.) Whig.*

It is a delightful and animating reflection to the sincere Christian that every occurrence of his life is under the immediate notice and subject to the control of his heavenly Father. He contemplates him as an ever present and almighty friend, whom no difficulties can baffle, nor unforeseen accidents surprise, whose counsel is proffered to guide him safely through all the intricate and perplexing ways of life, to sanctify his afflictions, to moderate his joy in prosperity, and so to control the course of his personal concerns, as "that all things shall work together for his good."—*Gleanings from Pious Authors.*

Rowland Hill in once addressing the people at Wotton, exclaimed, "Because I am in earnest, men call me an enthusiast; but I am not. When I first came into this part of the country, I was walking on yonder hill, I saw a gravel pit fall in and bury three human beings alive. I lifted up my voice for help, so loud that I was heard in the town below at the distance of a mile; help came and rescued two of the sufferers. No one called me an enthusiast then; and when I see eternal destruction ready to fall upon poor sinners and about to entomb them irrecoverably in an eternal mass of woe, and call aloud on them to escape, shall I be called an enthusiast in so doing now? No, sinner, I am not an enthusiast in so doing; I call on thee aloud to fly for refuge to the hope set before thee in the gospel of Christ Jesus."—*Ibid.*

How sweet a life might Christians live, could they but bring their hearts to a full subjugation to the disposing will of God, to be content not only with what he commands and approves, but also with what he allots and appoints. It was a sweet reply a woman once made upon her death bed to a friend that asked her whether she was more willing to live or die? She answered, "I am pleased with what God pleases." "Yea," said her friend, "but if God should refer it to you, which would you choose?" "Truly," said she, "if God would refer it to me, I would refer it to him again." Ah! blessed life, when the will is swallowed up in the will of God, and the heart at rest in his care and love, and pleased with all his appointments.—*Ibid.*

From the Spirit of the Age.

THE IDEAL IS THE REAL.

"God never yet permitted us to frame a theory too beautiful for his power to make practicable."

Men take the pure ideals of their souls
And lock them fast away,
And never dream that things so beautiful
Are fit for every day!
So counterfeits pass current in their lives,
And stones they give for bread,
And starvingly and fearingly, they walk
Through life among the dead,
Though never yet was pure Ideal
Too fair for them to make their Real!

The thoughts of beauty dawning on the soul
Are glorious Heaven-gleams,
And God's eternal truth lies folded deep
In all man's lofty dreams;
In thought's still world, some brother-tie which bound
The Planets, Kepler saw;
And through long years he searched the spheres, and there
He found the answering law.
Men said he sought a wild Ideal;
The stars made answer, "It is Real!"

Aye, Daniel, Howard, all the crowned ones
That, star-like, gleam through time,
Lived boldly out before the clear-eyed sun,
Their inmost thoughts sublime!
Those truths, to them more beautiful than day,
They knew would quicken men;
And deeds befitting the millennial trust
They dared to practice then;
Till they who mocked their young Ideal
In meekness owned it was the Real.

Thine early dreams, which came like "shapes of light,"
Came bearing Prophecy:
And Nature's tongues, from leaves to 'quiring stars,
Teach loving faith to thee.
Fear not to build thine ærie in the heights
Where golden splendors lay,
And trust thyself unto thine inmost soul,
In simple faith alway,
And God will make divinely Real
The highest form of thine Ideal. A. P.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.—The U. S. mail steamship Atlantic arrived at New York on the evening of the 2d inst., bringing Liverpool dates to the 22d ult.

ENGLAND.—Public attention is principally occupied with the death of the Duke of Wellington. He is to have a national funeral. By his decease a number of offices will be in the gift of the Ministry.

The *Morning Herald* is authorized to state, that two ships of war have been sent by the Peruvian

Government to the Lobos Islands; that Los Alfuera has been fortified, and a small military force permanently stationed there; that the whole of the Peruvian islands, Lobos included, are formally annexed to the main land of Peru; and that by article 213 of the new law, none but vessels under contract with the Peruvian Government will be allowed to load guano; that all other vessels anchoring in the roadsteads of the island shall be confiscated, and if guano be found on board, the captain and crew will be proceeded against for robbery.

The recent high dividend of the Submarine Telegraph Company has given an impetus to telegraph enterprises. Among the projects it has brought into prominence, is Harrison's proposal to unite Europe and America, via Orkney, Shetland and Faroe Islands to Iceland and Greenland. They have now obtained an exclusive right from the Danish Government to Labrador and Quebec. Stations are proposed at Kirkwall, Orkney; Lerwick, Shetland; Thorshaven, Faroe; Reik Jarvik, Iceland; Juliana's Hope, Greenland; and at one of the most eligible of the English settlements on the Labrador Coast. Surveys have shown that the bed of the sea is favorable, and that the greatest length of submarine wire would not exceed 500 miles.

A new palace for the Queen is to be built at Balmoral, Scotland. The cost is computed at £100,000.

There is great scarcity of silver coin in England, in consequence of the large shipments made to Australia, India, and the continent. The deficiency is to be met immediately by a new issue from the mint.

Favorable replies to the memorials of the International Cheap Postage Association have been received from the Ministers at London of the United States, France, Spain, Portugal, Austria, Turkey, Sardinia, the Netherlands and Brazil.

FRANCE.—Louis Napoleon is on a tour in the Southern and Western Departments. The papers contain little except accounts of his reception at the various places visited. The Paris Moniteur publishes 96 addresses voted by as many Municipal Councils of the Department of the Nievre, demanding the re-establishment of the Empire.

SPAIN.—Accounts from Madrid are to the 15th ult. The sale of ecclesiastical property continued active, particularly in the province of Cadiz.

GERMANY.—Letters from Strasburg of the 19th ult., state that the waters of the Rhine had swollen in a sudden and extraordinary manner, in consequence of the copious rains which had fallen of late in Switzerland and Alsace. On the 17th they had reached 4½ feet above the water mark; and at 6 o'clock, A. M., on the 19th, they had risen to 12 feet, that is, a few inches lower than last year; but the flood was still increasing. The Rhine was said to have caused extensive ravages on the side of Huninguen.

PRUSSIA.—The Provincial Diet of Pomerania was opened on the 15th at Stettin.

A brief and merely formal sitting of the Zollverein Congress was held on the 15th ult, at which the plenipotentiaries of the coalition States said they would be unable to present the reply of their governments in answer to Prussia before the 20th. To the meeting on the 18th, the Prussian plenipotentiary invited only the representatives of Hanover, Oldenburg, Brunswick and the Thuringian States, and announced that in future Prussia will negotiate only with those States which accede to the declaration of 30th August.

The Prussian Government has again declined to take any part in the plan proposed by Holland to found a German colony in Surinam.

The latest reports from the districts of Posen where the cholera prevails, are still very unfavorable.

RUSSIA.—Gen. Tchernyscheff, who has been Minister of War for the past twenty-five years, has been relieved from duty, and succeeded by Prince Dolgoroulki. Prince Woichonski, Minister of the Imperial House, died at St. Petersburg on the 9th.

TURKEY.—The Journal of Frankfort states that the Austrian charge d'affaires at Constantinople had succeeded in obtaining from the Turkish Government an order that the advantages hitherto enjoyed by the vessels of embassies, (Mesaperies Nationales,) of France, shall be extended to the ships of all other countries.

INDIA.—The chief event of importance since previous advices, is the capture of Prome by a portion of the British fleet.

CHINA.—Advices from Hong Kong to 7th mo. 23d, have been received. The rebellion excites more alarm than has heretofore been manifested, having broken out in the northern Province of Houan. Troops have been sent from Canton to quell the insurgents.

CALIFORNIA.—The steamships Prometheus from San Juan, and United States from Aspinwall, arrived at New York on the 3d inst. They bring dates from San Francisco to 9th mo. 1st.

The health of the Isthmus was good, and there was no case of cholera at Aspinwall or Panama.

A small island has been discovered in lat. 24° 23′ N., long. 131° E. It is covered with bushes, but presents a rockbound shore.

Major Roman, State Treasurer, announces the redemption, forthwith, of a portion of the three per cent. bonds of the State to the amount of $25,000, or $30,000, and that he will continue to redeem further as fast as money is received into the general fund.

Some few cases of cholera had occurred at San Francisco, but they excited little attention, as the general health of the city differed but slightly from ordinary seasons.

A destructive fire occurred at Treka on the 25th of 8th mo. The loss was estimated at $50,000.

The mining news is very encouraging. In the vicinity of Sonora, from one to five ounces of gold per man is made daily.

Great inquiry is made for farming lands, and it is probable that a large portion of the emigrants this year will turn their attention to agriculture.

The shipments of gold since the beginning of the current year are stated to be $29,195,965.

The steam trade of California numbers over 90 steamers. The number will be greatly increased this year.

The report of the discovery of valuable gold mines on the east range of the Sierra Nevada mountains is confirmed.

Sonora was rising rapidly from its ashes.

The dates from Oregon are to 8th mo. 21st. The news is unimportant.

A large number of immigrants had arrived, who reported but little difficulty in crossing the Cascade mountains.

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

A RELIGIOUS, LITERARY AND MISCELLANEOUS JOURNAL.

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A Testimony of Upperside Monthly Meeting, concerning THOMAS SQUIRE, *who died on the 1st of Eleventh Month*, 1851, *aged 67 years; a Minister about 30 years.*

In introducing this brief memorial of our much valued friend, we would observe that although during his pilgrimage here on earth, he was one who naturally shrank from public notice, yet we truly believe his "record was on high;" and his name has left so sweet a fragrance behind, among those who knew him best, that we feel constrained to give forth this testimony respecting him. Thomas Squire was the son of John and Sarah Squire, of King's Langley, Herts. Of his early life we have little to narrate; but he appears to have been the subject of frequent religious impressions; and although not educated in the strict observance of the peculiar views of Friends, and with more of time and means at his command than is generally the case with young men, he was concerned to be watchful over his conduct, and evinced much conscientious firmness in resisting the temptations incident to his situation in life.

In the 24th year of his age, his principles were put to the test by his being drawn for the militia; and it was on this occasion he submitted to a month's imprisonment in the county gaol at Hertford, rather than compromise his convictions of the unlawfulness of war by paying for a substitute. We have no doubt his adherence to what he believed to be right was greatly blessed to him, and prepared the way for the further operations of Divine grace upon his heart. After his marriage, in the year 1814, with Rachel Littleboy, of Berkhamstead (at which place he subsequently settled,) the work of the Spirit became increasingly manifest, and was more fully developed on his receiving a call to the ministry. The conviction that this solemn duty was required cost our beloved friend a most painful struggle; but, after long and anxious exercises of mind, he was enabled to yield to what he believed to be the Divine will, and experienced a rich reward of peace in making the sacrifice.

In 1820 Thomas Squire first spoke in our religious meetings; and two years afterwards he was acknowledged a minister. His communications were concise and scriptural, and singularly appropriate to the circumstances by which he was surrounded. In the closing years of his life they became more and more deeply imbued with Gospel love; and the Gospel message was so often and earnestly repeated, and in accents so gentle and persuasive, as to remind us of the loving importunity of the inspired Apostle, when he says, "As though God did beseech you by us, we pray you in Christ's stead, be ye reconciled unto God." Our beloved friend was not called to travel much in the exercise of his gift; but he was very diligent in the attendance of our meetings for worship and discipline; and on other public occasions in the neighborhood many can testify to the value of his religious services. But they were by no means circumscribed by these limits: wherever he visited in a social capacity he carried with him his ministerial vocation; and his correspondence was rich in Christian counsel and encouragement. He was sincerely attached to the principles of our religious Society, and interested in the spiritual welfare of its members, especially of those around him: among whom the constant exercise of brotherly kindness and charity secured him an important influence. A severe cold, followed by inflammation of the lungs, was the immediate cause of our dear friend's decease; but his health for the last few years had been gradually declining, in consequence of disease of the heart. This, though not at first very perceptible to others, was, there is every reason to believe, received by himself as an intimation to be diligent in the performance of every relative duty; so that he practically exhibited the Scripture exhortation, "Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might; for there is no work, nor device, nor knowledge, nor wisdom in the grave, whither thou goest."

Our dear friend was deeply sensible of the infirmities of our fallen nature; and no man was more ready to ascribe all he was to the free grace

of God in Christ Jesus our Lord. The habitually humiliating views he entertained of himself rendered him extremely cautious in expressing his feelings on religious subjects; so that it was by the soundness and sweetness of his ministerial communications, his Christian benevolence, and the rectitude of his conduct that his light shone conspicuously amongst us. But in his last illness every bond was broken, and his tongue marvellously loosed, to declare the goodness of God, and to speak of the unsearchable riches of Christ. "Nothing of my own to trust to, all free mercy," was the oft-repeated and devout acknowledgment of his heart and of his lips.

Notwithstanding his acute bodily sufferings, a holy solemnity pervaded his sick chamber. To one who had the privilege of being admitted to see him he said: "I need not tell thee, nor my own beloved family, how gracious and merciful our Heavenly Father has been to me, poor, unworthy creature as I am. How unspeakably great is his goodness! Oh! that praise might ascend, not only from this room, but that it might extend east and west, and north and south; but we need go no further than this room for themes of praise and thanksgiving." His extensive knowledge of Scripture, together with a vast store of beautiful hymns, constantly supplied him with portions suited to his state of mind. One of the latter will be especially remembered, dwelt upon, as it frequently was, with peculiar emphasis and feeling:

"Cheer up, my soul; there is a mercy-seat,
Sprinkled with blood, where Jesus answers prayer;
There humbly cast thyself beneath his feet,
For never needy sinner perished there.

Lord, I am come; Thy promise is my plea," &c.

As he drew near the confines of the eternal world, his heart overflowed with love unutterable, and the peace which passeth understanding. One time he said: "The pangs of death are upon me; but He hath set me upon a rock, against which the gates of hell shall never be able to prevail." At another: "Oh, how good, and gracious, and merciful is God. He will not forsake his poor, unworthy servant, who trusts in Him. Oh, God! I beseech thee to save me. I thank thee for the unspeakable gift of thy dear Son. For his sake thou wilt pardon us poor sinners. Oh! what an unspeakable gift—a mediatorial sacrifice for the sins of the world." Once, on waking from sleep, he said, "There is everlasting joy in my heart," repeating the words, "In my heart there is everlasting joy." And again: "Oh, Lord! have mercy upon us, according as we hope in Thee. Blessed be thy name for ever. 'Surely goodness and mercy have followed me all the days of my life, and I shall dwell in the house of the Lord for ever.'"

At a period a little subsequent to this, a transient cloud seemed to pass over the mind of our beloved friend. Having been engaged in prayer, he said, "I had almost feared I was forsaken." On his being reminded how he had been supported during his illness, he replied: "If I am not forsaken at last, it will be a great favour, and all through the merits of Jesus my Saviour. *That* I am fully persuaded of." His mind soon recovered its happy serenity; and on 6th day, the 31st of Tenth month, the last of his life, our endeared friend was evidently longing to depart, and to be with Christ. On being offered some water to refresh his lips, he said, "I shall soon drink at the Living Fountain." He took leave of his medical attendant with warm expressions of gratitude for all his kindness, desiring he might be made partaker of the consolations he himself experienced. It was remarked to him that he had meditated on these things in time of health, and had not to seek them now. "Yes," he replied, "I have sat under his shadow with great delight, and his fruit has been sweet to my taste." He took an affectionate leave of his beloved wife and family, addressing them with great discrimination and tenderness. He lay much of the time with his eyes closed repeating the words, "Now, Lord, what wait I for? My hope is in Thee." "Show us thy mercy, O Lord! and grant us thy salvation." "We must leave the things that are behind, and run with patience the race that is set before us;" emphatically pronouncing the words which follow, "Looking unto Jesus."

The few remaining hours were mostly spent in prayer, and praise, and thanksgiving. He went through much of the 103d Psalm, with a lively appropriation of its exalted sentiment, and again repeated, "Now, Lord, what wait I for? My hope is in thee." "What should we do in such an hour as this, if our hopes were not fixed on Him alone—on Christ Jesus our Lord?" "O Lord! blessed be thy holy name for ever and for evermore. Amen."

About four o'clock on the morning of the 1st of the Eleventh month, our beloved friend most gently passed away, leaving so sweet an impression of "how a Christian can die," that the bereaved circle seemed less called upon to deplore their own loss, than to rejoice in his happy transition from a state of pain and weakness, to the immediate presence of that Saviour whom he had long loved, and endeavored faithfully to serve. His loss, however, is deeply and keenly felt, both by his own family, the Monthly Meeting generally, and especially in the little meeting to which he belonged, between the members of which and himself there existed a cordial and affectionate attachment; and throughout our Quarterly Meeting there are many whose love and esteem for our departed friend have prepared them fully to sympathize in this sentiment; and, in the fresh remembrance of his example, to adopt the language, "The path of the just is as the shining light, that shineth more and more unto the perfect day."

CHARACTER OF GEORGE FOX.

BY A MEMBER OF THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH.

On all sides, when in the year 1648, a lad of twenty-four, in the vale of Bevor, he dedicated himself to his work, a scene of hopeless confusion presented itself—the Church overthrown; the clergy scattered; sects of every form and name engaged in fiery conflict; order gone; laws crushed; civil disputes consuming town, country, and hamlet. Men's minds, maddened by controversy, neither found nor sought any rest. But through all the din, Fox passed unmoved. Their struggles had no interest for one whose mind was absorbed with a grander warfare, and more tremendous issues. Cavalier or Roundhead, Royalist or Republican, he saw in them all men of like passions with himself, endowed with the same nature, heirs of the same destiny; and when he found that, buried under forms or controversies, lay hid a great practical truth, he could not rest till, in streets and highways, at the cross or in the market, he had proclaimed it. We can well understand how strange on ears stunned by the noise of controversey, fell the earnest appeals of the ardent peasant; and when, with the strength of an over-mastering conviction, and the eloquence of Scriptural truth, he struck at every man's conscience, and appealed to every man's heart; and lifting into view the august truths of Christianity, he pointed to the dealings of the Great Spirit, and the love of the Great Reconciler, how many a mind long held in bondage, arose from its lethargy; and as this new world of hope and interest was unveiled, men and women, amazed and entranced, started up, hung breathless on his lips, drank in every word, and owned that from the unlettered Quaker they had caught the first glad revelation of the Gospel.

In this respect the peculiarities of the Quaker dress and language had their use. They made his opposition to the religion or irreligion of his age more palpable. Other sects had concealed their peculiarities; he published them. They escaped legal penalties by cowardice, and grew by stealth, and by connivance; but this man, with a strange dress, which every one noticed, with a mode of speech peculiar, with convictions which compelled him to speak everywhere, went boldly out, and was everywhere to be found. There was not a throng or thoroughfare in which he was not present. In the cathedral, the parish church, the meeting-house, in market, street, and highway, there he was, that gaunt figure, with that strange dress and uncouth language. To evade the law was hopeless. He and the law were everywhere face to face. To hide himself from magistrates or soldiers was vain; wherever they were, he was. The court-house, market, or garrison echoed to the same voice, repeating the same truth, and denouncing the ordinances which they had defended. They threatened him, they had him flogged, they imprisoned, they tortured him; his imperturbable patience wearied them. Tired of abusing him, they set him free. Without a murmur or a fear, he resumed his course; and there, in the same places, among the same throngs, in sight of the same authorities, he was to be seen teaching and warning them. And yet, though he defied them, there was no bravado. He spoke because he could not help it. He entreated and admonished them; but this because he loved them—because he longed to give them the happiness which he himself enjoyed. His warnings were earnest, his arguments were keen, but for a time altogether in vain. At first they hooted and jeered him, they stoned and abused him—this man of strange dress, and queer language, and gaunt aspect. But when they saw him bear their taunts with patience, and take the wrongs without reviling—stripped, maimed, wounded, but never impatient—pilloried and imprisoned, but never cast down—threatened, but never flinching—and perceived that his only object was to proclaim to others the secret of the peace which he enjoyed, they began to wonder, and then learned to admire. Reviled at first, he was at last welcomed; and the crowds who met the rude missionary at his entrance with insults, heard him in silence, and followed his parting steps with their blessing and their tears.

The eccentricities of Fox have brought on him, in the pages of others beside Mr. Macaulay, the charge of crazy fanaticism. We are not surprised at this. But the judgment appears to us both superficial and unjust. Sir James Mackintosh, when he speaks of Fox's Journal as "a work of the deepest interest," estimates him with a more philosophical judgment. There is no doubt that the doctrine of the inner light gave great scope to the workings of fanaticism, and led men to mistake the impulses of fancy for the inspirations of truth. But Fox's eccentricities contributed to the success of his mission, both as attracting notice to his doctrines, and as confronting openly the intolerant dogmas of the day. His persuasion of the truth of his own mission, and his want of education, united to give to his writings a character as strange as his dress. When he spoke, he was eloquent, as men always are, who have deep convictions, and are full of the thoughts and language of Scripture. His words were true oratory; for they arrested, moved, abashed, and persuaded. But his written language is often uncouth, as strange and out of order as his dress. And yet that odd language, which defies dictionaries and criticism, became, by habit, the dress of his written thoughts, as fixed as the leather jerkin and broad brim with which he adorned himself. And what is no less curious, it has descended to his followers with as fixed and absolute a prescription. We find this language in the works of the courtly Penn—in the letters of Mrs. Fry, the associate of princes—in the writings of William Allen, the associate of those great masters of the English tongue, Wilberforce and

Brougham. This appears to us significant; for vast must have been the ascendancy of that mind which could thus impress its odd notions, whether of dress or of language, upon so many minds, and generations, and people. Quakerism has traversed two centuries, has spread over the globe, is to be found in the seat of the highest civilization, amid the greatest wealth and embellishments of life. Yet it still retains in its phraseology the word, and in its garb the dress, which it took from its peasant founder. No mere fanatic could have exercised so wide an influence. No vulgar mind could thus have stamped its mark on the gifted and the wise. It is easy for an impostor to found the sect of Mormonites, or for an ambitious chief to originate Mahommedanism. Their faiths appeal to the credulity, the lust, and the ambition of men, and thus rise quickly into life; but when a creed is introduced which restrains passion, elevates thought, abases pride and subdues self-will—which makes men devout, conscientious, and sincere, whatever be the oddities of act or word which adhere to it—we may be sure that there is some powerful principle of truth which gives it strength for a permanent ascendancy. No common mind could design such a creed, or madman could enforce it. It cannot be the triumph of mere folly and extravagance.

But there are other proofs of his moral and intellectual power. Fox is the recognized founder of Quakerism. His influence over men of various ranks, different callings, and opinions opposed to his own, the ascendancy of his mind over magistrates, officers, governors, statesmen, multitudes, men of birth, the rabble, the mechanic, the shrewd lawyer, the polished noble, the imperious Protector—all these establish at once his integrity and his talent; for such influence is gained only by high intellectual power combined with great moral worth. The address of the prelate-judge to him, as a man "famous in England," proves, as clearly as the respect of Cromwell, the unchanging regard of Charles II., and the attentions of the Governors of the American States, that this was no common man—assuredly no mere visionary.

The truth is, that Fox's character had, like many others, two aspects; and the contrast between these is so great, that one can hardly believe them to belong to the same mind. On the one hand, you have his strange thoughts and words, his curious persuasions, his fanciful imaginations—the illusions of an ardent, the figments of an unlettered, mind. But such idiosyncrasies are not unusual in considerable minds; as, for example, Samuel Johnson's belief in second sight; his realization of dreams and ghosts; "the credulity of a child, with the reason of a giant." But if we turn to the other side of Fox's character, we find this same man of fancies and dreams, of strange dress and odd imaginations, confronted with controversialists, divines, Jesuits, lawyers—baffling them with his incomparable subtlety, and with a quaint logic which overleaped or beat down all their fences. Now he stands, unabashed, in a court of justice; confronting the judge, baffling the bar, exposing their tricks, picking flaws in their indictment, quoting against them adverse statutes, and wringing from angry and baffled judges a reluctant acquittal. Then he is in the Protector's Court, a man not open to excitement, and very hard to dupe. There planting himself, his hat on his head, at Oliver's dressing-table; fixing him in long and earnest discourse; setting before him his duty and his policy; pressing on him toleration and charity; while the iron-hearted soldier, first surprised, then attentive, at length subdued, extends to the Quaker his hand, bids him repeat his visit, and tells him if they could oftener meet they should be firmer friends. Then we find him, as the storm thickens and the clouds of persecution pour down, ever in the front of the battle; wherever the strife is blackest, there he is found; now in Lancashire, now in Leicester, then in Westmoreland, or Cornwall; meeting magistrates and judges, baffling them at Quarter Sessions; subduing officers, governors of castles, and judges on the bench. Then he is to be seen, in calm tranquillity, sitting down to organize, with a forecast equal to that of Wesley, the scheme of Quaker polity which has lasted to our times. And if we smile at the oddity of his language, at the curiously worded missives, which he hurls around him in his encounters, at mayors and magistrates, and gaolers and judges; we have only to turn to that caustic style, worthy of Hudibras or Cobbett, in which he lashes the fripperies of the court of Cromwell, or the nervous logic with which he meets the casuistry of the Jesuit, or baffles the dogmatism of the ultra Calvinist; or dwell on those words of wisdom in which he tells of his own faith, or cheers the drooping heart of Cromwell's daughter. We are forced to believe that this was no ordinary man; but one who, with strange training, and singular idiosyncrasies, rose, by the inherent strength of genius and piety, to a wide and just ascendancy over the mind of the generation in which he lived.

COTTON CULTIVATION IN AUSTRALIA.

We hail with the greatest satisfaction every effort put forth for the purpose of producing those articles of consumption ordinarily raised by slave labour, by the labour of free men, and especially so when an adequate remuneration is likely to accrue therefrom to the producer. Our attention has been directed to some communications of Dr. Lang, who has lately arrived in this country from Moreton Bay, on the subject of the successful growth of cotton in Australia. From the accounts which he gives, it would appear that there can be no doubt that cotton can be produced to an almost indefinite amount, and we should con-

ceive, from the estimated value placed upon the samples presented to the Chamber of Commerce at Manchester, by its chairman, its remunerative culture can be no longer a problem. As the letters to which we have referred are of considerable length, and branched out into other matters, we shall make such selections therefrom as will give a general idea to our readers of their contents:—

"In the month of November, 1845," says Dr. Lang, "I happened to visit the settlement of Moreton Bay, about 500 miles to the northward of Sydney, for the first time; and during my stay in that part of the territory, I was greatly struck with the vigorous and healthy appearance of a few cotton plants which I observed growing in the garden of an intelligent colonist in the town of Brisbane, merely, however, as an article of curiosity, but with no view to its cultivation. For, as I had seen the cotton plant under cultivation in the Brazils, and had also visited the cotton growing States of North America, I was sufficiently acquainted with the nature and habits of the plant to be able to form some opinion on the subject. The idea, therefore, that impressed itself upon my mind with peculiar force at the time I refer to, was, that the cultivation of cotton in Australia, which I ascertained was perfectly practicable to any conceivable extent, by means of British labour, would, in all likelihood, afford a boundless field of remunerating employment for the redundant population of the United Kingdom; and that, as the produce appeared to be of good quality, it might compete successfully with the slave-grown produce of the United States, and eventually give the death-blow to the institution of slavery itself in America. For it has long been a common observation in that country, that slavery sits on a cotton bale; consequently, there is every reason to believe that if the bale can only be withdrawn, in the way of free trade and fair and honourable competition, slavery must fall to the ground. In short, this idea took such hold on my mind, as I gathered a few pods from one of the trees at Brisbane, to bring home with me during the following year to England, that I have never lost sight of it since; and all my subsequent experience and observation on the subject only convince me that the scene my fancy then pictured out will ere long be realized in every particular,—viz.: 'thousands and tens of thousands of the virtuous and industrious poor of this country transformed into cotton-planters, each with his own smiling freehold and happy home, on the banks of the numerous Australian rivers that fall into the Pacific; sending home the valuable produce of their cotton fields in whole shiploads to England; underselling Jonathan and his negroes in the markets of London and Liverpool, and thereby compelling him at length to break every yoke and to let the oppressed go free.'

"I managed, without assistance of any kind, or from any quarter, to send out three ship-loads of industrious, virtuous, and Christian people, in the year 1848 and 1849, to form the nucleus of a cotton-growing colony at Moreton Bay. And I am happy to say, that independently of the other objects of their emigration, these people have already transformed that settlement, which was previously at the very bottom of the scale in our colony, into the most intelligent, virtuous, and religious community in Australia.

"The nine specimens of Australian cotton which I lately submitted to the Chamber of Commerce at Manchester, and on which so gratifying a report has been given by that high authority, were grown in the following localities; viz., two of them, valued at 1s. 10d. and 2s. per lb. respectively, on the Brisbane and Bremer Rivers, Moreton Bay, in lat. 27½ deg. S.; three of them, valued respectively at 1s. 8d., 1s. 7d., and 1s. 11d. per lb., at the Clarence River, in lat. 29½ deg. S. The grower of these three specimens was John Gibson, a zealous and efficient minister of religion, whom I carried out with me for that district expressly in the year 1849–50. He had previously been eleven years in Jamaica, which I considered a very valuable minor qualification for the semi-tropical country to which he was going, as he was thoroughly acquainted with all the processes of tropical cultivation. Mr. Gibson (for whom I procured a small quantity of seed, which he sowed at my request) considered the cotton of the Clarence River both much finer and longer in the staple than that of Jamaica, and thought it would be worth about a shilling a pound. He describes the trees as being nine feet high in that locality, and bearing as many as 150 pods each; and he gives it as his opinion, that on the Clarence and Richmond Rivers there is land enough of the first quality, and much of it naturally clear and ready for the plough, for any number of cotton plantations, while he considers both the climate and the cultivation perfectly adapted to the constitution and the habits of the British practical farmer.

"The four remaining samples of the nine I brought home were all grown on the Hunter and Patterson Rivers, in about 32½ deg. S. lat. It is evident, therefore, that cotton of the first quality for the home market can be grown successfully, and to any conceivable extent, by means of British free labour in Australia, along a coast line of 350 miles north and south. But equally good samples of cotton have been grown as far north on the Australian coast as 26 deg. south, and as far south as lat. 34 deg., although I could not obtain samples from these localities when I left the colony. It follows, therefore, that the cotton-growing region of Australia extends over at least eight degrees of latitude, or about 550 English miles; and it has been ascertained, that while the cotton plant in America is merely an annual, from being killed every winter by the intense frost of that country, and requires to be reproduced from the seed every spring, the Australian winter is so peculiarly mild as scarcely

to affect the plant in any way, while the produce is both greater and finer the second and following years than it is the first, thereby saving to the planter a large amount of labour every year.

"Besides, while the Sea Island, a finer description of American cotton, can be grown only along a very limited extent of coast in the United States—in Georgia and South Carolina exclusively—cotton of the finest quality can be grown along the whole extent of that portion of the Australian coast which I have indicated, and the probability is, that itwill grow equally well in any suitable locality inland, to the eastward of the Australian Andes. Of the nine specimens I brought home, the only one which proved to be of the short staple, or New Orleans cotton, was a sample grown by my brother, on his property at Hunter's River, from seed which he had procured from the Government Garden at Sydney, the difference between the two descriptions not being known at the time even in that locality.

"The cost of production, even in the case of a single acre, has been found not to exceed £5 an acre; but it would be considerably reduced if it were grown on a large scale. The produce on that acre was ascertained to be 920 lbs. in the seed, or 230 lbs. of clean cotton, of which the value has been declared at Manchester to be 2s. per lb., or £23 per acre; but even two-thirds of this amount would afford a handsome return to the planter.

"As to the freight home, it is at present very low, and is likely to be so now for many years to come. The ship I came home in had 1,500 bales of wool on board, of which the freight was only a halfpenny per lb., while that of cotton from New Orleans is usually three farthings per lb., although cotton can be packed much closer than wool without hurting the fibre.

"I submit, therefore, that I have demonstrated, to the satisfaction of any reasonable person, that cotton of the finest quality for the home market can be grown by means of British free labour, to any conceivable extent, on the coast of Australia; that the growth of that article of indispensable necessity for the manufactures of this country, will prove a highly remunerative employment for tens of thousands of the industrious and virtuous working classes of this country, provided they can only be carried out and settled in sufficient numbers along our coast, of which the climate cannot be surpassed by that of any other country on earth; that there is no difficulty whatever in the way of our competing, and competing successfully and triumphantly, in this department of trans-marine industry, with the slaveholders of the United States; and that there is a moral certainty of our being enabled, in a very few years hence, and in the fair and honorable way of free trade and open competition, to give its death-blow to slavery in America.

"But cotton is not the only slave-grown produce now consumed extensively in the United Kingdom, that we could supply by means of free labour from Australia; tobacco is indigenous, or grows wild, in that country, and is now cultivated pretty extensively, and with eminent success. My late father, who was a practical man and a keen observer, pointed out to me both tobacco and flax (not the *phormium tenax*, or New England flax, but the *linum usitatissimum*, or common flax of Europe) growing wild on my brother's estate at Hunter's River, twenty-two years ago. The average produce of tobacco in America is 700 lbs. to the acre, but 'a ton to the acre is not uncommon' on the William and Patterson rivers, tributaries of the Hunter, in Australia; and the leaf was selling, when I left the colony, at 2d. per lb.

In a subsequent communication Dr. Lang remarks:

"Along the line of coast in Australia, on which it has been ascertained, beyond the possibility of doubt, that cotton of superior quality for the manufactures of this country can be grown, by means of British free labour, to any conceivable extent, viz., from Sydney, in latitude 34, to Wide Bay, in latitude 26 south, that is, eight degrees of latitude, or about 550 statute miles, there are not fewer than thirteen tide rivers, all available for steam navigation, and all presenting a greater or less extent of alluvial land, of the first quality for the growth of cotton and other semi-tropical produce, on their banks. In other words, there is a river available for steam navigation every forty miles along this whole line of coast; and on the banks of these rivers, three of which have already a regular steam communication with the colonial capital, there are millions of acres of the finest land—much of it ready for the plough—in one of the finest climates in the world. Now, the proposition," says Dr. Lang, "which I have come home to submit to the gentlemen of England, in this important crisis in the history of my adopted country, is, that a series of agricultural settlements should be formed progressively on these rivers, for the growth of cotton and other suitable produce; and I now beg leave to point out in what manner and to what extent this great national object may be accomplished with perfect safety to all concerned, and with perfect facility.

"The Australian Land Sales Act of 1842 provides that waste land in Australia shall not be sold for less than one pound per acre, and that of all sales of land in that country one-half of the proceeds shall be appropriated for the promotion of emigration from the United Kingdom, while the other half may be expended in public improvements. Now, I propose that a right shall be acquired progressively under this Act, by some association or company to be formed for the purpose, to a million, half a million, or a quarter of a million of acres of land in Australia, suitable for the growth of cotton, and other similar produce, and that the necessary emigration for the

accomplishment of this great object shall be effected at the instance and under the auspices of such company or association."—*Anti-Slavery Reporter.*

NATIONAL PROSPERITY AND INDIVIDUAL PANIC.

(Concluded from page 56.)

But whatever amount of gold is absolutely required at present as a circulating medium, and whatever amount is likely to be absorbed by the requirements of luxury, an amount far greater is likely to be needed to keep pace with the increasing prospects of prosperity in this country. Now that the restrictions on trade are nearly all removed, Britain may become the centre of the world's commerce: situated as she is in a temperate climate, between the Old and the New World, her harbors never closed by ice, there is nothing to limit the extent of her markets, nothing to check the development of her resources, nor the division of her labor. The extraordinary impetus given to emigration by the discovery of the gold-fields, has already begun to create new and great countries; and every emigrant that leaves our shores becomes a source of wealth and strength to the mother-country, which has cast off the fetters that so long restrained its enterprise, and is open to trade with all the world; while the discovery of rich coal-mines in most parts of the globe, favors the communication by steam-power between both hemispheres, and almost from pole to pole; and while we hear of new discoveries that may make the air a motive power instead of steam, and thus render railway transit possible in arid deserts; and while the electric telegraph not only connects us with the continent of Europe, but is about to cross the Atlantic. With all these powers at command, men will not long be confined to the narrow boundaries in which they are at present congregated; and in comparison with future improvements in every branch of industry, the present time may come to be regarded as one when they were mere bunglers in industrial art, and mere scratchers of the soil instead of cultivators.

And not the least important among the elements of national prosperity, will be found an abundance of the circulating medium. "'Tis certain," says Hume, "that since the discovery of the mines in America, industry has increased in all the nations of Europe, except in the possessors of those mines; and this may justly be ascribed, amongst other reasons, to the increase of gold and silver. Accordingly, we find that in every kingdom into which money begins to flow in greater abundance than formerly, everything takes a new face; labor and industry gain life; the merchant becomes more enterprising; the manufacturer more diligent and skilful; and even the farmer follows the plough with greater alacrity and attention."

The exception of Spain alone is a curious example and warning to nations, as showing how the best gifts may be abused and converted into a curse instead of a blessing; for, believing the possession of gold and silver to be the only true wealth, they attempted to accumulate these metals by preventing the exportation of them by absurd restrictions; and this policy, added to her bigotry and persecution, has left Spain to this day an example of the results of restriction, powerless and poor, the haunt of the robber and the smuggler.

An abundance of the circulating medium will always be found to be an important element in national prosperity; and so great has been the conviction of this fact, that a whole school of political economists have advocated a paper currency, in order to escape from the danger of restriction. "Give us," say they, "this paper-money, the basis of which shall be, not this scarce, restrictive gold, but the real wealth of the country in commodities of every kind." It was Sir Robert Peel who explained the danger of these views, by showing that paper-notes issued against commodities would tend to increase the fluctuations of the prices of those commodities. By the act of 1819, therefore, he established that a pound sterling, or the standard, by reference to which the value of every other commodity is ascertained, and every contract fulfilled, should be itself fixed to be a piece of gold of a certain weight and fineness, and that whatever paper-notes were issued, the holder should be entitled to demand standard coined gold in exchange for them at the Bank, at the rate of £3 17s. 10½d. of notes per ounce. Undertaking always to pay in coin when demanded, the Bank was allowed to use its own discretion in the amount of notes it might issue. Such discretion, however, was found to work badly, for the trading community in particular; and therefore, by the act of 1844, the issue of bank-notes was limited to the certain amount of £14,000,000 against securities; and it was enacted that any further issue must vary with and be equal to the amount of bullion deposited in the coffers of the Bank. The reason why £14,000,000 in notes against securities was the sum fixed on, was partly that this was the smallest sum that had been known to be in the hands of the public for a very long period; and it is probable that numbers of those notes will never appear again, so many being perpetually lost by fires, shipwrecks, or carelessness. However, it is said, that only the other day, a bank-note was presented for payment, bearing the date of 1750.

"To what end," it is sometimes argued—"since even the advocates of gold-currency resort to paper-money as more convenient for practical purposes—is the accumulation of treasure in the vaults of the bank of England? Why, after all the labor of digging it out of the earth in the antipodes, is it buried again here? Why

not coin it, and lend it out at interest?" The remark is, of course, not unnatural, but has a ready reply. The gold in the vaults of the Bank of England belongs, not to the Bank, but to the holders of the bank-notes. They prefer notes to gold to carry in their pockets; but these rags of notes have no value in themselves—their sole value is as representatives of a certain portion of gold. People cannot have notes and the gold represented by the notes at the same time: they may have either that they like. If they prefer to have gold spoons, or gold candlesticks, or gold watches, or gold anything else: or if, as traders, they require to make purchases in any parts of the world where their notes would not pass current, or where those from whom they buy do not require any commodity manufactured in this country, then they can have their gold at the Bank any day by presenting their notes. As, moreover, the holder of every bank-note has an equal claim, *pro tanto*, on the bullion in the Bank coffers, the more gold there is in them, the more will his note represent. In short, the act of 1844, above alluded to, established the security of the Bank of England note in a way that seems perfect.

On the whole, therefore, it appears that a condition requisite to national prosperity is in prospect for our country. Individual exceptions there may be in the persons of annuitants, but even here counteracting circumstances are continually at work. By improvements in machinery, and facility of communication, the cost of production is so much reduced as, in a greater or lesser degree, to balance the rise of price consequent on an abundance of gold, should any such condition of things actually occur; and an abundance of gold would undoubtedly, as we have shown, be favorable to all these improvements. Already, the cost of production, or small amount of labor with which commodities can be produced, compared with former periods, is an important fact in all questions of income. The quantity of cotton wool, for example, taken for consumption in the United Kingdom in 1814, was 53,777,802 lbs., and in 1849 was 775,469,008 lbs.; but its value, which in 1814 was £20,033,132, had only increased in 1849 to £26,771,432; so that fifteen times the quantity at the latter period, cost only about a third more money than the much smaller quantity in the former. The price of cotton-yarn was 8s. 9d. per pound in 1801, and only 2s. 11d. in 1832, owing to improved machinery. Such examples might be multiplied, and would increase in accelerated ratio in times of increased prosperity. Other compensations would not be wanting. If the actual income of an annuitant should be lowered, his taxes would be lightened, his poor-rates perhaps abolished, his sons and daughters able to find openings in every direction. He would not be called on for charity; he might become enterprising and successful like his neighbors. It is scarcely possible that individual adversity should long co-exist with national prosperity.

A period may indeed arrive, discoveries may be in store, which may render a change in the standard of value an absolute necessity. Such a period, however, must be remote, and must be met by wise legislation as it gradually approaches. Meanwhile, we see nothing to stop the development of our resources, nor the increase of our wealth, so long as we use our good gifts and do not abuse them.—*Chambers' Journal.*

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

PHILADELPHIA, TENTH MONTH 16, 1852.

Some of our readers will probably be interested in the extract, introduced into this number, from the Christian Observer, an English periodical conducted by members of the established church, in which an effort is made to delineate the character of George Fox. It is curious and instructive to observe how difficult it is, even for men of learning and talents, who have only a theoretic acquaintance with Quakerism, to form a correct estimate of the character of that remarkable man. While writers, the most competent to judge of the capacities of others, among whom the author of the essay before us may be fairly considered as one, agree in assigning to George Fox a force of intellect, such as few possess, most of those who have not embraced his doctrines, appear to regard his religious opinions as strongly imbued with fanaticism. They do not seem to remember that the teachers who promulgate doctrines not previously received, are usually regarded as visionaries. When the Athenian philosophers encountered the Apostle Paul, some of them cried, "what will this babbler say;" others, "he seemeth to be a setter forth of strange gods," because he preached to them Jesus and the resurrection.

This doctrine, which formed so conspicuous a part of the teaching of Paul, must have appeared to the wise Greeks, as well as to the stubborn Jews, a strange exhibition of fanaticism. We accordingly find that when, at the close of an address, in which he testified that the unknown God whom they ignorantly worshipped was ordained to judge the world, he referred to the resurrection of Christ, some of them treated it with ridicule. Others, however, seem to have thought that these were not the words of a wild and visionary enthusiast; and therefore proposed to hear him again on this matter.

The Roman Governor, though apparently a wise man, seems to have considered the declarations of Paul, on this subject, as unworthy of belief; for

he informed King Agrippa that the accusers of Paul brought no accusation of such things as he supposed, but had certain questions of their own superstition, and of one Jesus, who was dead, whom Paul affirmed to be alive. And when the apostle was making his noble and eloquent defence before the king and council, Festus appears to have listened patiently, till he came to adduce the authority of Moses and the prophets, in defence of the doctrine that Christ should suffer and rise from the dead, but he then cried with a loud voice, "Paul thou art beside thyself; much learning doth make thee mad." Yet this doctrine, which a Roman Governor could pronounce to be the vagary of a madman, is now acknowledged as the faith of Christendom.

As the apostle declared that the doctrines which he taught were essentially the same which Moses and the prophets had proclaimed; so George Fox testified that the doctrines which he promulgated, were not new, but were those of the apostolic age, sustained by the whole tenor of the Holy Scriptures. He was accustomed to appeal to Scripture testimony, not only in the defence of his religious opinions, but also in vindication of his civil rights. If George Fox was a fanatic, he was certainly one of the most scriptural fanatics that ever lived.

If we compare the accounts, which George Fox has left, in relation to the Divine illumination with which he believed himself favoured, with those of the apostle Paul in regard to the visions and revelations afforded to him, we shall readily perceive that the modern apostle kept at a respectful distance behind his zealous precursor.

Probably no other part of his doctrine contributed so greatly to stamp on his character the imputation of fanaticism, as that of immediate Divine inspiration. From that time to our own, that doctrine has been held up to ridicule, not merely among acknowledged scorners, but by many professors of christianity. And yet this doctrine lies at the foundation of all religious belief. We value the Holy Scriptures, because we believe they were given by Divine revelation. Take away all belief in immediate revelation, and all religious belief becomes precarious and conjectural. If we look to the Scriptures, as we certainly ought, for instruction on doctrinal subjects, we find no intimation there that this unspeakable gift will ever be withdrawn from the humble and obedient followers of Christ.

Though the writer, of the article before us, unquestionably designed to treat the character of George Fox, and his successors in religious profession, with candor, he seems to have fallen into a singular mistake in relation to the dress and language of Friends. A reader ignorant of the subject, would be apt to suppose, from the notice under review, that George Fox and his friends had adopted a language and costume peculiar to themselves, and that both had been retained among the professors of the same faith, unchanged, to the present day.

With regard to dress, they appear to have adopted the practice of the most grave of their time, omitting or retrenching such appendages, if any they found, as were designed merely for ornament. The dress of Friends, in our time, differs considerably from that which was worn even seventy or eighty years ago. But the same principles are maintained. To consult decency, comfort and convenience, and to avoid all gaudy appendages. This admits of such changes as constitute real improvements. I do not find that George Fox's leather dress was ever imitated by his cotemporaries.

The language which George Fox thought himself required to adopt, and which has been retained by Friends to the present time, consists chiefly in the restoration of the true Scripture language, in contradistinction to the absurd confusion of numbers which prevails in the common usage. As this is the ancient classical phraseology, and that used in all the higher orders of composition, both in poetry and prose, its adoption in common use may be fairly viewed as the *restoration* of a pure language, not the introduction of a capricious novelty.

The other peculiarities of language, if peculiarities they are, which were adopted by our primitive Friends, and retained by their successors, were founded on such principles as to suggest quite rational surprise that they should be considered as peculiarities among Christians. The practice of distinguishing the months, and the days of the week by names, assigned to them in memory of heathen objects of worship, is not easily reconciled with the prophetic declaration, that he would "take away the names of Baalim out of the mouths of his people, and they should no more be known by their names." Hosea ii. 17. Probably very few, if any Christian professors of our day, would approve of substituting *Sunday*, for *the first-day of the week*, in our translations of the New Testament. Yet, if the former is deemed the proper mode of designating the day, it is not very easy to discover why it may not be used in the common version of the Scriptures, as well as in common usage.

The usual terms Mr., sir, your humble servant, &c., as generally employed, are expressive of relations between the parties which do not exist, and consequently their omission may be regarded as an intimation of a scrupulous regard to veracity, rather than the affectation of singularity.

There are few characters so perfect as to be safely copied in every particular.

Indiana Yearly Meeting.—Further notice of this large and interesting assembly has been received, since our last number was published.

When, on the opening of the first session, the representatives were called, there being five from each of sixteen quarters, all were present but four, whose attendance was prevented by indisposition. Minutes were produced, and read, for the following ministers from other Yearly Meetings, viz: James Jones and Lindley M. Hoag, from New England; Rebecca Collins and Eliza P. Gurney, from Philadelphia; Anna Adams from New York, and John Hutchin from North Carolina.

The London general epistle was read, and 8,000 copies ordered to be printed for circulation; after which, the epistles in manuscript, from London, Dublin, New England, and New York, were also read, and a committee appointed to prepare epistles to those, and the other Yearly Meetings. The reading of the remaining epistles was postponed to the next session.

A new Quarterly Meeting having been brought into operation, in conformity to the conclusion of the Yearly Meeting last year, the committee of one from each quarter, on the Treasurer's account, was directed to prepare a new apportionment of the quotas.

On Sixth-day, the 1st, the meeting, in concurrence with the proposal of the representatives, appointed Elijah Coffin as clerk, and Levi Jessup and Charles F. Coffin assistants, for the present year. The remaining epistles were then read; after which the meeting proceeded in the usual way, to the consideration of the state of Society, by reading the queries, and the answers thereto from the several quarters. In this they proceeded as far as the seventh query, inclusive. This session, which continued about five hours, appears to have been highly interesting, in which a number of impressive and instructive testimonies were delivered.

On Seventh-day, the 2d inst, a meeting of ministers and elders convening at eight o'clock, the Yearly Meeting commenced at ten, when the remaining queries, and the three annual ones were read. In the reply to the second, of the latter description, it was stated that every Friend's family within that extended Yearly Meeting was supplied with a copy of the Holy Scriptures.

The committee on books and tracts, stated in their report that fifteen tracts had been stereotyped, and many printed and circulated, within the past year.

The Boarding School occupied the attention of the meeting, and gave rise to considerable discussion. A large sum is required to complete the buildings proposed. The subject was referred to a committee consisting of sixty-four members, four from each quarter, to report at a future session.

The general committee on education made their annual report. From this it appears they have 8,824 children and youth, of a suitable age to attend school; 113 schools under the care of Friends; 136 schools taught by members, but not under the care of the Monthly Meetings; 56 meetings without schools, under their care. The number of children taught in Monthly Meeting schools is given at 3,637. The rest appear to be nearly all receiving instruction, in other schools.

Second-day, 4th. Twenty-four Friends were appointed to superintend the Boarding School; and three to fill vacancies in the Meeting for Sufferings, occasioned by the death of former members.

A report was received from Salem Quarter, Iowa, stating that four Monthly Meetings requested to be united into a new Quarterly Meeting, to be termed "Pleasant Plain Quarterly Meeting," and a joint committee of men and women Friends was appointed, to visit those Monthly Meetings, and Salem Quarterly Meeting.

The minutes of the Meeting for Sufferings were read, containing, with various other matters, the copy of an act of incorporation, to carry into effect the intentions of our late friend, Josiah White, as indicated by his bequest of $40,000. The land on which to locate the proposed institution has been purchased, and a committee was separated to nominate Trustees.

Six thousand copies of the document prepared by the Conference at Baltimore, were directed to be printed, and the committee on that subject was reappointed, with the addition of a Friend in place of Thomas Evans, deceased. The members now are Elijah Coffin, William Hobbs, George Carter, Eleazer Bales, Henry Wilson, Joseph Cox, Jacob Elliott, and John Hadley, jun.

Third day, 5th. Reports were received from the committee on the school fund, which ws defer till the printed minutes come to hand; and from the committee on Indian concerns. By the latter it appears that the number of pupils at the Boarding school among the Shawnees, has averaged thirty during the past year; and one Indian has been admitted into membership with Friends. Twelve hundred dollars were directed to be raised to meet the expenses of this concern for the ensuing year.

The report respecting the people of colour was received, but this we also defer till another week.

Epistles to the other Yearly Meetings were produced and adopted. The Yearly Meeting concluded on that day.

From recent accounts we find that our friends John Yeardley and Peter Bedford have returned from Norway to London; and that John Candler and wife and Wilson Burgess sailed about a month ago for Rio Janeiro.

A late letter from Ireland informs us that our friends Eli and Sybil Jones were extending their religious labours through the western part of that island, among a very poor and destitute class of our fellow men.

MARRIED, At Friends' Meeting-house, Monkton, Vt., on Fourth day, the 15th of last month, OSCAR HAZARD to SARAH, daughter of Henry Miles; all of Ferrisburgh Monthly Meeting.

ON PREVENTABLE DEATH.

BY DR. KEIN THALER.

(Continued from page 62)

Much of exaggeration as is implied in almost every part of this statement, we can afford to disregard its particular errors by pointing out that the general tenor and result are most conclusively refuted by facts. The death rate of the county of Surrey, with its large and numerous town population, is but one and four-fifths per cent., and the whole south-eastern division of England is but one-tenth percent. more. And, finally, the city officer of health, in his report for the year 1849-50 pointed out the remarkable fact that, in a large sub-district of some 12,000 inhabitants, situate in the very heart of the city of London, the rate of mortality per cent. was as low as the average minimum of this Northumbrian village.

Those who really know the actual condition and personal habits of even the most favored agricultural population will understand why we can boldly regard as preventable all permanent excess of mortality. We recollect reading, some years ago, a thoughtful, sarcastic chapter of Christopher North, which impugned the old, threadbare notions of rustic health and longevity, with no less truthfulness than success. Indeed, there is much in the social condition of the peasant which calls loudly for alteration. He too often dies where he might live, either from his ignorance of known physical laws, or from his inability to apply them. But his urban brother dies sooner because, in addition to the unhealthy circumstances which are common to both, he also suffers from others which are peculiarly the result of the gregarious habits, and ordinary social arrangements of a large city. These evils are definite enough; they constitute the palpable causes of his excessive mortality, and they are all susceptible of removal. In point of fact, we have seen that the health of a metropolitan population may approach that of a rustic one; and, while we may rely upon this as proving how small are the necessary and unavoidable disadvantages of a town life, we ought not to forget that there are some ingredients in the comparison which must tend to the advantage of the latter; that in the town, wages are on an average higher, work is less protracted and exhausting, the mind better attended to, charity more frequent and constant, and medical relief both better and more accessible.

The numerous evils incidental to an urban residence will, of course, vary to some extent, according to the particular town which is selected for examination. At present we shall do little more than enumerate those which are rendered most pressing by their magnitude and importance, or which take the greatest estimable share in preventable mortality which we are now discussing.

The first and most obvious is the over-crowded population which fills a large city, and often crams a house, a floor, a room, or even a cellar, with human beings in numbers which are utterly disproportionate to the amount of breathing-air required by each, and which additionally and necessarily imply a closeness of contact most favorable to the propagation of all infectious disorders.

The defective drainage which almost universally disgraces our large towns is an evil of even greater importance, and causes whole districts of London, reeking with the stinks of organic decomposition, to recover and exceed the endemic fatality they possessed before the incidents of civilization had dispelled their emanations of ague-poison. The want of light and air exhibited by rooms, houses and alleys, is a mischief of similar giant magnitude; while here in London, as if the scarce mitigated putrefaction of that animal and vegetable refuse which is incidental to a crowded population were not a sufficient source of poison, we next pour it into a tidal river, in which it sails slowly up and down an indefinite number of times, to be long and repeatedly inhaled by the population.

Nor is this all. We bury our dead so that their putrefying remains not only remind the living of mortality, but *produce* it; so that the man whom society has slain by its ignorance, rises from his grave, in the shape of a gaseous exhalation, to take a full though posthumous revenge; and the horrible fable of the vampyre is almost literally enacted by the dead in a city churchyard on their neighboring and surviving relatives.

Finally, a whole host of trades and occupations, whose offensiveness might, to any seasonable being, sufficiently show their injurious character, are allowed still further to deteriorate the damaged, deficient and poisoned atmosphere, and pour out every conceivable abomination to vary the color, density, and smell, of the sooty mixture of solid, liquid and gas, which constitutes the *air* of the metropolis.

In examining into the relation of these circumstances to the general mortality of a town, it is of course very difficult to make any exact subdivision of the total deaths which shall so accurately correspond to the localities that exhibit the highest degree of these defects, as to allow of the direct results of each on the local death-rate being spe-

cifically estimated. Generally, indeed, they coincide with each other; or, at any rate, some being universal throughout an entire metropolis, we have but to add one or two to make up the maximum, both of number and amount. Many of the closer courts and alleys of London especially exemplify this: their annual contribution to the district mortality being one of frightful, almost incredible magnitude and constancy.

As regards their influence in determining the access of special forms of disease, or particular modes of death, we again find the same evident relation of cause and effect, although minute accuracy of figures is, for the same reasons, equally impossible.

We may regard acute disease as producing, say one half of the ordinary mortality. It might seem a gross exaggeration to call all of these preventable deaths; still a careful consideration will afford us reason for believing that they do but insufficiently represent the actual numbers of avoidable mortality. For in such an estimate we leave out of sight the well-known influence of these causes in producing the slow disorders of nutrition which result in scrofula, consumption, rheumatic fever, gout, and the various external complaints calling for surgical interference; to say nothing of those diseases of the vascular system which are almost natural to old age, but are too often anticipated by the premature decrepitude of young men of thirty or forty. It is thus highly probable that the above proportion rather falls short of than exceeds the actual truth.

On inquiring into the several constituents of this preventable mortality, we find a similar intimate dependence. The chief groups of disease attracting our attention in this respect are those of fever, cholera and dysentery, small-pox, scarlatina, erysipelas and the infantine disorders so fatal during the earlier years of life.

As regards the first, and perhaps the gravest of these, fever, it is scarcely possible to consider it as other than in almost every instance an avoidable infliction. It constitutes somewhere about one tenth of the mortality produced by these acute diseases; but this proportion, great as it is, is a most deficient and fallacious index of its real effect.

Others of these groups, such as cholera, are largely and frequently fatal, mowing down with inevitable stroke as much as one-half or one-third of all whom they attack. Many of these epidemics also fall with greatest severity on the feeble and ailing, or at any rate can be shown, by the low mortality which succeeds them, to anticipate the fatal event to many of their victims by but a few months. Others, again, attack infant life, of little existing commercial value to the community, apparently but a slight loss from an over populated country, and "costing only the tears that are shed for it." The parents' loss may be mitigated by time, or replaced by other offspring; or the increasing prosperity of a childless father and mother may conceal from the not too curious eye of society the desolation under which they often inwardly writhe for the remainder of their life. But in all three of these respects fever offers a deadly preëminence of mischief.

We may premise that even as regards the absolute number of its victims, fever doubles those of the more dreaded Eastern destroyer, cholera. For surely the deaths from the latter are not to be ignored when the visitation is past, but are rather to be distributed over the long intervals of its approach, during which the growth of a fresh population, and the neglect of sanitary precautions, are together silently preparing its path and marking its victims. And spreading the deaths by cholera over the years of its absence, we find that those by fever, our constant inbred and indigenous pestilence, more than double those of the occasional foreign destroyer.

And it is even more important to notice that, while treble the number of deaths from cholera would represent the entire population it had attacked—the remaining two-thirds returning for the most part through a rapid and brief convalescence to their pristine mental and bodily vigor—the subjects of typhus cannot be estimated at less than ten or fifteen times so many; the whole of which vast multitude necessarily undergo an illness of at least one or two months' average duration, and an almost helpless convalescence, which is frequently protracted to four or five times this date.

Nor is it the feeble and ailing adult or the infant that constitute the most frequent subjects of this fell disorder. Its victims are for the most part the vigorous man or woman in the prime of life, the highly trained and fully educated member of the community, the father whose labor sustains a large family, or the mother whose care and affection can alone adequately rear and educate them. The loss of these, the most vital elements of society, is too often absolutely irreparable to their dependent offspring, while it cripples the resources of the state, not only by direct removal of capital, which such deaths imply, but by the expenditure required to support the additional burden so thrown upon the public.

(To be continued.)

FREEDOM NATIONAL; SLAVERY SECTIONAL.

On the 26th of Fifth month last, Charles Sumner, of Massachusetts, offered to the U. S. Senate a memorial, from New England, asking for the repeal of the fugitive law of 1850; and moved its reference to the committee on the judiciary. After some debate the memorial was ordered to be laid on the table.

On the 27th of Seventh month, the same Senator offered a resolution, requesting the same com-

mittee to consider the expediency of bringing in a bill for the immediate repeal of that law; but this resolution was rejected, by 32 nays against 10 yeas.

On the 26th of Eighth month he moved, to a bill before the Senate, an amendment, providing for a repeal of the fugitive law. The subject was thus brought before the Senate, in a form which furnished the opponent of slavery with an opportunity of bringing into view the merits, not only of the law in question, but of any law which Congress could enact in support of slavery; and he fully availed himself of the opportunity.

In the commencement of his argument he adverts to the assertion frequently made, "that there is a final settlement, in principle and substance, of the question of slavery, and that all discussion of it is closed." On this subject he remarks:

"Both the old political parties of the country, by formal resolutions, have united in this declaration. On a subject which for years has agitated the public mind; which yet palpitates in every heart and burns on every tongue; which, in its immeasurable importance, dwarfs all other subjects; which, by its constant and gigantic presence, throws a shadow across these Halls; which at this very time calls for appropriations to meet extraordinary expenses it has caused, they have imposed the rule of silence. According to them, sir, we may speak of everything except that alone, which is most present in all our minds.

"To this combined effort I might fitly reply, that, with flagrant inconsistency, it challenges the very discussion which it pretends to forbid. Such a declaration, on the eve of an election, is, of course, submitted to the consideration and ratification of the people. Debate, inquiry, discussion, are the necessary consequence. Silence becomes impossible. Slavery, which you profess to banish from the public attention, openly, by your invitation, enters every political meeting and every political convention. Nay, at this moment it stalks into this Senate, crying, like the daughters of the horse-leech, 'Give! give!'

"But no unanimity of politicians can uphold the baseless assumption, that a law, or any conglomerate of laws, under the name of Compromise, or howsoever called, is final. Nothing can be plainer than this; that, by no Parliamentary device or knot, can any Legislature tie the hands of a succeeding Legislature, so as to prevent the full exercise of its constitutional powers. Each Legislature, under a just sense of its responsibility, must judge for itself; and, if it think proper, it may revise or amend, or absolutely undo the work of its predecessors. The laws of the Medes and Persians are proverbially said to have been unalterable; but they stand forth in history as a single example of such irrational defiance of the true principles of all law.

"To make a law final, so as not to be reached by Congress, is, by mere legislation, to fasten a new provision on the Constitution. Nay, more; it gives to the law a character which the very Constitution does not possess. The wise fathers did not treat the country as a Chinese foot, never to grow after infancy; but, anticipating Progress, they declared expressly that their Great Act is not final. According to the Constitution itself, there is not one of its existing provisions—not even that with regard to fugitives from labour—which may not at all times be reached by amendment, and thus be drawn into debate. This is rational and just. Sir, nothing from man's hands, nor law, nor constitution, can be final. Truth alone is final."

"To sustain slavery, it is now proposed to trample on *free speech*. In any country this would be grievous; but here, where the Constitution expressly provides against abridging freedom of speech, it is a special outrage. In vain do we condemn the despotisms of Europe, while we borrow the rigors with which they repress Liberty, and guard their own uncertain power. For myself, in no factious spirit, but solemnly, and in loyalty to the Constitution, as a Senator of Massachusetts, I protest against this wrong. On slavery, as on every other subject, I claim the right to be heard. That right I cannot, I will not abandon. 'Give me the liberty to know, to utter and to argue freely, above all liberties.' These are the glowing words which flashed from the soul of John Milton, in his struggles with English tyranny. With equal fervour they should be echoed now by every American, not already a slave."

He assumes, and ably maintains, the ground that slavery is sectional, and that its support is not the business of the General Government. He remarks:

"A popular belief at this moment makes slavery a national institution, and, of course, renders its support a national duty. The extravagance of this error can hardly be surpassed. An institution, which our fathers most carefully omitted to name in the Constitution, which, according to the debates in the Convention, they refused to cover with any 'sanction,' and which, at the original organization of the Government, was merely *sectional*, existing nowhere on the *national* territory, is now above all other things blazoned as national. Its supporters plume themselves as national. The old political parties, while upholding it, claim to be national. A National Whig is simply a Slavery Whig, and a National Democrat is simply a Slavery Democrat, in contradistinction to all who regard slavery as a sectional institution, within the exclusive

control of the States, and with which the nation has nothing to do.

"As slavery assumes to be national, so, by an equally strange perversion, freedom is degraded to be sectional, and all who uphold it, under the national Constitution, share this same epithet. The honest efforts to secure its blessings, everywhere within the jurisdiction of Congress, are scouted as sectional; and this cause, which the founders of our National Government had so much at heart, is called *sectionalism*. These terms, now belonging to the commonplaces of political speech, are adopted and misapplied by most persons without reflection. But herein is the power of slavery. It has taught many to say *national* instead of *sectional*, and *sectional* instead of *national*."

"According to the true spirit of the Constitution, and the sentiments of the Fathers, *slavery* and not freedom is *sectional*, while *freedom* and not slavery is *national*. On this unanswerable proposition I take my stand. And here commences my argument.

"The subject presents itself under *two* principal heads: First, *the true relations of the National Government to slavery*, wherein it will appear that there is no national fountain out of which slavery can be derived, and no national power, under the Constitution, by which it can be supported. Enlightened by this general survey, we shall be prepared to consider, Secondly, *the true nature of the provision for the rendition of fugitives from labour*, and herein especially the constitutional and offensive legislation of Congress in pursuance thereof.

"I. And now for the TRUE RELATIONS OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT TO SLAVERY. These will be readily apparent, if we do not neglect well-established principles.

"If slavery be national, if there be any power in the National Government to uphold this institution—as in the recent Slave Act—it must be by virtue of the Constitution. Nor can it be by mere inference, implication or conjecture. According to the uniform admission of courts and jurists in Europe, again and again promulgated in our country, slavery can be derived only from clear and special recognition. 'The state of slavery,' said Lord Mansfield, pronouncing judgment in the great case of Somersett, 'is of such a nature, that it is incapable of being introduced on any reasons moral or political, *but only by positive law*. It is so odious, that *nothing can be suffered to support it* but POSITIVE LAW.' And a slaveholding tribunal, the Supreme Court of Mississippi, adopting the same principle, has said:

"'Slavery is condemned by reason and the laws of nature. It exists, and can exist *only* through municipal regulations.'

"And another slaveholding tribunal, the Supreme Court of Kentucky, has said:

"'We view this as a right existing by *positive law* of a municipal character, without foundation in the law of nature or the unwritten or common law.'

"Of course every power to uphold slavery must have an origin as distinct as that of slavery itself. Every presumption must be as strong against such a power as against slavery. A power so peculiar and offensive, so hostile to reason, so repugnant to the law of nature and the inborn rights of man; which despoils its victims of the fruits of their labour; which abrogates the relation of parent and child; which, by a denial of education, abases the intellect, prevents a true knowledge of God, and murders the very soul; which, amidst a plausible physical comfort, degrades man, created in the divine image, to the level of a beast;—such a power, so eminent, so tyrannical, so unjust, can find no place in any system of Government, unless by virtue of *positive sanction*. It can spring from no doubtful phrases. It must be declared by unambiguous words, incapable of a double sense.

"The name slave does not pollute the Charter of our Liberties. No 'positive' language gives to Congress any *power* to make a slave, or to hunt a slave. To find even any seeming sanction for either, we must travel, with doubtful footsteps, beyond its express letter, into the region of interpretation. But here are rules which cannot be disobeyed. With electric might for freedom, they send a pervasive influence through every provision, clause, and word of the Constitution. Each and all make slavery impossible as a national institution. They efface from the Constitution every fountain out of which it can be derived."

"According to undeniable words, the Constitution was ordained, not to establish, secure, or sanction slavery—not to promote the special interests of slaveholders—not to make slavery national, in any way, form, or manner; but to 'establish justice,' 'promote the general welfare,' and 'secure the blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our posterity.' Here surely liberty is national.

"Next in importance to the Preamble are the explicit *contemporaneous declarations* in the Convention which framed the Constitution, and elsewhere, expressed in different forms of language, but all tending to the same conclusion. By the Preamble, the Constitution speaks for freedom. By these declarations, the Fathers speak as the Constitution speaks. Early in the Convention, Governeur Morris, of Pennsylvania, broke forth in the language of an abolitionist: '*He never would concur in upholding domestic slavery.* It was a nefarious institution. It was the curse of Heaven on the State where it prevailed.' Oliver Ellsworth, of Connecticut, said: 'The morality or wisdom of slavery are considerations belonging to the States themselves.' According to him, slavery was sectional.

(To be continued.)

WRITTEN AT THE APPROACH OF WINTER.

By John Scott.*

The sun far southward bends his annual way,
The bleak north-east wind lays the forests bare,
The fruit ungathered quits the naked spray,
And dreary winter reigns o'er earth and air.

No mark of vegetable life is seen,
No bird to bird repeats his tuneful call;
Save the dark leaves of some rude evergreen,
Save the lone red-breast on the moss-grown wall.

Where are the sprightly prospects spring supplied,
The May-flowered hedges scenting every breeze—
The white flocks scattering o'er the mountain's side,
The wood-larks warbling on the blooming trees?

Where is gay summer's sportive insect train,
That in green fields on painted pinions played?
The herd at noon wide pasturing o'er the plain,
Or thronged at noontide in the willow-shade?

Where is brown autumn's evening mild and still,
What time the ripened corn fresh fragrance yields,
What time the village peoples all the hill,
And loud shouts echo o'er the harvest fields?

To former scenes our fancy thus returns,
To former scenes that little pleased when here;
Our winter chills us and our summer burns,
Yet we dislike the changes of the year.

To happier lands then restless fancy flies,
Where Indian streams through green savannahs flow,
Where brighter suns and ever tranquil skies
Bid new fruits ripen and new flowrets blow.

Let Truth these fairer, happier lands survey:
There frowning months descend in watery storms,
Or Nature faints amid the blaze of day,
And one brown hue the sunburnt plain deforms.

There oft, as toiling in the sultry fields,
Or homeward passing on the shadeless way,
His joyless life the weary lab'rer yields,
And instant drops beneath the deathful ray.

Who dreams of Nature, free from Nature's strife?
Who dreams of constant happiness below?
The hope-flushed enterer on the stage of life,
The youth to knowledge unchastised by wo.

For me, long toiled on many a weary road,
Led by false hopes in search of many a joy,
I find in earth's bleak clime no blest abode,
No place, no season sacred from annoy.

For me, while winter rages round the plains,
With his dark days I human life compare;
Not those more fraught with clouds, and winds and rains,
Than this, with pining pain and anxious care.

O! whence this wondrous turn of mind our fate?
Whate'er the season or the place possessed,
We ever murmur at our present state,
And yet the thought of parting breaks our rest.

Why else, when heard in evening's solemn gloom,
Does the sad knell, that sounding o'er the plain,
Tolls some poor lifeless body to the tomb,
Thus thrill my breast with melancholy pain?

The voice of reason thunders in my ear:
Thus thou, ere long, must join thy kindred clay—
No more those nostrils breathe the vital air,
No more those eyelids open on the day.

O winter, o'er me hold thy dreary reign,
Spread wide thy skies in darkest horror drest;
Of their dread rage no longer I complain,
Nor ask an Eden for a transient guest.

Enough has Heaven indulged of joy below,
To tempt our tarriance in this loved retreat;
Enough has Heaven ordained of useful wo,
To make us languish for a happier seat.

There is who deems all climes, all seasons fair;
There is who knows no restless passion's strife;
Contentment, smiling at each idle care—
Contentment, thankful for the gift of life;

She finds in winter many a view to please:
The morning landscape fringed with frostwork gay,
The sun at noon seen through the leafless trees,
The clear calm ether at the close of day.

She marks th' advantage storms and clouds bestow
When blustering Taurus purifies the air—
When moist Aquarius pours the fleecy snow,
That makes th' impregnate glebe a richer harvest bear.

She bids, for all, our grateful praise arise,
To Him whose mandate spake the world to form—
Gave spring's gay bloom, and summer's cheerful skies,
And autumn's corn-clad fields, and winter's sounding storm.

* See No. 49, page 783, last vol.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Foreign Intelligence.—The steamship Asia, from Liverpool, arrived at New York on the afternoon of the 6th inst., bringing English dates to the 25th ult., and the Franklin, from Havre, on the 11th, with Liverpool dates to the 29th ult.

England.—It is understood that the funeral of the Duke of Wellington will take place as early as possible after the meeting of Parliament. His remains will be placed in St. Paul's Cathedral by the side of those of Lord Nelson.

Lord Hardinge has been appointed Commander in Chief of the army.

The American Guano Expedition excites much uneasiness in England.

The excitement which had hitherto prevailed respecting the weather had almost subsided, and the harvest in the North was almost brought to a termination.

The general impression was that the wheat crops on the whole would be under the average in quantity, whilst the quality in most instances is inferior.

France.—A plot to assassinate Louis Napoleon has been discovered at Marseilles. The design was to fire an infernal machine composed of 250 gun barrels loaded with 1500 bullets. The machine was secured by the police and the parties arrested.

Advices from Paris say that the first official act towards the consummation of the Empire takes place at Tours on the 15th October, where a decree will be published for the convocation of the Senate to examine and report on the addresses from the Departments inviting the President to assume the Imperial dignity.

The return of the Prince to Paris will be celebrated with imperial pomp, and in a style of brilliancy hitherto unparalleled.

The Paris Journals are principally occupied with chronicling the progress of the President through the Southern Departments. At Grenoble, Avignon

and Marseilles, the President was received with the most extravagant outward demonstrations of joy. Beneath all this current of popular rejoicing, however, there are plain indications of secret dislike and hatred to his rule.

On the 9th inst. a brigade of gendarmes, sent by the government, took possession of the domains of the chateau of Lepaud, belonging to the Orleans family. The person in charge of the estate protested against the act of seizure.

The floods on the Rhine continue and have occasioned a great destruction of property. Several villages have been submerged.

The difficulty between France and Belgium with regard to the tariff appears to be increasing.

GERMANY.—Munich, Sept. 22.—The negotiations of the plenipotentiaries are terminated. The result of their deliberations is as follows:

First—The Darmstadt allies waive, for the present the demand that Prussia shall agree to conclude a customs union with Austria in the year 1859.

Second—But they insist the customs tariff (the tariff the revision of which was reserved by the allies in the protocol of Vienna) shall form the basis of the treaty of commerce to be concluded with Austria, as the guarantee for the execution of that treaty. This tariff to be adopted from the present time.

Third—The allies have not yet been able to come to any agreement relative to the further duration for 12 years of the Zollverein.

On these conditions the coalition resolve, fourth, that they will accept the treaty of September, provided that all the conventions made at Berlin shall be executed. There is no question of a special ratification of the treaty of September.

The Ministerial Councillor Hermana has left Berlin with the above declaration of the allied States.

SPAIN.—A royal decree, dated the 10th ult., has been published at Madrid by which the duties on hardwares and other miscellaneous articles, and also on flax, linen thread, Saxon wool, woolen cloth, and on mules, are ordered to be reduced.

The Gazette of the 14th states that the Queen has ordered that English ships be treated in the ports of the Peninsula and the adjacent islands upon the same footing as Spanish ships with respect to the payment of port and navigation dues. This regulation takes effect from 9 mo. 2d, the day on which official advices were received that Spanish ships would enjoy similar privileges in British ports.

AUSTRALIA.—The last files of the Sydney Morning Herald contain accounts of a new propeller invented by Sir Thomas Mitchell, the Surveyor General of New South Wales, a trial of which in a small steamer at that port had just excited great interest. It is called the Bomerang propeller, and is constructed on the principles of the weapon of that name used by the natives to kill game. Although the experiment was only on a small and imperfect scale, a speed of 12 knots an hour against a head wind is stated to have been obtained. The instrument is described to combine great strength and simplicity, while it has also the advantage that its motion in the water causes but a comparatively slight agitation, so that it is capable of being adapted to canal boats as well as to other vessels. At the conclusion of the trial Sir Thomas Mitchell expressed his conviction "that the weapon of the earliest inhabitants of Australia has now led to the determination mathematically of the true form by which alone, on the screw principle, high speed on water can be obtained."

ITALY.—The discovery of a Murat plot at both Naples and Palermo has led to many arrests. The Government of France has seized two Marseilles merchants, both Italians, accused of having acted as agents for transmitting arms, &c.

HOLLAND.—The King of Holland, in his speech on the opening of the Chambers, says that he has accepted an invitation for negociating with Japan.

MEXICO.—The general tenor of late advices from Mexico, is of a more favorable character. New and important proposals have been received in regard to the Tehuantepec route, which it is thought may be looked upon with favor by the Government.

An important change has occurred in the Mexican Cabinet, which is looked upon as more favorable to the stability of the government.

The National Guard at Vera Cruz is to be placed under the command and at the disposal of the Minister of War. The movement is made with a view to harmonize the disaffected, and, it is believed, will be more acceptable to the people.

All fears of a revolution in Mexico have subsided, and the general state of feeling is much more pacific and hopeful.

The Council and Government have decided emphatically against calling an extra session of Congress.

PERU.—The question of the Isles de Lobos forms the topic of conversation of the day in Peru, and measures have been passed in Congress to defend the property of the republic against any foreign aggression. It has been resolved that three steamers of war should be bought, and placed under the command of General Doustua, to defend their interests. The different vessels of the Flores expedition have been disarmed in Paita; the principal leaders, Generals Wright and Guerra, have received notice to leave the country, and a few hundred Americans and Chilenos are thrown entirely on the charity of Peru, without means and without employment.

General Flores had arrived in Valparaiso, and taken up his residence in that city.

DOMESTIC.—The Committee appointed by Congress to examine the charges against Secretary Corwin have acquitted him of the charges preferred against him. We understand that the Secretary has made arrangements to refund the $80,000 received by him as Counsel in behalf of the Gardiner claim, should that claim prove to be fraudulent.

We see by the Cincinnati papers that their great tunnel is advertised for letting. This is worthy of notice. The hills on the north side of the city rise about 200 feet above the upper plain of the town, obstructing, except in one direction, the free access of railways to the upper part of the town. A company has been formed to tunnel the hill, for the benefit of all the railways approaching from the Ohio side, and, doubtless, will be immediately useful. This tunnel will be 6000 feet in length, and will have 2000 feet of side cuttings. It is intended to lay four tracks, and thus provide free and safe entrance into the city for six or eight different railways, who will each contribute to its receipts, and thus make a very profitable stock.

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

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A Testimony of Folkstone Monthly Meeting, England, concerning MARY BAKER, *who died at Dover, the 19th of Twelfth Month,* 1851, *aged* 80 *years; a Minister* 54 *years.*

We feel constrained to issue a memorial respecting this beloved friend, who, for a long course of years, evinced an earnest devotedness to the cause of her Divine Master.

She was the daughter of Richard and Mary Baker, and was born at Dover, in the county of Kent, the 13th of Eighth month, 1771. Of her early life she has left no record, but has often been heard to remark, that from a circumstance which occurred when she was not more than four years old, her mind became deeply and lastingly impressed with the necessity of strictly adhering to the truth, from which she believed she never again deviated. She was of a very lively disposition, yet was often favored with seasons of serious thoughtfulness. As she grew up, the love of dress tempted her to indulge in some things which she afterwards lamented; on this subject we find the following memorandum, written in her twenty-second year; Fourth month, 1793: "I was this morning favored to retire inward, wherein I had to feel the Divine presence to be near, and was led to pray that I might be willing to submit to anything that is allotted me; am anxiously thoughtful how I have deviated from the path of simplicity; for truly many things which I heretofore thought were within its bounds, appear to me now in a different light, and I am secretly exercised on this account, desiring to see more the inconsistency of things of this sort, and to be content with plain simple clothing, which I am confident best becomes a true Christian."

For about two years after this her health was very delicate, partly in consequence of the mental conflict she passed through, from an apprehension that it might be required of her publicly to testify of the goodness of the Lord. Her first appearance in the ministry was in a Quarterly Meeting, in 1795, in these words, "Buy the truth, and sell it not;" and after a time of deep exercise in the Women's Meeting, she ventured on her knees. In allusion to these acts of dedication, she says, "The sweet quietude I afterward enjoyed was beyond words." She was acknowledged a minister in the Tenth month, 1797. Her religious labors were very much confined to the limits of her own Quarterly Meeting, through which she travelled several times, visiting the families and meetings.

In the years 1815 and 1816, she paid similar visits in Buckinghamshire and Hertfordshire, and in Surrey and Sussex. These services appear to have been performed to her own peace and the comfort of her friends.

She evinced a lively interest in the welfare of the rising generation, by many of whom she was much beloved. In 1813 she writes, "I hope I am not doing wrong in the company of young Friends, but I am often in it, from a desire to do them good, and wish to convince them that there is sufficient liberty in the Truth." She was a zealous promoter of benevolent institutions, and it was her delight to administer to the necessities of the poor around her, either from her own small means or from the liberality of others.

The first symptom of the complaint which terminated her life, appeared in the early part of 1850, at which time it seemed doubtful whether her continuance would be long; but she was preserved in much calmness and composure, remarking to a friend, "I think I can say I have a good hope; I feel no condemnation; what a favor!" and afterwards, "I hope I do not feel too lighthearted, but I am preserved from being gloomy, though I feel the prospect before me to be an awful one." "I have been looking over my past life; great things have not been required of me, but I have desired faithfully to occupy the one talent, and not to bury it in the earth, or hide it in a napkin, yet I can only say I am an unprofitable servant, and if I am accepted, it will be all of mercy, all of free grace."

At another time she said, "I cannot see how my illness may terminate, nor am I anxious about it; all I desire is, that I may have oil in the vessel, and my lamp burning, that when the

midnight cry is heard, I may be prepared to enter in with the Bridegroom;" adding, "I have no righteousness of my own to boast of, all is as filthy rags; I want to be clothed upon with the righteousness of Christ—to have on the wedding garment."

Again. "Oh, what a favor to be kept from being cast down; I want to comfort all, to strengthen all, to encourage all to be faithful to the measure of grace received, and to prove to others where my support is, even in Him who was the stay of my youth, and is now the staff of my old age."

During this illness her heart was remarkably enlarged in love: she said she never felt more for her relations and friends, and not for them only, but for Christians of all denominations—for all who love the Lord Jesus. At a later period, sending a message to a friend, she said, "Tell him I love everybody for the dear Saviour's sake, who gave himself for us that he might redeem us from all iniquity." She remarked, "What an inexpressible mercy it was, to be enabled patiently to wait, and quietly to hope; that she was wonderfully supported, and seemed to be living upon the promises, which were one after another brought to mind." Although this illness left her in a very feeble state of health, she was able during the following summer frequently to attend meetings about home both for worship and discipline, a privilege she greatly prized; and she was often concerned earnestly to press upon her friends to be diligent in the performance of this duty. In the Ninth month, 1851, another sudden and alarming attack again reduced her strength; recovering from a fit of faintness, she petitioned for support and guidance during the few remaining steps she had to tread, and that she might be finally received into rest and peace. In the evening, alluding to this seizure, she remarked, "Another warning, another loosening of the tender tie that binds me to the earth, another loud call to be ready."

Her exhaustion at this time was very affecting to witness; and looking at her nieces, she said, "Weep not for me; my desire is to wait all the days of my appointed time till my change comes; I try to look for help from whence I have received it before, and I am not now forsaken. I can sing of the mercies of the Lord, and speak of his wonderful works; I have trusted in Him and found safety." Contrary to the expectation of herself and friends, she again rallied a little, rode out, and got to meeting a few times. The last six weeks was a time of great conflict from bodily infirmity; and feeling the mind at some seasons partake of the depression, she said, "The enemy is very busy, he tries to take advantage of my weakness; I find the warfare must be maintained to the end."

The 8th of the Twelfth month, being very ill, she remarked, in allusion to the trying nature of her complaint, "It matters little: it seems as if the pearl gates will soon be open, even for me, unworthy as I am." "Let patience have her perfect work, that I may be perfect and entire, wanting nothing." She then supplicated, "Heavenly Father, be pleased to be very near me, for I am brought very low. Oh! cover me with thy feathers and under thy wings I will trust; whom have I in Heaven but thee, or in all the earth that I desire beside thee? Thou art my strong Rock in the day of trouble, and my Refuge." One of her nieces being about to leave her for the night, she said, "Do not, dear, be anxious about me; the messenger on the pale horse may come in an unexpected moment, and I may be gone in the twinkling of an eye, but the Comforter will, I believe, be with you and with me; the everlasting arms will be underneath to support us all."

After passing a very restless night, she was more quiet in the morning, and being asked how she felt, she sweetly replied, "I am leaning on my Saviour's breast." Having taken some nourishment, she repeated, "They shall hunger no more, nor thirst any more, neither shall the sun light on them nor any heat, for the Lamb which is in the midst of the throne shall feed them, and shall lead them to living fountains of water, and God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes." On the 16th her breathing was so oppressed, that she thought herself going, and said, "It feels an awful moment, O! that I could feel confidence;" after a pause, she added, "He is my Shepherd, his everlasting arm will support me;" and "though I pass through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil, for thou art with me, thy rod and thy staff they comfort me." She now appeared fast sinking, and said several times, "Oh! that I had wings like a dove, then would I fly away and be for ever at rest." On its being remarked that she was longing to be gone, she replied, "In the right time, which will soon come; the work is nearly done," and then added, "Passing from death unto life; Oh! Death, where is thy sting? Oh! Grave, where is thy victory?" She took an affectionate leave of her nieces, after which she appeared not to notice anything around her, but her hands were often clasped in the attitude of prayer. Her last audible words were, "My flesh and my heart faileth, but God is the strength of my heart, and my portion for ever." She very quietly breathed her last, and was, we reverently believe, gathered into the heavenly garner, as a shock of corn fully ripe.

THE WAR DEBTS of the European nations amount to $100,000,000,000. It would require the labor of four millions of men, at $150 per annum, to pay the interest of this sum at six per cent. To pay the principal, it would be necessary to levy a tax of at least $100 on every inhabitant of the globe.

SPEECH OF SAMUEL BOWLY,

At the Anniversary of the Scottish Temperance League, held at Glasgow, on the 12th of Seventh Month, 1852.

Samuel Bowly said he appeared among them as a representative of the National Temperance Society. Union is strength—and he came for the purpose of shaking hands with them on this great question. The subject on which he was to address them was—"The influence exercised by the more wealthy and educated classes on the temperance reformation." He had advocated temperance for the last sixteen or seventeen years. He had spent much of his time and hundreds of his money, in the advocacy of teetotal principles; and if he had done no more than his duty, was it not matter of wonder that so few of the upper classes followed in the same course? It was no more his duty than it was that of others. They were bound by the law of Christian love to do all in their power to mitigate the distress around them. He was surprised that the richer classes had been so slow to give up the one luxury from among the thousands which they possess, for the sake of the poorer classes. He was convinced of this, that if the influential classes remain away from this cause, they could not expect it to make much progress among the poorer. The richer classes seem to think that their using strong drink could have no effect upon those beneath them in the social scale. They forgot, however, that only the thickness of a door was between them and the very lowest. Their drinking wine at the dinner-table influenced their servants, who were witnesses of this. These, in imitation of their masters, used strong drink; and thus, through them, the influence of their masters was carried down to the very lowest of human society. It will be difficult to get the servants to become teetotalers, so long as the example of moderate-drinking masters is before them. A country gentleman once sent his servant to him with a line, stating that the servant was about to be discharged for drunkenness, but that he would be retained if he produced a certificate from him (S. Bowly) that he had taken the pledge. This was done, and John was retained; and when some time after, he visited the gentleman's country-seat on a gala day, he was glad to see this man's wife, a well-dressed, good-looking woman, dealing out to those collected together, the repast provided for them; and he reflected with pleasure on the thought that he might have saved this woman from ruin. Alas! however, the man fell again, and he lost his situation. What might the example of the master not have done for this man? He found it difficult to preserve the servants of those masters who would not give up the wine themselves. They might become abstainers, but from the power, he had no doubt, of their masters' example, they fell away again. He had reclaimed individuals in his own employment, and they had stood firm, but he questioned if this would have been the case had he not been a teetotaler himself. If our magistrates would only come upon the platform to prevent crime, it would be better than to sit on the bench to punish it. He found the magistrates rolling into town in their carriages, at one time to the Quarter Sessions, in order to punish crime, and at another, they came in the very same way to license public houses, to prepare another batch of criminals for them to punish. He once had the misfortune to be chairman of a railway company. He remembered a policeman coming to him and telling him how one of the drivers on the line had been put out of a low public-house, at a late hour in the evening, and boasted of the speed at which he would go to such a town. No one is able to tell when a driver is drunk or incapable of taking charge of his engine, and the consequence is, that from this cause great loss of life had resulted. He would like to ask who would not rather have a teetotaler driver than a drunken one? He had used his influence to get the drivers to become teetotalers, but he found that to keep them teetotal, the stokers must become so too. Who was to look after them? The clerk, and he must be teetotal too. And who appoints the secretary? The directors, and it follows that they should be teetotalers too. If the higher would not lead the way, they could not expect the poorer to follow. He remembered travelling with a working man in a railway carriage from Norwich. The man had lost his wife; he was disconsolate, and to put heart in him to go through the ordeal of the first time meeting with his weeping and afflicted relatives, he had taken a small bottle of wine or spirits. He (S. B.) had observed him, and when he first saw him about to partake of the hurtful drug, he affectionately interposed and warned him of the evil. But what weight would his advice have had, if after giving it, he had gone into the first station house and taken a glass himself? Why, my fellow-traveller would have said, "Oh, that man has never been in trouble—he does not know what it is—yet he does the very thing against which he advises me." Talk about speaking to the people, about preaching to the people; the best way is to teach the people by example. But the higher classes themselves did not escape the ravages caused by the use of strong drink. Among them the cases of suffering from this cause were kept out of sight, so that, while there has been much suffering, it has been unknown to their neighbors. He once received a note from a minister, stating that a certain merchant's wife was so given to liquor that a separation was determined on. The intention of the merchant was to send her to Jersey, where she would have access to as much drink as she desired, at a cheap rate, and thus she would eventually destroy herself. The clergyman asked if nothing could be done. He (S. B.)

said he thought there could. He got the lady into a teetotal family (and he was thankful that such families were not difficult to find,) where she remained twelve months, and now she is restored to her husband, enlivening his home, and honoring the station in which she moves. Yet she is not out of danger. Her husband still keeps the wine-bottle for his friends; he cannot think to give it up on that account; and thus, by the moderate drinking usages of society, his all but ruined wife was still kept in danger. He could mention another instance—the wife, and a born lady, of a professional man, who actually had to go to the work-house because of the conduct of her husband. Now, he would ask, would any man who knew such things come forward and defend moderate drinking? The great obstacle to be overcome with the upper classes, was the fear which they had of the ridicule of their moderate-drinking friends were they becoming total abstainers. They could not bear to be laughed at. But surely, if they could find men with physical courage to stand and be shot at, they would surely be able to find men with the requisite moral courage to stand and be laughed at. Having alluded to the responsibility of the parent in this matter, S. B. stated that he would not be afraid of any child of his being taught drinking by his getting into the company of the intemperate, neither would he be much afraid of his being taken with the inebriating cup by what he saw in those who occasionally were the worse of drink. The company in which he would be most afraid of his child becoming a drinker, was that of the man who backed his drinking by sobriety and godliness. There was more danger in such company than anywhere else, and it is from this cause he would urge the sober drinker to come to the side of abstinence. After entering into some further arguments against moderate drinking, S. B. concluded by inviting the League to send deputations to the influential classes of this city, and if they won't join the temperance movement, then let them appear on this platform and show the evil that the teetotalers had done. Let them show their reason why they won't join us. The hour was come when they must have the influential classes going along with them heartily and zealously. He rejoiced at the large meeting he had had this night the privilege of addressing, whilst he thanked them for the most patient hearing they had given him.—*Scottish Temperance Review, for 8th Month,* 1852.

FORCED BENEFITS.

The maxim, that men may safely be left to seek their own interest, and are sure to find it, appears to require some slight qualification, for nothing can be more certain, than that men are often the better of things which have been forced upon them. Those who advocate the idea in its rigor, forget that there are such things as ignorance and prejudice in the world, and that most men only become or continue actively industrious under the pressure of necessity. The vast advantages derived from railway communication afford a ready instance of people being benefited against their will. At the bare proposal to run a line through their lands, many proprietors were thrown into a frenzy of antagonism; and whole towns petitioned that they might not be contaminated with the odious thing. In spite of remonstrances, and at a vast cost, railways were made; and we should like to know where opponents are now to be found. Demented land-proprietors are come to their senses; and even recalcitrant Oxford is glad of a line to itself.

Cases of this kind suggest the curious consideration, that many remarkable benefits now experienced were never sought for or contemplated by the persons enjoying them, but came from another quarter, and were at first only grudgingly submitted to. A singular example happens to call our attention. There is a distillery in the west of Scotland, where it has been found convenient to establish a dairy upon a large scale, for the purpose of consuming the refuse of the grain. Seven hundred cows are kept there; and a profitable market is found for their milk in the city of Glasgow. That the refuse of the cow-houses might be applied to a profitable purpose, a large farm was added to the concern, though of such land as an amateur agriculturist would never have selected for his experiments. Thus there was a complete system of economy at this distillery; a dairy to convert the draff into milk, and a farm to insure that the soil from the cows might be used upon the spot. But, as is so generally seen in this country, the liquid part of the refuse from the cow-houses was neglected. It was allowed to run into a neighboring canal; and the proprietors would have been contented to see it so disposed of for ever, if that could have been permitted. It was found, however, to be a nuisance, the very fishes being poisoned by it. The proprietors of the canal threatened an action for the protection of their property, and the conductors of the dairy were forced to bethink them of some plan by which they should be enabled to dispose of the noxious matter without injury to their neighbors. They could at first hit upon no other than that of carting away the liquid to the fields, and there spreading it out as manure. No doubt, they expected some benefit from this procedure; and, had they expected much, they might never have given the canal company any trouble. But the fact is, they expected so little benefit, that they would never have willingly taken the trouble of employing their carts for any such purpose. To their surprise, the benefit was such as to make their lean land superior in productiveness to any in the country. They were speedily encouraged to make arrangements at some expense for allowing the manure in a diluted form to flow by a regular system of irrigation over their fields. The origi-

nal production has thus been *increased fourfold.* The company, finding no other measure necessary, now dispose of the solid kind arising from the dairy, among the neighboring farmers, who still follow the old arrangements in the management of their cows. The sum of £600 is thus yearly gained by the company, being not much less than the rent of the farm. If to this we add the value of the extra produce arising from the land, we shall have some idea of the advantage derived by this company from having been put under a little compulsion.

An instance, perhaps even more striking, was supplied a few years ago by certain chemical works which vented fumes noxious to a whole neighborhood. Being prosecuted for the nuisance, the proprietors were forced to make flues of great length, through which the fumes might be conducted to a considerable distance. The consequence was surprising. A new kind of deposit was formed in the interior of the flues, and from this a large profit was derived. The sweeping of a chimney would sometimes produce several thousand pounds. At the same time, nothing can be more certain than that this material, but for the threat of prosecution, would have been allowed to continue poisoning the neighborhood, and, consequently, not yielding one penny to the proprietors of the works.*

It has pleased Providence to order that from all the forms of organic life there shall arise a refuse which is offensive to our senses, and injurious to health, but calculated, under certain circumstances, to prove highly beneficial to us. The offensiveness and noxiousness look very much like a direct command from the Author of Nature, to do that which shall turn the refuse to a good account—namely, to bury it in the earth. Yet, from sloth and negligence, it is often allowed to cumber the surface, and there do its evil work instead. An important principle is thus instanced —the essential identity of Nuisance and Waste. Nearly all the physical annoyances we are subjected to, and nearly all the influences that are operating actively for our hurt, are simply the exponents of some chemical solecism, which we are, through ignorance or indifference, committing or permitting. There is here a double evil—a positive and a negative. When the Londoner groans at the smokiness of his streets, and the particles of soot he finds spread over his shirt, his toilet-table, and every nice article of furniture he possesses, he has the additional vexation of knowing, that the smoke and soot should have been serving a useful purpose as fuel. When he passes by a railway over the tops of the houses in some mean suburb, and looks down with horror and disgust on the pools and heaps of filth which are allowed to encumber the yards, courts, and narrow streets of these localities, to the destruction of the health of the inhabitants, he has a second consideration before him, that all these matters ought to be in the care of some easy-acting system, by which, removed to the fields, they should be helping to create the means of life, instead of death. We never can look upon a great factory chimney pouring forth its thick column of smoke, without a twin grief—for the disgust it creates, and the good that is lost by it. Properly, that volatile fuel should be doing duty in the furnace, and effecting a saving to the manufacturer, instead of rendering him and his concerns a nuisance to all within five miles.

Troublesome as these nuisances are, there is such an inaptitude to new plans, that they might go on for ever, if an interference should not come in from some external quarter. It matters little whence the interference comes, so that the end be effected. We cannot, however, view the proceedings of a Board of Health in ordering cleanly arrangements, or those of a municipal council putting down factory smoke, without great interest, for we think we there see part, and an important one too, of the great battle of Civilization against Barbarism. And this interest is deepened when we observe the benefits which Barbarism usually derives from its own defeats. The factory-owner, for instance, will find that, in applying an apparatus by which smoke may be prevented, he will not merely be sparing his neighbors a great annoyance, but economising fuel to an extent which must more than repay the outlay. By repressing nuisance, he will be in the same measure repressing waste.* Were there, in like manner, a general measure for enforcing the removal of refuse from the neighborhood of human habitations, the rate-payers would in due time see blessed effects from the compulsion to which they had been subjected. Their groans would be succeeded by gladness, and they would thank the legislators who had slighted their remonstrances. When the cholera approached in 1849, our British Board of Health ordered a general cleaning out of stables, and a daily persistence in the practice. It was complained of as a great hardship; but the Board ascertained that owners of valuable race-horses cause their stables to be thoroughly cleaned daily, as a practice necessary for the health of the animals; the Board, therefore, very properly insisted on forcing this benefit upon the proprietors of horses generally. Can we doubt that a similar policy might be followed with the like good consequences at all times, and with regard to the habitations of men as well as horses?

It would thus appear, that men may really be allowed a too undisturbed repose in their views

* The idea of this article, and the above facts, are derived from a valuable memoir just published by the Board of Health, with reference to the practical application of sewage water and town manures to agricultural production.

* We understand that this has been the case with factory-owners at Manchester who have applied the smoke-preventing apparatus. The saving from such an apparatus in the office where this sheet is printed, appears to be about 5 per cent.; an ample equivalent for the outlay.

and maxims, and, if always left to seek their own interests, would often fail to find the way. If, indeed, it were true that men are sure to find out their own interest, no country should be behind another in any of the processes or arts necessary for the sustenance and comfort of the people; whereas we know the contrary to be the case. If it were true, there should be no class in our own country willing to sit down with the dubious benefits of monopoly, instead of pushing on for the certain results of enlightened competition. It could only be true at the expense of the old proverb, that necessity is the mother of invention; for do we not every day see men submitting idly and languidly to evils which can just be borne? whereas, if these were a little greater, and therefore insupportable, they would at once be remedied. An impulse *ab extra* seems in a vast number of instances to be necessary, to promote the good of both nations and individuals. Now, whether this shall come in the ordinary course of things, and be recognised as necessity, or from an enlightened power having a certain end, generally beneficial, in view, does not appear to be of much consequence, provided only we can be tolerably well assured against the abuses to which all power is liable. It may be well worthy of consideration, whether, in this country, we have not carried the principle of *laissez faire*, or *leave us alone*, a little too far in certain matters, where some gentle coercion would have been more likely to benefit all concerned.—*Chambers' Journal.*

FREEDOM NATIONAL; SLAVERY SECTIONAL.

(Continued from page 78)

"At a later day, a discussion ensued on the clause touching the African slave trade, which reveals the definitive purposes of the Convention. From the report of Mr. Madison we learn what was said. Elbridge Gerry, of Massachusetts, 'thought we had nothing to do with the conduct of the States as to slavery, *but we ought to be careful not to give any sanction to it.*' According to these words, he regarded slavery as sectional, and would not make it national. Roger M. Sherman, of Connecticut, 'was opposed to any tax on slaves imported, as making the matter worse, *because it implied they were property.*' He would not have slavery national. After debate, the subject was committed to a committee of eleven, who subsequently reported a substitute, authorizing 'a tax on such migration or importation, at a rate *not exceeding the average of duties laid on imports.*' This language, classifying *persons* with merchandise, seemed to imply a recognition that they were *property*. Mr. Sherman at once declared himself 'against this part, *as acknowledging men to be property*, by taxing them as such under the character of slaves.' Mr. Gorham 'thought Mr. Sherman should consider the duty *not as implying that slaves are property*, but as a discouragement to the importation of them.' Mr. Madison, in mild juridical phrase, '*thought it wrong to admit in the Constitution the idea that there could be property in man.*' After discussion, it was finally agreed to make the clause read: 'But a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars *for each person.*'

"The difficulty seemed then to be removed, and the whole clause was adopted. This record demonstrates that the word 'persons' was employed in order to show that slaves, everywhere under the Constitution, were always to be regarded as *persons*, and not as *property*, and thus to exclude from the Constitution all idea that there can be property in man."

After repeating the celebrated passage in the Declaration of Independence, in which life and *liberty* are declared to be unalienable rights, he adds:

"But this does not stand alone. There is another national act of similar import. On the successful close of the Revolution, the Continental Congress, in an address to the people, repeated the same lofty truth. 'Let it be remembered,' said the Nation again, "that it has ever been the pride and the boast of America, *that the rights for which she has contended were the rights of human nature.* By the blessing of the Author of *these rights*, they have prevailed over all opposition, and FORM THE BASIS of thirteen independent States.' Such were the acts of the Nation in its united capacity. Whatever may be the privileges of States in their individual capacities, within their several local jurisdictions, no power can be attributed to the Nation, in the absence of positive, unequivocal grant, inconsistent with these two national declarations. Here, sir, is the national heart, the national soul, the national will, the national voice, which must inspire our interpretation of the Constitution, and enter into and diffuse itself through all the national legislation. Thus again is freedom national.

"Beyond these is a principle of the common law, clear and indisputable, a supreme rule of interpretation from which, in this case, there can be no appeal. In any question under the Constitution *every word is to be construed in favor of liberty*. This rule, which commends itself to the natural reason, is sustained by time-honored maxims of our early jurisprudence. Blackstone aptly expresses it, when he says, that 'the law is always ready to catch at anything in favor of liberty.' The rule is repeated in various forms: Favors are to be amplified; hateful things to be restrained. The law of England is a law of mercy. The laws of England in every case shew favor to liberty. And this sentiment breaks forth in natural, though intense force, in the maxim: He is to be judged impious and cruel who does not favor liberty. Reading the Constitution in

the admonition of these rules, again I say freedom is national."

"From a learned Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States we learn the same lesson. Justice McLean says: 'If slaves are considered in some of the States as merchandise, that cannot divest them of the leading and controlling quality of persons by which they are designated in the Constitution. The character of property is given them by the local law. This law is respected, and all rights under it are protected by the Federal authorities: *but the Constitution acts upon slaves as* PERSONS, *and not as property.*' * * 'The power over slavery belongs to the States respectively. It is local in its character, and in its effects.'"

"On the thirtieth of April, 1789, the organization of the Government was completed, by the inauguration of the first President. At this moment, when Washington took his first oath to support the Constitution of the United States, the National Ensign, nowhere within the national territory, covered a single slave. Then, indeed, was slavery sectional and freedom national."

The Senator then presents to our view a number of the conspicuous political characters of that day, Washington, Hamilton, Jay, Jefferson, Patrick Henry, and W. Pinkney, whose united voices bore testimony to the iniquity of slavery, though some of them were themselves involved in the practice. To these were added the declarations of numerous religious and literary associations, all denouncing the system of slavery in unequivocal terms. Among them we find B. Franklin, in one of the last acts of his long and eventful life, annexing his signature, as President of the Pennsylvania Abolition Society, to a memorial to the first Congress, urging them to step "to the very verge of the power vested in them, for discouraging every species of traffic in the persons of our fellow-men."

At the first session of Congress the following amendment to the Constitution was recommended to the States, and subsequently adopted by them:

"The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people."

On this he justly remarks: "Beyond all question the National Government, ordained by the Constitution, is not general or universal; but special and particular. It is a government of limited powers. It has no power which is not delegated. Especially is this clear with regard to an institution like slavery. The Constitution contains no power to make a king or to support kingly rule. With similar reason it may be said, that it contains no power to make a slave or to support a system of slavery. The absence of all such power is hardly more clear in one case than in the other.

"At the risk of repetition, but for the sake of clearness, review now this argument, and gather it together. Considering that slavery is of such an offensive character that it can find sanction only in 'positive law,' and that it has no such 'positive' sanction in the Constitution; that the Constitution, according to its preamble, was ordained 'to establish justice' and 'secure the blessings of liberty;' that, in the Convention which framed it, and also elsewhere at the time, it was declared not to sanction slavery; that, according to the Declaration of Independence and the Address of the Continental Congress, the Nation was dedicated to 'liberty' and the 'rights of human nature;' that, according to the principles of the common law, the Constitution must be interpreted openly, actively, and perpetually, for freedom; that, according to the decision of the Supreme Court, it acts upon slaves, *not as property*, but as PERSONS; that, at the first organization of the National Government, under Washington, slavery had no national favor, and existed nowhere beneath the national flag, or on the national territory, but was openly condemned by the Nation, the Church, the Colleges, and Literature of the time; and, finally, that, according to an amendment of the Constitution, the National Government can only exercise powers delegated to it, among which there is none to support slavery; considering these things, it is impossible to avoid the single conclusion that slavery is in no respect a national institution, and that the Constitution nowhere upholds property in man.

"But there is one other provision of the Constitution, which I have reserved to this stage, not so much from its superior importance, but because it may fitly stand by itself. This alone, if practically applied, would carry freedom to all within its influence. It is an amendment proposed by the first Congress, as follows:

"'No *person* shall be deprived of life, *liberty*, or property, *without due process of law.*'

"Under this ægis the liberty of every person within the national jurisdiction is unequivocally placed. I say of every person. Of this there can be no question. The word 'person' in the Constitution embraces every human being within its sphere, whether Caucasian, Indian, or African, from the President to the slave. Show me a person, no matter what his condition, or race, or color, within the national jurisdiction, and I confidently claim for him this protection. The natural meaning of the clause is clear, but a single fact of its history places it in the broad light of noon. As originally recommended by North Carolina and Virginia, it was restrained to the *freeman*. Its language was, 'No *freeman* ought to be deprived of his life, *liberty*, or property, but by the law of the land.' In rejecting this

limitation, the authors of the amendment revealed their purpose, that no person under the National Government, of whatever character, shall be deprived of liberty without due process of law; that is, without due presentment, indictment, or other judicial proceedings. Here, by this amendment, is an express guaranty of personal liberty, and an express prohibition against its invasion anywhere, at least within the national jurisdiction.

"Apply these principles, and slavery will again be as when Washington took his first oath as President. The Union Flag of the Republic will become once more the flag of freedom, and at all points within the national jurisdiction will refuse to cover a slave. Beneath its beneficent folds, wherever it is carried, on land or sea, slavery will disappear, like darkness under the arrows of the ascending sun—like the spirit of evil before the angel of the Lord.

"In all national territories slavery will be impossible.

"On the high seas, under the national flag, slavery will be impossible.

"In the District of Columbia slavery will instantly cease.

"Inspired by these principles, Congress can give no sanction to slavery by the admission of new slave States.

"Nowhere under the Constitution, can the nation, by legislation or otherwise, support slavery, hunt slaves, or hold property in man.

"Such are my sincere convictions. According to the Constitution, as I understand it, in the light of the past and of its true principles, there is no other conclusion which is rational or tenable; which does not defy the authoritative rules of interpretation; which does not falsify indisputable facts of history; which does not affront the public opinion in which it had its birth; and which does not dishonor the memory of the fathers. And yet these convictions are now placed under formal ban by the politicians of the hour. The generous sentiments which filled the early patriots, and which impressed upon the government they founded, as upon the coin they circulated, the image and superscription of LIBERTY, have lost their power. The slave-masters, few in number, amounting to about 300,000, according to the recent census, have succeeded in dictating the policy of the National Government, and have written *slavery* on its front. And now an arrogant and unrelenting ostracism is applied, not only to all who express themselves against slavery, but to every man who is unwilling to be the menial of slavery. A novel test for office is introduced, which would have excluded all the fathers of the Republic—even Washington, Jefferson, and Franklin! Startling it may be; but indisputable. Could these revered statesmen once again descend upon earth, and mingle in our affairs, not one of them could receive a nomination from the National Convention of either of the two old political parties. Out of the convictions of their hearts and the utterances of their lips against slavery they would be condemned.

(To be continued.)

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

PHILADELPHIA, TENTH MONTH 23, 1852.

We present to our readers, this week, two articles on the subject of inebriating liquors. The address to the tax-payers, with the introductory remarks, was intended for insertion in our paper of last week, but was excluded by other matter. It is greatly to be regretted that the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, to be used as a beverage, should still be tolerated and indulged, both by our laws and by public opinion. As a source of revenue its value is worse than nugatory; for the small sums thrown into the treasury, by the license on their sale, constitutes a small portion of the expenditures arising from their use. To plead a right to disseminate articles so pernicious as intoxicating liquors are proved to be, seems something like pleading a right to scatter the seeds of cholera and plague, supposing that possible, for the sake of promoting the interests of sextons and undertakers.

The remarks of Samuel Bowly, though addressed to an assembly on the other side of the Atlantic, are worthy of very serious attention. It is vain for the wealthy and influential classes of the community to expect much advantage from their efforts to exclude drunkenness, and the pauperism to which it leads, while they indulge themselves in the frequent though moderate use of the inebriating draught. It is the respectable and moderate drinker, not the degraded sot, that gives countenance to a habit which prepares the way for beastly intoxication.

If the whole community were divided into two classes, clearly and strongly distinguished; one consisting of such as are entirely abstemious from inebriating liquids, and the other of degraded and hopeless sots, few parents would probably feel much apprehension of their sons falling into habits of intemperance. The lesson which the Lacedemonians are said to have taught their children, by causing their slaves to get drunk, would be sufficiently impressed on the juvenile class.

BALTIMORE YEARLY MEETING.—By a letter from a friend, written on the evening of the 18th inst., we are informed that the Yearly Meeting of ministers and elders convened at Baltimore on Seventh-day, the 16th instant, when there were present from other Yearly Meetings, Cordelia Bayes, from

London ; Joseph Haviland, Daniel B. Haviland, and Bersheba G. Herendeen, from New York Yearly Meeting ; Phebe C. Hains, and Eli Hains, (an elder,) from Ohio Yearly Meeting.

On the morning of the 18th the Yearly Meeting commenced, when, Richard H. Thomas, the clerk appointed last year, being absent on account of indisposition, Hugh Balderston was called to the table. After the usual preliminary business, including the reading of the minutes or certificates of Friends in attendance from other Yearly Meetings, the epistles addressed to that meeting, from all the other Yearly Meetings, were read, and a committee nominated to essay replies.

In the afternoon the representatives, to whom the choice of a clerk and assistant had been referred at the close of the morning sitting, offered the name of Hugh Balderston for the former, and Francis T. King for the latter station, which was agreed to by the meeting. The general epistle from the Yearly Meeting of London was read, and five hundred copies directed to be printed for distribution among their members.

MARRIED—At Friends' Meeting, Spiceland, Henry co., Indiana, on Fifth-day, the 20th of 11th mo. last, JACOB TAYLOR, of Clinton co., Ohio, to SARAH, daughter of George Evans, of the former place.

——, on the 25th of 8th month last, at Friends' Meeting, Hopewell, Henry co., Indiana, CHARLES REECE, of Rush county, to EUNICE, daughter of Benjamin Dennis, late of the former place.

DIED—At New Bedford, Mass., on the 26th of 7th mo. last, after a painful and protracted illness, MARY, wife of Barnabas Taber, an esteemed Elder of New Bedford Monthly Meeting. She had been entirely deprived of sight for several years before her decease, from the effects of neuralgic disease, and, until near her close, was a great sufferer from the same cause. Her friends have the consoling assurance that, through unmerited mercy, she has been clothed upon with a house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens, and been permitted to join those who have passed through much tribulation, and have washed their robes and made them white in the blood of the Lamb.

——, At the residence of Jasper Cope, in this city, on the 6th inst, DEBORAH GOLDY, a member of the Western District Monthly Meeting, in the 58th year of her age.

WANTED.

A teacher for Friends' School, at Crosswicks. To a well qualified Friend a liberal compensation will be allowed. Application may be made to Robert Parry, Recklesstown, Burlington co., N. J., or to Samuel Allinson, Jr., Yardville, Mercer county, New Jersey.

10th mo. 23d, 1852.

For Friends' Review.

DISASTER ON LAKE ERIE.

It was at one time reported, that among those who perished at the recent terrible collision on Lake Erie,* was a sister of Elihu Burritt. The following statement, from herself, not only rectifies the incorrectness of the report, but gives so graphic an account of the awful scene, that it will be read with deep interest. B.

"I awoke about five minutes previous to the concussion which caused the destruction of so many unfortunate beings. I did not at first feel alarmed, thinking that nothing serious had happened. My room-mate, however, sprang out of her berth, and, seizing me by the hand, inquired in a tone of terror what could be the matter. I endeavored to quiet her, but soon perceived that some great change had come over the boat. The machinery seemed to be disabled, and was fast suspending its operations.

"The bell commenced tolling at this moment, which indeed was a death knell to many a poor soul. I listened a moment, and there followed immediately the most heart-rending cries from every part of the boat. 'Fire!' and 'We are sinking!' I arose from my berth, and looking out of my window saw at once that we were going down rapidly. I then left my state-room, taking nothing with me but one of those stools called life preservers, expecting to test its efficacy in a few moments. As I reached the deck I witnessed a scene of which those who read the newspaper accounts can form but a very faint idea. Friends were embracing each other for the last time—lips met lips that were in a few moments cold in death. Those tones, so full of agony, are still ringing in my ears, and will be remembered by me till human sorrow and suffering are forgotten. One thought afforded me much comfort in this trying moment—that I had no friend with me; I was glad that all I loved were away. Scores of persons were now jumping overboard, on my right hand and on my left; the water was too deep for me to remain longer in the position I then occupied, and I made an attempt to climb upon the hurricane-deck, but fell twice; the third time I succeeded. When I reached this highest part of the boat I looked in every direction for a light, but could discover none nearer than the stars, nor any help nearer than He who reigns above them. There seemed time but for the one solemn thought, that here, beneath thirty fathoms of water, far from friends or the green shore, I was to find my last resting place. The veil that separated me from the unseen world seemed already turned aside for me to enter. A poor German clung to me, and in broken accents begged me to pray for him. 'He was a wicked man,' he said, 'and did not know how to pray.' I re-

* See notice of the circumstance, in last volume of this paper, page 800.

minded him that 'Our Father's at the helm.' I noticed a gentleman kneeling down by a cross-beam. I went and knelt down by his side, and put my arm through his as he engaged in prayer. The water was now even with the hurricane-deck. Just at this moment I saw the light of the steamer *Propeller*, that had struck us. The water about us was black for some distance with the heads of persons struggling for life. As the *Propeller* was nearing us our boat seemed to retain its position—the reason God only knows. There was a spot a few feet square still above water, and all the living persons left on our vessel were clustered upon it. The other steamer at last came alongside, and took us all off. I was the last lady who left the wreck, and was lifted by three men into the *Propeller*. Here the scene was harrowing in the extreme. This vessel was also seriously injured, and it seemed very uncertain whether we should not be subjected to a repetition of all the horrors from which we had just escaped. Parents were asking frantically for their children, brothers looking eagerly in every face for a lost sister, friends loudly lamenting their missing companions. The lady who had first awakened me to a sense of our danger was gone. One young lady was the only survivor of a family of six, on their way from England to the far west; she had not a friend on this side of the Atlantic. When we were landed at Erie I had to walk a considerable distance barefooted and bareheaded. I was seriously bruised, and almost covered with some tar into which I had fallen. We were received and treated with the greatest kindness at one of the hotels. We had clothes brought to us by the ladies of the place, and every thing done to us that was in their power to do. I arrived home the following Monday, very weak and debilitated, but can never forget what obligations I am under to the Lord for his saving mercy, when more than two hundred of my fellow-passengers were lost.

E. B. Cornwell."

PROHIBITORY LIQUOR-LAW CIRCULAR.

The following address was put in circulation a short time prior to the recent election in this State. The object evidently was, to promote the election of members to the Legislature favourable to the enactment of laws to protect our citizens from the incalculable evils arising from the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors. The time is now past when this address might be expected to exercise any influence on the choice of legislators for the approaching session; yet, the statistics here presented to view, which appear to have been carefully formed, exhibit such an amount of expense to the community, as to entitle them to a place in the Review. Though these statistics relate, almost exclusively, to the city and county of Philadelphia, the destructive influence of inebriating liquors is not, by any means, peculiar to this city or its vicinity. It is quite time that the friends to order and morals, should be aroused to the exertion of their influence, in a peaceful and constitutional manner, toward expelling this hydra-headed monster from our land. It is worse than futile for any class of citizens to plead a right to deluge our country with wretchedness, pauperism, and crime.

To the Tax Payers, Voters of the City and County of Philadelphia.

Fellow Citizens,—A Circular, issued by tavern keepers and others, dealers in alcoholic liquors, fully makes up the issue, and puts it to the people, whether the present tavern license system, with all its terrible consequences, drunkenness, beggary, riot, crime, and heavy taxation, is to be supported in our community, or is to be abolished. They call upon all, as their friends, to vote against every candidate to whom they have any objection, and to maintain what they call their rights. These rights are, to send every year 10,000 persons to the prisons; 3,000 to the Alms-house; 600 to the insane hospitals and asylums; 20,000 before mayors and magistrates; to promote riots and bloodshed; to stimulate the depraved to burn houses, to steal, rob, and murder; to fill our streets with beggars; to make inmates for brothels; to excite firemen to brutal conflicts; to create and perpetuate the necessity of an extra police; to make families wretched; to consume men's substance, and the hard-earnings of the poor; to put the City and County of Philadelphia to an annual expense of more than $400,000 (four hundred thousand dollars,) in alleviating the miseries, or punishing the crimes, engendered by their destructive traffic; with hosts of other evils pernicious to civil society.

The number of persons committed, last year, to the County Prison, was 11,004, of which 10,110 were discharged without trial, leaving only 894 charged with serious offences and misdemeanors. The 10,110 were cases of intemperance, or resulting from habits of intemperance, so that out of every 12 that were committed, 11 were from causes arising from indulgence in alcoholic drinks.

The number of paupers admitted into the Blockley Alms-house, during the last year, who were addicted to the use of intoxicating drinks, was 3,606, while there were 1,114 adults of all other classes, and 280 children. If the proportion of children is taken at the same ratio as the adults, nearly three-fourths were children of drunken parents.

From these two sources, the Alms-house and the Prison, we have sufficient data from which to estimate the cost, to our city and county, of supporting the cause of rum and ruin.

The Penitentiaries, Houses of Refuge, and Blockley Alms-house, cost this city and county more than $1,640,000, (one million six hundred and forty thousand dollars,) the interest of which, at five per cent., is $82,000, (eighty-two thousand dollars.) The amount of poor-tax assessed for the year 1851, was over $220,000, (two hundred and twenty thousand dollars.) The expenses of the County Prison are, in round numbers, $34,000, (thirty-four thousand dollars.) The Eastern Penitentiary costs the county $5,000, (five thousand dollars.) The two Houses of Refuge; $13,000, (thirteen thousand dollars.) The Court of Quarter Sessions, $24,000, (twenty-four thousand dollars.) The City Police $150,000, (one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.) The Marshal's Police, $95,000, (ninety-five thousand dollars.) These annual expenses amount to the sum of $623,000, (six hundred and twenty-three thousand dollars.) Now, as we have shown, that eleven-twelfths of the commitments to prison, and nearly three-fourths of the admissions to the Alms-house, are to be ascribed to intemperance, we are moderate when we take three-fourths of that sum to be chargeable to the vice of our present License System, that is, over $460,000, (four hundred and sixty thousand dollars,) annually drawn from the community, by public taxation, to support liquor dealers in their business. But this is not all. We are to consider the costs, from the same cause, of the numerous asylums and hospitals which honor our city and county, and which are founded by private benevolence; and the expenses of the voluntary associations for the help of the destitute, as well as the personal contributions, through almost innumerable channels, for the relief of the poor. We have no means of estimating these, but they certainly swell the yearly cost of intemperance much beyond half a million. But we do not stop here. The cost of all the liquor that is drunk is just so much of the means of human subsistence worse than annihilated. This item amounts to millions. It is the purchase money of conflagrations, riots, bloodshed, theft, robbery, murder, and misery and ruin to thousands.

If the great amount of money, publicly and privately expended to sustain the vices of intemperance, was laid out in opening the avenues of commerce, in making railroads and canals, improving our wharves, streets and alleys, or in extending the benefits of our public school system, or for any other useful purposes, it would incalculably increase the prosperity of our community, but it is now employed in producing incalculable evil.

We now ask you, fellow-citizens, seriously, in this important issue, which side are you on? Are you in favor of sustaining the present vices and taxation? Will you not aid and support the cause of public order, morality, economy, and prosperity? We appeal to you as moral people, as good citizens, as benevolent men, to vote in favor of destroying a great social and moral evil; to vote against drunkenness, and in favor of sobriety. The liquor vender may brand the cause of temperance as fanatical, but let him first inspect the wards of the prisons and alms-houses, and visit the cells of the maniacs in the insane asylums; and when he has contemplated the misery of the two first, and listened to the wailings from the last, let him, if he has the moral strength left to do so, then utter his denunciation. We finally appeal to the drinking man himself, to vote against a system that allures him to degradation, and against the cause of the men whose interest in filling their pockets it is to tempt him to his ruin.

On behalf of the Committee of Superintendence.

D. M. Fort, M. D., *Chairman.*

ON PREVENTABLE DEATH.

BY DR. KEIN THALER.

(Concluded from page 76.)

The connection of fever with bad drainage and ventilation is most marked. Year by year many of the more unwholesome courts and alleys of London yield an almost continuous stream of feverous dead. *The few houses* of such localities often present in one year parochial cases of fever varying from 150 to 200, or 250 and more! And those whose profession calls them into daily contact with such scenes well know dozens of such *culs-de-sac* of life, where typhus, once introduced, wanders round the court, as if unable to effect its exit, as if forcibly restrained in the magic circle which the wizard hand of bad ventilation and drainage has drawn around it. And where fever *dwells*, there cholera *visits*, selecting in its distant visitations the lines or spots of ill-drained and unventilated habitations with never failing accuracy, and claiming a number of victims generally in strict proportion to those which ordinarily make the particular district unhealthy or the reverse; while the attention generally bestowed upon death by cholera has actually enabled the city officer of health to trace its enormous local mortality to the ill-drained relics of the brooks or marshes of previous centuries, and to show that this pestilence has, with ghastly geographical skill, darkened the map of London along the Old Fleet Ditch and the former Moorfields Marsh.

The same observation will, *mutatis mutandis*, apply to the mortality from erysipelas. This poison, which annually selects a large number of victims from women in child-bed, or men who have undergone surgical operations, is similarly exaggerated in its effects where these, its indirect causes, predominate. And of both fever and it we may confidently affirm that there is little reason to suppose that they have *any* causes except decomposition and contagion, or that they

ever occur except either as produced by the former or propagated by the latter agency. It is self-evident that the first is wholly preventable; it is equally obvious that ventilation and cleanliness would, in a vast majority of instances, so diminish the contact of the healthy subject with liquid or gaseous exhalations from the diseased as virtually to suppress infection. To talk mathematically, the danger is inversely as some very high power of the distance. Hospital practice shows that, a few feet of air once interposed between the beds, we may scatter our fever cases in the wards, with no danger to those suffering from other complaints, and with remarkable advantage to those patients themselves. Unless met by the greatest care in ventilation, a fever-ward does but concentrate the poison.

The preventable character of infectious disease is still more strongly marked in the case of scarlatina and small-pox. As regards the latter, universal vaccination would, directly or indirectly, almost suppress it; the direct effect being the protection from future attacks which it so constantly affords, and the indirect being the frequent interruption to the chain of contagion which even a *diminution* in the number of the unprotected would imply. Almost all the fatal cases of small-pox, so constantly occurring, are due to the neglect or refusal of parents to vaccinate their children. Some entertain a general prejudice against vaccination, the grounds of which they either cannot or will not explain. Others—by a kind of logic unhappily not limited to their class—argue that, as vaccination does not always protect from small-pox, therefore it never does. Others are predestinarians, some of the Calvinistic, some of the Mahommedan variety; and decline, as the case may be, either to fly in the face of Providence, or uselessly to attempt to alter what is already predetermined, the death or immunity of their offspring. And so this form of homicide continues, and, at the present time, slays at the rate of about 1,500 a year in London alone. Vaccination and re-vaccination, by means of the gratuitous medical relief provided by the state (and partially paid for by the proudest and poorest of respectable artisans) would save nearly every one of these lives.

How far the course of these disorders is modified by the ventilation, comfort and general circumstances to which their poorer subjects are exposed the reader may almost imagine for himself. In the course of rather extensive practice amongst the poor, the writer of this article has gradually come to found his prediction of the probable course and termination of a case of scarlatina or small pox, less on the severity of the commencing disorder, or even the constitution of the patient, than upon the sanitary state of the habitation in which he or she lies. And he has seen the removal to the clean, roomy and comfortable wards of a large hospital, followed by the rapid amendment and recovery of patients who, humanly speaking, would inevitably have died in the squalid filth of their confined and crowded lodging; and this not only without any alteration in the medicines exhibited, but sometimes when the peculiar stage of the disease allowed very little active treatment of any kind whatever.

We next come to the large and fatal class of infantile disorders, where, leaving awhile the arguments which scientific medicines might offer, we shall again take our stand upon facts which are not only direct and incontrovertible, but are open to the understanding of any reasoning creature.

The disorders which threaten the tender organization of the first few years of life, necessarily imply a somewhat greater mortality of this than of subsequent periods. Many of these deaths are, perchance, the result of a kindly though apparently harsh decree of nature, removing the delicate being which never could have battled successfully with the physical realities of the world.

Here, in England, thank Heaven! large families are common; and no systematic child-murder of any kind disgraces our outward civilization; and in the middle classes the per centage of children actually reared is a very high one. Setting aside the successive decay of a consumptive family as they attain the age most liable to this disease, or the yet rarer coincidences which sometimes mark out a number of healthy persons related to each other for accidental deaths, most of the members of such a household generally grow up all the healthier in mind and body for the discipline and mutual dependence which such members and relationship imply. The victims of parental cruelty and ignorance are very few. Rarely a child is sacrificed to Daffy, or to the hardening system, or to the stuffing plan. Occasionally an abnormal and misdeveloped activity of brain exposes the unhappy infant who possesses it to the dangerous religious or intellectual enthusiasm of its parents; and the precocious child, weighed down by the disproportionate mental toil involved in efforts of imaginative abstraction—which properly belong to the intellect of a very different age—dies a martyr to the fanatic stupidity of its parents, perhaps to be eulogized in small gilt tracts, circulated among shuddering playmates. As a rule, however, the majority of the children of affluence escape these evils.

The number of deaths amongst children under five years of age in our large towns is at least twice as great as in the agricultural district before alluded to. What is its proportion to the infant mortality of the affluent classes we cannot substantiate, and scarcely dare to conjecture, so incredibly high would it probably be.

We crave the indulgence of our readers for the cursory way in which this article has treated many subjects deserving a longer and more

thoughtful handling. Some of them will probably be more fully considered in subsequent papers. We scarcely feel the need of apologizing for the irregular and strong language which sometimes will thrust itself into such discussions, for the lives of the public, and especially of the more helpless, are, so to speak, required at the hands of our profession. And, unfortunately for mankind, the *statements* of the preceding paragraphs are, at any rate, not at all exaggerated; and many a man whose eye scans these pages, perhaps even the educated artisan who prepares them for the press, might corroborate and amplify their details.

There is one argument which we cannot forbear to use, selfish as its application may seem indirectly to be. Who that reads these lines has not been bereaved of those near and dear to him by death? Who cannot recollect the ghastly wound of their loss, or does not still feel occasional throbbing and stinging pain in the hard cicatrix of sorrow that time has at length afforded? Any man who has ever lost a friend or relative from any of these preventable diseases, would do well to recollect, that he is a personal sufferer from the social evils to which we have now traced their origin; and that he is henceforth, as it were, bound to avenge the manes of the departed upon the still living assassin, and to appease his own feelings in a for once legal and laudable revenge. While, similarly, he who has any affection for any single individual of his kind, or any interest in his own existence, may be reminded that, whatever be the average of life, which his condition of ease and affluence confers, it is still far from amounting to an immunity from disease. There is no escaping the task of sustaining part at least of the burden of our poorest and most miserable neighbour or fellow-townsman. It is no instance of *delirant reges, plectuntur Achivi.* We stand or fall, live or die, in great measure by the prosperity or misery, life or death, of the smallest and poorest of our social elements. The fever arising or abiding in the close and sickening court or alley, is wafted by an accidental breeze into the stately mansion, or lurks in the clothes which my lord receives fresh from the hands of the "sweater" in his noisome den. The erysipelas propagated amongst the crowded poor, renders the most trifling surgical operation almost equally dangerous to the rich in his magnificent solitude. The heir of large estates jostles the urchin recovering from scarlatina in the streets, and the family which "came over with William the Conqueror" is in a few days extinct. The rich merchant stumbles into a cab or omnibus, and at the same time falls into the arm of the grim skeleton King, who awaits him in the shape of a typhoid emanation from its latest occupant. In short, the mixture implied in a gregarious existence, renders us physically as well as morally responsible for the well-being of our neighbour, in so far as our actions can produce it; and the chapless, motionless jaws of Death are constantly preaching to him who hath ears to hear, a terrible sermon on the text of our "universal brotherhood."

Perhaps few of our readers have hitherto sufficiently appreciated the terrible sarcasm upon our existing social arrangements which is concealed in that popular proverb, "God made the country, but man made the town." These pithy sayings, which lie, as it were, at the very heart of the people, seem sometimes to anticipate the scientific discoveries of ages, and to be destined to appeal to whole cycles of human intellect as well as passion. Nor are they the less true in their general sense, that every man affixes to them his own special private interpretation, which is sometimes a substitute, but more frequently a tag for their catholic meaning. Thus the lover of nature would explain the comparative advantages implied in the above apophthegm by saying that the country meant a clear sky, fresh breezes, green grass, waving trees, running brooks, and the carol of birds; while, conversely, town was associated in his thoughts with a pall of smoke, the reek of shambles, sewers and gas-pipes, a muddy pavement, rows of grimy brick houses, open gutters, and an evening concert, where the parts of nightingales were "kindly taken, on an extremely short notice," by an infinity of cats. The man of delicate organization would merely refer to it as affording a mysterious explanation of the fact that, somehow or other, he never feels well in London; that he has headaches and languor, bad appetite and low spirits, and is only relieved on returning to the spud and paternal acres, to which he feels the imperious attachment described long ago by Horace.*

But all men are not mere lovers of nature or dilettanti agriculturists. Many are wrestling for bread, and some for duty, the necessary indwellers of large towns, preoccupied by an all absorbing struggle, which makes life one long continuous action, and scarce gives time for the refinements of sensation.

It is for these, apparently the least concerned in the application of our proverb, that the paradoxical fate has reserved its fullest force. For them, alas, man *has* made the town; neglecting the means of information and improvement, and practically ignoring the choice of good and evil which God has given him; has so made it, that it not only lacks the dispensable pleasures of the country, and disturbs the finely suspended balance of delicate health, but clutches and wrests away the very life of a large proportion of those inhabitants whom it was constructed in order to defend and associate in common exertions for a public and general good—which, be it remem-

*Gaudentem patrios findere sarculo
Agros ——
Nunquam dimoveas.
Book i., *Ode* 1.

bered, is after all but the coëfficient of their private and individual happiness.—*Tait's Magazine.*

CHANGE OF SURFACE IN EGYPT.

So far as Herodotus describes his own observations, everything is trustworthy, accurate, and excellent. Thus he clearly perceived, that the soil of Egypt was rising by the yearly deposits of the Nile remaining behind after the inundation. At present the progress of that elevation can be traced far better through the course of so many centuries, and his observations are seen to be perfectly correct; we are enabled to confirm them and carry them out with still greater precision. It is inconceivable that down to our own times people have been blind to this fact; and my father was the first who again made the observation, that the Nile annually leaves a deposit behind it. In one place where the bank of the Nile had broken down, he found a number of strata, which were placed upon one another like layers of paper. In places where the succession of strata is not disturbed by agriculture, as by the water side, the uppermost layer acquires through the heat of the sun such a hardness, that it remains distinct from the lower deposit, and a year later is solid enough to resist the dissolving influence of the water. Thus the upper and lower strata remain distinct, just as in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, thin strata of coal are found between layers of sandstone. The learned, from overbearing ignorance, have had recourse to the strangest hypotheses, and have made difficulties in which there is no sense. They have denied the elevation, because, they say, if it had continued from the day of Herodotus, Egypt would have extended farther into the sea than it does. But Egypt actually has extended farther into the sea, 'and in the interior the country has risen still more than towards the sea, where downs were gradually formed. Many tracts which were overflowed in ancient times, are no longer reached by the Nile. The inundation which Herodotus describes as occurring throughout Egypt, happens at present only in the neighbourhood of Damietta.' In his time many districts, which are now filled up and form a high land, were complete swamps. In like manner, some of the great ancient lakes, as the one near Pelusium, are now partly changed into marshes, and partly have become high and arable land. While Upper Egypt has lost land by being covered with sand, far more land has been gained in Lower Egypt, which is now cultivated to a greater extent than in ancient times. This change, by which the banks of the Nile have been raised, necessarily raised the bed of the river also; but the latter has taken place only towards the mouth of the river, and the consequence of this is, that the mouth has become more and more obstructed by the accumulation of sand. In ancient times it was possible to sail in galleys up the river as far as Memphis; nay, as late as 400 years ago, the Venetians sailed a considerable distance up the river, while at present it is scarcely possible to enter the river with small boats. Had the Nile, like the Rhine in the Netherlands, been dammed in by dykes, the bed of the river would have become higher than the surrounding country; fortunately for Egypt, this has not been done, but towards the sea, the bed of the river has become so much higher, that the navigation from the sea becomes more and more difficult. The mouth of the river advances but very slowly, the Etesiae keeping back the water of the Nile; if they did not blow at the season when the Nile is high, the deposit of the Nile would be carried farther, and Egypt would increase more rapidly. The Po, which has no opposition to encounter, quickly pushes its mouth forward; this is less the case with the mouth of the Mississippi, the current from the gulph of Mexico running against it."—*Athenæum.*

EXTRACT FROM WILBERFORCE'S PRACTICAL VIEW.

In the mind of the true Christian the awful truth has sunk deep, "The things which are seen are temporal, but the things which are not seen are eternal," and in the tumult and bustle of life, he is sobered by the still small voice which whispers to him "The fashion of this world passes away." This circumstance alone must, it is obvious, constitute a vast difference between the habitual temper of his mind, and that of the generality of nominal Christians, who are almost entirely taken up with the concerns of the present world. They know, indeed, they are mortal, but they do not feel it. The truth rests in their understandings and cannot gain admission into their hearts. This speculative persuasion is altogether different from that strong practical impression of the infinite importance of eternal things, which attended with a proportionate sense of the shortness and uncertainty of all below, while it prompts to activity from a conviction that "the night cometh when no man can work," produces a certain firmness of texture, which hardens us against the buffets of fortune, and prevents our being very deeply penetrated by the cares and interests, the goods or evils of this transitory state. Thus this just impression of the relative value of temporal or eternal things maintains in the soul a dignified composure through all the vicissitudes of life. It quickens our diligence, yet moderates our ardor; urges us to just pursuits, yet checks any undue solicitude about the success of them, and thereby enables us in the language of Scripture "to use this world as not abusing it," rendering us at once beneficial to others and comfortable to ourselves.

Where mirth ends sorrow often begins.

THE APPLE OF THE DEAD SEA.*

We made a somewhat singular discovery when travelling among the mountains to the east of the Dead Sea, where the ruins of Ammon Jerash and Ajoloun well repay the labour and fatigue encountered in visiting them. It was a remarkably hot and sultry day. We were scrambling up the mountain through a thick jungle of bushes and low trees, which rises above the east shore of the Dead Sea, when I saw before me a fine plum-tree, loaded with fresh blooming plums. I cried out to my fellow-traveller: "Now, then, who will arrive first at the plum-tree?" and as he caught a glimpse of so refreshing an object, we both pressed our horses into a gallop, to see which would get the first plum from the branches. We both arrived at the same moment; and, each snatching at a fine ripe plum, put it at once into our mouths, when, on biting it, instead of the cool, delicious juicy fruit which we expected, our mouths were filled with a dry bitter dust, and we sat under the tree upon our horses, sputtering, and hemming, and doing all we could to be relieved of the nauseous taste of this strange fruit. We then perceived, and to my great delight, that we had discovered the famous apple of the Dead Sea, the existence of which has been doubted and canvassed since the days of Strabo and Pliny, who first described it. Many travellers have given descriptions of other vegetable productions which bear analogy to the one described by Pliny; but, up to this time, no one had met with the thing itself, either upon the spot mentioned by the ancient authors or elsewhere.—*Curzon's Visits to Monasteries in the Levant.*

RAZORS.

Barbers often tell us that razors get tired of shaving, but if laid by for twenty days they will then shave well. By microscopic examination, it is found that the tired razor, from long stropping by the same hand, and in the same direction, has the ultimate particles or fibres of its surface or edge all arranged in one direction, like the edge of a piece of cut velvet; but after a month's rest, these fibres rearrange themselves heterogeneously, crossing each other and presenting a saw-like edge, each fibre supporting its fellow, and hence cutting the beard, instead of being forced down flat without cutting, as when laid by. These and many other instances are offered to prove that the ultimate particles of matter are always in motion; and they say that in the process of welding, the absolute momentum of the hammer causes an entanglement of orbits of motion, and hence a rearrangement, as in one piece; indeed, in the cold state, a leaf of gold laid on a polished surface of steel, and stricken smartly with a hammer, will have its particles forced into the steel so as to permanently gild it at the point of contact.—*Scientific American.*

* In our first volume page 231, we gave an extract from Robinson and Smith's Travels in Palestine, in which is described a fruit found on the shores of the Dead Sea, termed by them Apples of Sodom, which bear a considerable resemblance to that above described. ED.

The reason of man is a faculty different from the instinct of the other animals of this world. The most untutored savage searches out, contrives, alters and applies things, in a manner of which beasts seem utterly incapable. Beasts can please and help each other; but they do not send one another on errands—they have no contrivance for maintaining an intercourse, beyond the reach of their natural senses—they must see, hear, smell, or feel an object, to be assured of its existence. The cow moans when deprived of her calf, and the calf for its dam, in the hearing of other kine; but, though these feed with them in the same pasture, none seem to heed any thing more than the lowing, and hardly that, or to have any inclination or ability to relieve the sufferers by bringing them together.—*Dillwyn.*

For Friends' Review.

SILENT WORSHIP.

"Keep silence before me, O islands, and let the people renew their strength."—ISAIAH 41st chap., 1st verse.

"*In the silence of all flesh hath God perfected praise.*"

How beautiful it is to see,
Before the great I AM,
A gathered people, bowed in prayer,
The purchase of the Lamb.

"No angry gassions here can mar"
The peace that's o'er us spread,
For now, our faith is firmly placed
On Christ the holy Head.

No noisy hymns, from sinful lips,
In mocking praise ascend;
No organ notes, whose deep toned peals
The charm of music lend;

"No pagan rites we celebrate,"
We own no priestly powers,
But humbly ask the God of heaven
To melt these hearts of ours.

To feed us with that holy food
His sacred love hath given,
Invigorate our drooping souls
To tread the path to Heaven.

And Oh! when in contrition bow'd
When gather'd in *His* name,
How precious to the hungry soul,
The morsel we obtain.

That little crumb His holy hand
In love supreme provides,
A richer banquet far affords,
Than all the world besides.

Then deem it not an idle thing,
That thus we often meet,
To bow before the Lord of Hosts,
Beside his mercy-seat.

And, Heavenly Father, may it be
Thy will to bless us there,
And as we ask Thy guiding Hand,
Oh! grant our earnest prayer.

RUSTICUS.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.—The steamship America arrived at Boston, on the 14th, and the Arctic, at New York, on the 16th inst., bringing Liverpool dates respectively to the 2d and 6th insts.

The Arctic brings intelligence of the wreck of the American ship Mobile, on Arklow Bank, on the night of the 28th ult. There were sixty passengers on board, and the crew consisted of 23 hands, of whom, only one passenger and eight sailors were saved.

ENGLAND.—The Cabinet Ministers are expected to assemble in London about the 14th of the present month, for the purpose of settling the period for the meeting of the new Parliament.

Kossuth is living in privacy at Kensington Terrace, London. Macintosh, the India-rubber patentee, advertises a new paint, made of caoutchouc, for ship's bottoms, which, by lessening the resistance, increases the speed two knots an hour.

IRELAND.—The emigration from Ireland continues to an unprecedented extent, and is constantly augmenting.

FRANCE.—The proclamation of the Empire is now considered certain, the only question being that of time. The different European Governments have been officially notified of the President's intention in this respect.

The Messager de Gand states that all the heads of the linen factories in that neighbourhood have had a meeting to take into consideration the present critical situation of their business in consequence of the commercial differences between Belgium and France. The meeting decided to send a memorial to the Belgian Government to impress on it the necessity of an immediate resumption of negotiations.

On the night of the 20th ult., M. Charconnac, a pupil at the Observatory of Marseilles, discovered another new planet in the constellation Pisces. At midnight its right ascension was 2 degrees 48 minutes, and its northern declination 1 degree 46 minutes. On the 21st, at 10 hours 40 minutes, its right ascension was 2 degrees 36 minutes, and its declination 1 degree 42 minutes. It appeared like a star of the ninth magnitude. The Director of the Observatory proposes to call it Massilia, and to designate it by the symbol (20.)

AUSTRIA.—The camp near Pesth, has been broken up, and the troops have gone into winter quarters.

Field Marshal Radetski, is about to retire from active service. It is said that the death of the Duke of Wellington, has impressed him unpleasantly with the fact, that even Field Marshals must die.

SWITZERLAND.—Much suffering has been experienced in Switzerland in consequence of the overflowing of the rivers. In the valley of Chamouni, the greatest inundation known for a century, has taken place, several rivers having swollen into cataracts, sweeping away houses, &c., to an immense extent.

INDIA.—Dates from Calcutta are to 8th mo. 19th, and from Bombay to 9th mo. 1st.

Disturbances seem again likely to break out on the north-western frontier of Hindostan. Along the eastern boundary peace is undisturbed. The whole country, from Peshawar to Kurrachee, had been deluged by rain, and the Indus had overflowed its banks, doing great damage. Severe shocks of earthquake were felt at several places in Bengal Presidency, about half past four, A. M., 8th mo. 4th.

AFRICA.—M. Zucchi, a chemist, in the service of the Viceroy of Egypt, has discovered the means of clarifying the oil extracted from the grains of cotton, and rendering it fit for use in manufactories. The Viceroy has secured to the discoverer the exclusive right for ten years of clarifying and seiling the oil.

On the 13th ult., a fortress at Tunis accidentally blew up and did considerable damage to the city.

A M. Rolle, who early in last winter had gained a point on the White Nile within four and a half degrees of the equator, has sent back an account of his discoveries, with a map, which has reached the French Geographical Society. It appears from his account that the upper part of the Nile channel is surrounded by great mountains, which extend eastwardly from the Southern Abyssinian range, far toward the centre of the Continent, in a line curving to the South. In these mountains are nourished the many streams whose reservoirs supply the inundations of the Nile, continuing, as they do, for months. M. R. finds in that country the tradition of a white people who formerly brought merchandize from the South; he supposes that these traders were Portuguese, and that they crossed the mountains by some pass which is yet to be discovered.

At about the same date with this communication, a Missionary, named Don Angelo Vico, was at a place which he calls Bellenia, on an eastern branch of the White Nile, between four and five degrees North latitude.

CALIFORNIA.—The steamer Illinois, and Sierra Nevada, from Aspinwall, on the 2d inst., arrived at New York on the 13th. The Illinois brings $1.626,322 in gold.

The health of Aspinwall and the Isthmus, has greatly improved.

The roads are in good order, and passengers leaving Panama in the morning arrived at Aspinwall on the evening of the same day.

The harvests were over: a large quantity of wheat and barley has been raised the past season, and the want of a sufficient number of mills is severely felt. The supply of flour in the country was extremely small, and the price consequently high, being, at last accounts, $25 per barrel. Mills are, however, going up throughout the country, and California, will probably soon be independent of foreign supplies in this respect.

Quartz mining is gaining favor among business men, and large sums will be invested this season in the working of the veins. It is said that rich deposites of gold have been discovered east of Sierra Nevada, and in Mariposa a large company has been formed to visit and examine thoroughly this portion of the country.

DOMESTIC.—The President having received reliable information that 2000 men and boys in New York, have enrolled themselves for a new foray upon Cuba, has sent orders to the officers of the United States Government, in that city, for the faithful enforcement of the neutrality laws, and obedience to our treaty obligations and the laws of nations.

An extensive fire occurred in Cleaveland, Ohio, on the morning of the 12th inst. More than thirty houses were consumed, and a large amount of property was destroyed.

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

A RELIGIOUS, LITERARY AND MISCELLANEOUS JOURNAL.

VOL. VI. PHILADELPHIA, TENTH MONTH 30, 1852. No. 7.

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CHARACTER OF WILLIAM PENN.

That he possessed extraordinary powers of mind is sufficiently proved by the numerous valuable works which he left behind him. And that he was zealously devoted to the promotion of pure and undefiled religion, is clearly demonstrated by his extensive and continual labors, either in the ministry of the word or by his pen. Of his contemporaries, there were probably none who enjoyed more favorable opportunities, or possessed better qualifications, to judge of his religious character than Thomas Story. He introduces his acquaintance with him in the year 1693, in the following terms. "We had the satisfaction to meet with our eminent and honorable Friend, William Penn, which was the first time I saw him; and with whom at that time I contracted so near a friendship, in the life of Truth, and tendering love thereof in many tears, as never wore out to his dying day; and in which his memory still lives, as a sweet odor in my mind, as a faithful servant of the Lord, a man of God indeed in his time." Afterwards, in the following year, when Thomas Story went to London under considerable fear, being then young in the ministry, he found great encouragement from the fatherly care and behaviour of the ministers in general, "but especially of that great minister of the Gospel and faithful servant of Christ, William Penn; who abounded in wisdom, discretion, prudence, love and tenderness of affection, with all sincerity, above most in this generation; and indeed I never knew his equal."

After the death of William Penn, the province of Pennsylvania became subject to considerable contests in relation to the rights of his family. The claims of his heirs were resisted by many of the inhabitants. Those disputes, indeed, may be easily traced to a period antecedent to his decease; but they assumed a more acrimonious character afterwards. Hence arose the proprietary and the popular parties; whose disputes and animosities, have caused some unfounded reflections to be cast upon the memory of the venerable founder; but we are furnished with unquestionable evidence of the regard which Friends of Pennsylvania bore for his integrity and services, by the following testimony issued a few months after his death:—

"A testimony of Friends in Pennsylvania concerning their deceased friend and governor, William Penn.

"We find ourselves under obligation and concern, both in duty and affection, to give this mark of our love and the honorable regard we bear to the memory of our late worthy governor and well-beloved friend, William Penn; though it may not be our part to attempt so ample and general a testimony as seems justly called for, by his early convincement of the blessed Truth, his noble resignation thereunto, his steadfastness therein, and great services to the church of Christ; as well by incessant labors in word and doctrine (made more extensive by the many excellent writings he hath published,) as his valiant sufferings for purity of worship, and the testimonies he had received, which to him might be the greater trial and conflict, his birth and station in the world placing him more in the notice of those of high rank amongst men, than was commonly the lot of many others of our worthy elders. Neither can it, we presume, be forgotten, how, when it pleased the Lord to give some ease to his people, this our dear friend employed the interest he then had with success, and devoted his time and purse to serve, not only his friends in their religious liberties, but them and others distressed, or any wanting favor even to the neglect of his own just interest. But these memorials we leave to be made by those of our worthy elders in Great Britain, who have more instances and greater knowledge of those his trials, services, and labors, than many of us can be presumed to be so fully acquainted with.

"Yet it becomes us particularly to say, that as he was our governor, he merited from us love and true honor, and we cannot but have the same regard to his memory, when we consider the blessings and ease we have enjoyed under his government; and are rightly sensible of his care, affection, and regard, always shown with anxious concern for the safety and prosperity of the peo-

ple, who many of them, removed from comfortable livings to be adventurers with him—not so much with views of better acquisitions, or greater riches, but the laudable prospect of retired, quiet habitations for themselves and posterity, and the promotion of truth and virtue in the earth. And as his love was great and endeavors constant for the happiness of his friends, countrymen, and fellow-citizens, so were his great tenderness, justice, and love towards the Indians, from first to last, always conspicuous and remarkable. Here we cannot but gratefully and humbly acknowledge to the gracious God of all our mercies, the wonderful preservation of this colony from such injuries and barbarous depredations as have befallen most others; and add that we believe the same love wherewith the Lord had so fully and effectually prevailed on the heart of this our worthy friend, was the chief and durable motive of his affection and kind behaviour towards those people; and was the cause, as he was made a means, of this our peace and preservation; so that his name remains precious, even amongst the heathen.

"More might be truly said of him as he was the proprietary and governor of this province; and we now find it our duty (incited thereto by the love of our heavenly Father in our souls,) to add a few lines concerning him as he was our worthy elder, friend, and brother in the blessed Truth; many of us having been often comforted, edified, and solaced with him in the enjoyment thereof. As was his testimony, so was his conversation—edifying and lovely, administering grace and knowledge. His behaviour was sweet and engaging, and his condescension great, even to the weakest and meanest; affable and of easy access; tender of every person and thing that had simplicity of truth, or honesty for a foundation.

"It was our comfort to understand that after all his various troubles, trials, and afflictions, when, in an advanced age, infirmity of body, and a distemper which affected his memory in most other things which befell him, yet the love of God remained with him, and his sense thereof was frequently strong and evident, and, we doubt not, the blessing of the Almighty was his Omega.

"So that we have assured hope, those afflictions being put off with his mortal body, immortality is given him by our Lord Jesus, and as he faithfully bore the cross, the crown, which was his hope, and long since in his eye, is his possession; and his soul received into that bliss prepared and appointed for the righteous.

"Signed at the time of our General Meeting, held in Philadelphia, the 16th of first month, 1718–19."

This testimony bears the signature of fifty Friends.

If William Penn did not accomplish, in the settlement of Pennsylvania, all that his ardent and comprehensive mind originally anticipated, he unquestionably effected more towards establishing the practicability of supporting a government upon strictly Christian principles, than ever was effected by any other man. To disarm by lenient means, the wild and untutored inhabitants of the woods; to obtain possession by fair and honorable purchase, of such an extensive tract of country without exciting a murmur among its original occupants; to bring so many discordant tribes into treaties of friendship and peace; and to establish an intercourse with them, which was maintained on friendly terms as long as the authorities of Pennsylvania adhered to the principles of the founder, was certainly to set an important example to succeeding ages. If we judge from the history of the early settlers in New England and Virginia, we shall probably adopt the conclusion, that there is quite as much difficulty in maintaining the relations of peace with such people as those who occupied the forests of North America, as with the civilized nations of Europe; yet from the experience of William Penn's settlement here, we have ample reason to believe that if the whole continent of North America had been colonized upon the same Christian principles, and the system been steadily maintained, we might at this day have pointed to the western world for a verification of the prophetic declaration, that "nation should not lift up sword against nation, or the people learn war any more."—*Friends' Library.*

EXTRACT FROM THE JOURNAL OF MARGARET WOODS.

Continued from page 66, vol. v.)

Twelfth Month 12*th*, 1782.—When I contemplate all the various species of creation, it seems as if one race of beings were designed to be the sport and prey of another. Man, too, falls in with the general propensity. Perhaps, superior beings look down upon us with as little concern as we behold a commonwealth of bees or emmets. Our pursuits are not always dictated by more apparent sagacity; and though we exclaim at the evils of life, instead of endeavouring to lessen them, we take a pleasure in tormenting each other, and add to the bitterness of that cup which we are ready to say is scarcely supportable, but that we know not how to avoid it. These are melancholy reflections; but are they not just, and adapted to the state of man, who, though he may sometimes consider himself but as a speck in the wide circle of creation, and as almost unworthy of notice, yet is in general too much centered in the idea of his own importance, and that every thing visible is designed for his pleasure or use? Every consideration seems profitable that may tend to keep us in humility, so long as it does not lead us to distrust. We cannot contemplate infinite Power, without being struck with wonder and amazement. Perhaps *we*, in our present state, join the spiritual world,

as the vegetable joins the animal, so closely, that it may be difficult to pronounce to which rank we belong. We shall not be depressed with our present state, while we consider it only as preparative for our translation to a better; and though we may sometimes sink with the idea of our own nothingness, and say with the Psalmist, "What is man, that thou art mindful of him, or the son of man that thou visitest him;" yet, if we consider the Almighty as ever present with all his works, that he is on the right hand and on the left, though we cannot perceive him, and is intimately acquainted with the inmost recesses of our souls; does it not inspire us with a humble confidence that he will look with pleasure on those who reverence his name, and unite himself with those who thirst for the enjoyment of his presence? Comfort me, O Lord, with this reviving hope. Increase my faith and my love, and enable me, I humbly pray thee, to draw near to thee in spirit. Turn my mind from vain inquiries into those things which are too deep for me, and which lead not to truth. Condescend to assist me, O gracious God, in the performance of all practical duties, and cover my heart with universal benevolence and love. Thus, guided by thy unerring wisdom, may I fill up the place which thou hast allotted me, and when the measure of my time is accomplished, be gathered into thy eternal rest. Permit me to offer up this ardent breathing of soul, for those who are near and dear to me, and for whose welfare I am anxiously solicitous. Gather us all to thyself, O Lord, and permit us to join that innumerable company of saints and angels who are already made perfect.

Second month, 1*st*, 1783.—Yesterday about noon, —— suddenly departed this life. In this removal, it is our own loss we mourn, not hers; for the only important object in life is to be fit for death; and when that period arrives, we can reap no advantage to ourselves from a longer tarriance in a world beset with anxieties and cares, even in its most happy state. This idea is a neverfailing source of consolation respecting the deceased. And though we feel that the ties of nature and friendship cannot be broken without a severe shock, yet I believe the pangs of grief will be moderated, rather than augmented, by the consideration of that harmony and love, which we felt in full force with our dear relation, who is the object of our present sorrow. A fond mother, a most affectionate and condescending wife,—and whose sweetness of disposition must ever remain as a pleasant memorial, in the hearts of all those who were connected with her.

Second month, 7*th*.—Yesterday morning, attended my sisters funeral. She was buried at Winchmore-hill, after a satisfactory meeting, in which the words of consolation and advice were both administered.

"How many go as sudden, not as safe,"

is a sentiment of Young's which has often occurred to my mind since the late affecting event. We have frequent admonitions and warnings, that it is a solemn thing to live, and an awful thing to die. Oh that my mind may be deeply impressed with a sense thereof: and, considering that there may possibly be but a step between me and death, may I walk with that care and circumspection, which will make me ready, whenever the awful messenger shall arrive. This day begins my 36th year. When I review the preceding years, I cannot but lament the many failings I have been guilty of, and the little progress I have made in true purity of heart. Yet I feel a reviving hope, that *that* supporting arm, which has in some measure preserved me, is still near to help, and that by a more firm dependence on all its leadings, I shall press forward in a progressive state.

Great indeed are the advantages of true living faith. I often feel my heart deeply engaged in the desire to acknowledge, with proper thankfulness, the goodness of God, having had frequent cause to adore it in his various dispensations whether of mercy or of judgment; and an ardent breathing of soul often accompanies my mind for an increase of this precious faith, which can indeed still all the boisterous waves, and conduct us through the ocean of life to an inheritance amongst those that are sanctified.

Third month 17*th*.—I often love to take a review of my life, and traverse over its various scenes, from an early period to the present time. The more I contemplate it, the more forcibly I see the necessity of humility, and of guarding against all self-righteousness or exaltation. There is nothing I more fervently pray for, than to be kept in an humble dependence on the Supreme Being; earnestly desiring to feel my mind covered with that charity, which sincerely wishes the welfare of all mankind, and that they may be gathered under the wing of Divine love. I think there is no part of my life to which I can look back, wherein I may not acknowledge that my mind was under religious impressions; yet, at some times they have been more powerful than at others; and, perhaps, at none stronger, than when I was led into the path of great self-denial, and a more perfect acquiescence in our professed religious opinions.

The judgment we can form of others, is often superficial. Their inward purification may be going forward, whilst a concurrence of outward circumstances may rather lead us to an apprehension that they are losing that ground, which they had once conquered. Many deep probations are necessary for some minds, before they acquire a right view of things, and learn to estimate themselves as they really are: whatever tends to promote humility, and an entire resignation and submission of will to the Divine Being, is evidently for our benefit.

Third month 25*th*.—I believe many people are hardly aware how much they are indebted, for what may be esteemed their virtue and pru-

dence, to being placed in some degree out of temptation. Self-applause seems so natural to the human mind, that we can hardly be too careful in our endeavours to watch against it. If we consider that we only *know* how we should act in those stations in which we have been tried, and that respecting all others we can only form conjectures; at the same time remarking that many deficiencies in our own conduct, which, with all our *self-flattery*, must appear conspicuous; it will certainly lead us to greater charity and humility, and less severity in censuring the failings of others, who may have many allurements to vice or improprieties, with which we have been happily unacquainted. Indeed, with regard to ourselves we dare not look forward to the future, and say that we shall act with as much propriety as even we have hitherto acted. The only ground of hope is not by a dependence on our own strength and abilities; but by humbly seeking that divine Power which alone can enable us to walk forward with safety. I think, I may say, the more I increase in years, the more ardently I pray to be kept in a meek and humble frame of mind. It preserves us from many dangers, and is, indeed, the foundation for the greatest happiness we can attain, respecting this present life. For whoever has experienced the conflict of passions, of envy, emulation, ambition, and a thirst of praise, though they may have been in part gratified, yet will readily acknowledge that they have made a happy exchange, if ever they come to experience the tranquillity arising from a meek and humble spirit.

I believe it rarely happens that those who are least serious, form an idea of enjoying the happiness of heaven with all those passions within them. They rather look forward to it, as a state of purity and holiness, wherein they shall be freed from all those restless pursuits and anxieties that now attend them. Could they but be persuaded that the nearer they draw toward that heavenly state, the nearer they draw to real and substantial happiness, they would surely be prevailed upon to begin their progress towards it. But temptations on the one hand or the other too often shut out this faith, and they indulge the hope of as sudden a transition in all the affections of the soul, as there appears to be from life to death, in the state of the body. Yet every thing we can observe will, I think, lead to the conviction that our minds are in a progressive state, and that we advance but by slow degrees in the road to perfection. Whether we can ever arrive at it in this life, in the full acceptation of the word, seems but a vain inquiry, since, if ever we fancied we had got there, we must be in an exceedingly dangerous situation. But it is our interest, as well as our duty, to press after it as fast as we can, knowing that our continuance here is very uncertain, and that we cannot be partakers of a state of unmixed felicity without purity of heart. Moral laws, and moral righteousness, are acceptable in the sight of God, and highly beneficial to mankind. But it is the soul refined, freed from all earthly pollutions, devoted to the will of God, and thirsting for the enjoyment of his presence, that prepares us for the full fruition of that heavenly happiness which must consist in our union with God: and wherein, as we advance nearer and nearer to perfection, we may probably experience a change from glory to glory, till we arrive at the most consummate happiness that can be enjoyed by created beings.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE.

San Francisco, Aug. 31, 1852.

The Supreme Court of this State yesterday decided a slave case, one point of which may have an interest for citizens of other States.

The Constitution of this State has this provision:

"Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, unless for the punishment of crimes, shall ever be tolerated in this State."

At the last session of the Legislature a law was passed similar to the National Fugitive Slave Law of 1850, with an additional section applying its provisions to slaves "who were brought or introduced within the limits of this State previous to the admission of this State as one of the United States of America," under which section three slaves were arrested.

On the argument of the case, it was urged in behalf of the slaves, that admitting, for the purposes of argument, masters might have brought their slaves to this State and held them as such up to the time of the admission of this State into the Union, that thereupon the Constitution became operative upon all persons residing in the State, and by its effect the slaves became free, and that it was not competent for the Legislature to authorize them to be removed as slaves.

Upon this point Judge Anderson gives the following opinion:

California, even as a sovereign State, cannot by law declare the slaves who were here at the time of her adoption into the Union, free, except as a forfeiture under the penal sanction of an act, which might require their removal within a reasonable time after capture. A *fortiori*, that which a sovereign State could not do, a Territorial Government could not.

When the United States acquired the Territory of California, it became the common property of all the people of all the States, and the right of emigration, with every species of property belonging to the citizens, was inherent with its use and possession.

By the fifth article to the Amendments of the Constitution, it is expressly provided, "that no person shall be deprived of his property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation." The 6th article declares, "That the Con-

stitution and the laws of the United States, made in pursuance thereof, shall be the supreme law of the land. Anything in the Constitution or laws of any State, to the contrary, notwithstanding." The Constitution of California must therefore be so interpreted as not to conflict with it. It is clear, therefore, *that no organic or statute law of California can take away any right, nor confiscate any property guaranteed by the supreme law of the land. These negroes, therefore, being property, as before shown, when brought into California, so remained,* and the present law for their reclamation is simply as it should be, executory of the 18th section of the 1st article of the Constitution.

In connection with all these views, there is another, which to my mind is perfectly conclusive; separate and apart from all others, it is entitled to great weight.

The 18th section of the first article of the Constitution declares "neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, unless for the punishment of crimes, shall ever be tolerated in this State." There is no provision there for emancipation. The owners of slaves under that section had a perfect right, without anything further, to take them out of the State. The section asserts a principle, and so asserts it as to intend evidently future legislation to carry it out. It is as it stands, inert and inoperative, and has so remained up to the date of the passage of the law now under consideration. It was of itself non-executory.

This principle has been conclusively settled by the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Grove et al vs. Slaughter, 15 Peters, 499 and 560 and so on.

The opinion was delivered by Justice Thompson.

The question was whether the prohibition in the Constitution of Mississippi as to the introduction of slaves for sale per se, interdicts their importation and sale, or was directory and required legislation. The learned Justice said: "There is every reason to believe from the mere naked prohibition that it looked to legislative enactments to carry it into full operation, and indeed this is indisputable. There are no penalties or securities provided in the Constitution for its due and effectual operation. Legislative provision is indispensable to carry into effect the object of this prohibition. It requires the sanction of penalties to effect this object." He also adds: "The Legislative enactments upon this subject strongly fortify the conclusion that this provision in the Constitution was not understood as a prohibition per se, but only directory to the Legislature."

This is exactly parallel with the case now before us, and the ruling of the Court is in conformity with this opinion. We reason, therefore, ex cathedra, and the Legislation in this case was not only wise but a duty, if we are to consider the opinion of the Supreme Court as a rule for our judicial guidance.

That constitutional provision of the 18th section is so distinctly marked by the history of the times, that it is utterly impossible to mistake the intentions of the Convention. Slaves were known to be here—and it is well known that any act designed to emancipate them would have prevented the ratification of the Constitution by the people. It was good legal sense not to attempt to do that which they had no power to do—and that which they did do was the declaration of a principle looking to the act of future legislation to carry it out. Strike the present law from the Statute Book and there is not a solitary slave who was brought here as such, but will remain so in the absence of any other legislation. *Even as it now stands, those who do not disturb their slaves for the purpose of reclamation, and taking them out of the country, are prevented by no law from the use of their services.* So far, then, the present statute hath not the full extent contemplated by the 18th section, but as far as it goes, it is constitutional and obligatory, and must be respected—and every good citizen ought to be willing to lend his aid to carry it into effect.

The 18th section of the 1st Article of the Constitution per se is inoperative, and has no other executory character than that, within the extent of the late law. If it is designed to confer it, then it must be by future legislation. As it now is, it is authoritative, and directory to the Legislature only. The argument is that way, but beyond that the question has been settled by the Supreme Court of the United States, and we are bound to respect it, and particularly in a case of so much delicacy as involves the political and municipal rights of other States.

Judge Murry does not allude, in his opinion, to the operation of our State Constitution in this respect, and it must be understood, we suppose, that he concurs in the views of Judge Anderson, otherwise he could not have agreed to the judgment against the slaves.

Two important principles, you will perceive, are decided. First, That States have not the power, even by a Constitutional provision, to abolish slavery within their borders without the consent of the slave owners. Second, That a constitutional prohibition of slavery, in the emphatic terms of our Constitution, does not operate unless the Legislature chooses to pass a law to put it in force. The effect of the first principle would be that this State now is, and forever hereafter must remain a Slave State, unless the owners voluntarily manumit their slaves, for the principle that the condition of the mother attaches to her offspring, would perpetuate the institution indefinitely. The effect of the second is to destroy one of the conditions of the Compromise of 1850, to wit, that California was to be admitted into the Union as a non-slaveholding State, the understanding of Congress undoubtedly being

that our Constitution, by its own force, abolished slavery if any existed. But if this judgment is to stand, we are still a Slaveholding State, and our citizens entitled to the political and other privileges belonging to slave property in the Southern States. If so essential a consideration for the Compromise has failed on one side, is the other side bound to observe its terms? Judge Anderson comes from the State of Tennessee, and may be presumed to express the Southern understanding of the compact.

COMPROMISE.

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*On the Physical Geography, Geology, and Commercial Resources of Lake Superior.** By J. J. BIGSBY, M. D., late British Secretary to the Canadian Boundary Commission, &c. Communicated by the Author.†

Physical Geography.

Lake Superior is included between W. longitude 84 degs. 18 mins. and 92 degs. 19 mins.—and N. latitude 46 degs. and 29 mins.—49 degs. 1 min. It is to the east of, and near to, the swell of high land which, stretching from the Rocky Mountains to Lake Superior, in wide undulating plains, divides the waters of the Mexican Gulf from those of Hudson's Bay;—and, then, bifurcating, one fork proceeds on the north side of Lake Superior eastward towards Labrador, in groups of broken hills, while the other fork passes south-east as a rough and high country into the lowlands of the United States. It therefore occupies an oblong crescent-shaped hollow, with a general direction rather to the north of east. It has literally thousands of lakes on its north, and hundreds on its immediate south. It is 1650 miles round, 420 miles long, and 163 in extreme breadth. It is 597 feet above the Atlantic. Its greatest known depth is 792 feet. Soundings of 300, 400, 690 feet are common; but extensive shallows and flats prevail in parts.

The hydrographic basin of Lake Superior is singularly small, particularly on the south shore, where the tributaries of the Mississippi and Lake Michigan often approach within 5 and 10 miles of the lake. It seems to be its own fountain-head.

The water is clear, greenish, extremely pure, pleasant to the taste, and soft from the nearly total absence of limestone from these regions. An imperial pint only contains 1-5000th part of a grain of mineral matters—carbonates of lime and magnesia, sulphate of lime, peroxide of iron, and the oxide of manganese.

The average annual temperature of the water is 40° F.; being about the same as that of the ocean at certain great depths. In June the lake is often covered with ice; and in the middle of July the surface-water freezes in the morning—with patches of snow in the clefts of the rocks. At this period of the year, or a few days later, the smaller lakes on the north are steadily at 70 degs. and 74 degs. F.

Lake Superior is not undergoing secular drainage. It is lowest in April, and highest by a few feet in September. The great annual variations of rain of these countries produce corresponding changes of level. There are no tides, and no cycle of years for lake-levels.

Barometric changes produce curious local oscillations of level. Thus the furious rapids, called the Falls of St. Mary, on the river of discharge so named, are sometimes left dry. Messrs. Foster and Whitney have seen the oscillation come from the centre of the lake in a wave 20 feet high—curling over like an immense surge, crested with foam, and breaking on the shore, diminishing as it approached it. On this occasion (Aug. 1845) it was the harbinger of a violent storm.*

The amount of water leaving the lake is small; for its outlet is often shallow, and the current weak.

The *climate* is more artic than temperate, although the lake is but little to the north of Milan. It is much colder than Sikla, in Russian America, 10 degs. further north; because the latter is screened from polar winds. Winter begins in the middle of October by a succession of gales and snow-storms; and from November till May the ground is covered with close-packed, granular snow; but the earth is not frozen deep, so that, in spring, before all the snow is gone, the forest is in leaf. The annual range of the thermometer is 125 degs. F.; the mean 42 degs. 14 mins. F.; the lower extreme—31 degs., the higher 94 degs.; all these observations having been made by good observers, with excellent instruments. August is the hottest month.

On a mean of twelve years, the winds blow about equally from all quarters; from the N.W. the most frequently—from the south the least frequently.

The scenery of Lake Superior is striking;—its features are large and open (of which an example was shown in a Sketch of the East Coast.) The eye ranges over high lands and shoreless waters. The scanty and dwarfed woods of the north coast, the rocks, isles, and rivers full of cascades, have an impress of their own—not warm, soft and umbrageous, like those of Lake Erie; but rugged, bare, and chill—artic. The scene is

* The statements in this communication are partly derived from the able reports and charts of Messrs. Bayfield, Logan, Foster, Owen, and others in the service of the governments of Great Britain and the U. States, Dr. Bigsby's own researches on the northern shores o the Lake, for 440 miles, having supplied the remainder.

† Read in the Royal Institution.

* A violent gale of wind, concurring with a local rise of level, will sometimes throw large stones or logs of wood 150 to 200 yards inland, and 30 to 40 feet above the usual water margin—as in three instances seen by Prof. Agassiz (L. Superior, pp. 95 and 106), and by Dr. Bigsby (Jour. Roy. Inst. xviii. 15).

oceanic—The waves are large and high. Some of the plants, the *Lathyrus maritimus* and the *Polygonum maritimum*, for instance, on the beaches, and many of the insects disporting about, are those of the distant Atlantic.

In winter, Lake Superior might be called the "Dead Sea;" every living thing is gone, save the shivering inhabitants of some few white settlements. The Indian and the wild animals have retreated to the warm woods far away; and the sun looks down, from a bright blue sky, on the leaden waters, now narrowed by huge fields of ice —a small dark speck on an almost illimitable expanse of snow.

On the south shore, there are in the extreme east, high terraces and treeless plains of blown sand for many miles inland and along shore, succeeded by the high sandstone precipices, called the Pictured Rocks, battered into fanciful shapes by the violence of the waves. Then comes a low rocky coast for 300 miles or more, backed by dense forests, often mountainous, as at the Huron, Bohemian, and Porcupine Mountains. The scene is dark with the verdure of northern evergreens, and is here and there diversified with small clearings, and the smoke of distant mines accending among the uplands. The bays are often deep, full of little iron-stained streams; and the promontories stretch for miles into the lake.

The eastern and northern shores are different—more naked, steeper, ever abounding in dome-shaped hills, or in ridges, rising by steps, scantily covered with trees either stunted or scorched with fire. (Large sketches were exhibited representing the lofty basaltic country about Fort William, and the softer hill-scenery of Black Bay.)

With the exception of the Fur trading stations, there are no white settlements on the north shore; and this from its general barrenness. At the Peak River, soil was imported in bags with which to raise a few potatoes.

The *Fauna* and *Flora* of Lake Superior are semi-arctic, or subalpine. Professor Agassiz has treated of both in his late valuable publication on this lake. He found twenty-three new species of fish, and states that Lake Superior constitutes a special ichthyological district. The reason of this evidently lies in the coldness and extreme purity of the water, its slow departure towards the ocean, and the absence of weedy bays and of lime rocks.

Commercial Resources.

Agriculture will only be carried on in parts of the south shore. Large quantities of white fish and furs are annually exported.

The chief staple of Lake Superior is native copper. For ages before the appearance of Europeans in America, this metal was supplied from hence to the Indian nations far and near. The tumuli of the Mississippi, &c., contain the identical copper of this lake. Traces of ancient mining in Keweenaw, Ontonagon, and Isle Royal, are abundant, in the form of deep pits (a ladder in one), rubbish, stone mauls, hammers, wedges, and chisels of hardened copper. In a native excavation, near the river Ontonagon, with trees five hundred years old growing over it, lately lay a mass of pure copper, 81 tons in weight, partly fused, and resting on skids of black oak.

Modern explorers have heretofore only found two centres of metallic riches on the south coast —that of Keweenaw and of Ontonagon. In the first are the valuable mines of the Cliff, North American, North-Western, and other companies. In the Ontonagon centre are the Minnesota and fifteen other mines.

At the Cliff mine three large steam engines are employed (1852;) with 250 men;—and at the North American mine, two engines, with 160 men. Most of the other mines, forty in number, are assisted by steam-power. Three thousand miners are at work altogether, and the general population is fast increasing. Native copper is the principal object. Silver is always present, and occasionally in masses of considerable size. According to authentic accounts, dated February, 1852, many new mines have been opened lately; and all are worked more systematically than heretofore—generally by contract.

There are now in the Cliff mine masses of pure copper within view, estimated to weigh 700 tons in the whole; and on the lands of the Minnesota Company, one block weighing 250 tons. The copper shipped in 1851 was about 1600 tons, valued at £130,000. This copper is stated to be of great excellence in the manufacture of wire, ordnance, and ship-sheathing.

The large beds of specular and magnetic iron ore, on the south-east side of the lake, are as yet only worked on a small scale.

At this moment the business of mining has ceased on the Canadian side of the lake. There is little doubt, however, but that profitable deposits will, sooner or later, be discovered here.—*Edinburg New Phil. Journal.*

REPLY TO A CALL FOR A FINE, OR A MILITARY DRILL.

In the State of New York, persons liable to military service are excused by paying an annual tax of only seventy-five cents. It seems, however, that some there refuse even this pittance; and in response to a demand for either this small tax, or his appearance on parade, "fully armed and equipped according to law," one "C. O. Read," under date of "August 1, 1852," thus writes to the aforesaid militia officer:

"The meaning of the above notice, reduced to plain English, I understand to be this: that I provide myself with shooting and stabbing irons, or a long butcher-knife, (as the case may be,) and assemble with others, similarly equipped, and together learn the art and science of wholesale human butchery. Sir, I claim exemption from

such service because it is barbarous, inhuman and wicked.

Why, sir, I would not act the part of hangman—even when the victim is guilty of the highest crime—much less would I join with others in the wholesale murder of innocent men, women and children. The trade of an assassin is abhorrent to my soul, whether it be in the retail or wholesale line. It is so when he selects only those he may deem deserving of death; but doubly abhorrent is it, when the individual surrenders his own will, conscience and judgment, and agrees to shoot, stab, slay, kill and destroy any and every one, as another may see fit to direct, and without regard to their guilt or innocence.

I also claim exemption on the ground, that such employment is directly opposed to the plainest principles of Christianity. "Christ says: "Love your enemies;" and "love worketh no ill to his neighbor." Now, if the government you represent commands me to kill and destroy, then it clearly commands me to do what God forbids. I am no disbeliever in human governments, within their proper limits; but, when they command me to do what God forbids, I answer them in the words of the apostle, "whether it be right to obey God or man, judge ye." To your communication, therefore, I must reply in the words of one of the early Christians: "I am a Christian, and cannot fight."—*Advocate of Peace.*

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

PHILADELPHIA, TENTH MONTH 30, 1852.

The notice of a decision of a late slave case, in one of the Courts of California, which we introduce into this week's 'Review,' is given as a forcible illustration, in addition to many others, of what may be expected from the spirit of Slavery. It is difficult to imagine a more shameful perversion of the principles of law, to say nothing of justice, than this decision affords.

It has been the boast of the legal profession, that the decisions of the courts, in cases wherein personal liberty was involved, were generally, if not always, inclined to the side of freedom. In England, during the middle ages, the judges introduced into the system of common law, so many restrictions on the authority of the masters, and such numerous modes of securing freedom to the villeins or slaves, that villenage may be said to have melted away under the action of law; until it was at length declared that a slave could not breathe in England. The final decision which put an end forever to slavery in that country, was not founded on any legislative enactment, but upon the principles interwoven by the courts into the common law.

In the case before us, it appears that legal learning and official station, have been perverted to the support, not to the extinction of slavery.

When the ordinance of 1787, declaring "that neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except in the punishment of crimes, should ever be tolerated in the territory on the North West of the Ohio, was copied into the constitutions of the States formed out of that territory, as it had been in substance, into the constitution of Vermont, who ever dreamed of legislative provision as a necessary appendage, to afford vitality to the article? The 18th section of the first article of the California constitution, being copied almost verbatim from the constitutions of the States on the North West of the Ohio, could mean nothing else than what it always had been understood to mean. Slavery being at most only a municipal institution, supported by positive law, and limited to the jurisdiction that maintains it, could not exist in California, under the new constitution, because no law could be enacted there to give it vitality. If, during its territorial state, there were slaves in California, they must have been held without law, or by the laws of Mexico, or of the United States. If the Mexican laws remained in force there, slavery was abolished; and it is not pretended that Congress had enacted any law to establish slavery there. Neither would such a law have been constitutional if enacted, for the enactment of a law to establish slavery is not among the powers conferred upon Congress; and the powers not conferred are withheld.—*Amendment* 10.

The assertion of Judge Anderson, that any act for the emancipation of the slaves, would have prevented the ratification of the constitution, is entirely gratuitous. It is impossible to know it. We know that the people did ratify a constitution which declared that slavery should *never* be tolerated in the State. Of course no persons, whatever their previous condition may have been, could be held as slaves without a direct violation of the constitution. If after the admission of the State, with this provision in their constitution, any persons were claimed as slaves, the claim might be conclusively resisted by denying the existence of any law, or the enactment of one, to establish or support it.

Judge Anderson asserts that the territory, when acquired by the United States, was open to all the citizens to move there with their *property*. This may be admitted. But to render this right available, it was necessary to take such *property* as would not change its character by the transition. The slaveholders might go there with their *property*, and so they may to any State in the Union; but by so doing they come under the jurisdiction of the State to which they remove, and their slaves may cease to be property. The emigrants to California

could not carry their laws with them, but must be governed by such laws as they might find there; and if none could be found supporting their claim to property in man, they could no longer hold that species of property. The Judge seems to have overlooked the obvious fact, that slaves are not *property*, every where, nor any where, except under the force of positive law.

The Judge cites the article of the amendments which provides that "no person shall be deprived of his *property* without due process of law;" but he seems to forget that to render this provision available to the possessors of slaves, they must come under the operation of some law declaring them property. The spirit, if not the letter, of the amendment leads to a conclusion diametrically opposed to the one which the Judge educes. Negroes and mulatoes are *persons*, and *therefore* are not to be deprived of their *property* without due process of law. And if not of their property, then certainly, not of the power of acquiring it. But the Judge appears to see nothing in the emancipation of slaves, but the forfeiture of the masters' *property*. The question whether a law of California could take away any right or confiscate any property guaranteed by the supreme law of the land, has no application here; for no supreme law of the land, nor any law at all, has been adduced to show that slaves were *property* in *California*. If the argument that slaves being held as property in one of the slaveholding States, rendered them property still when removed by their masters into California, or retained there notwithstanding the positive declaration of the constitution, was good in this case, it would be equally valid in case the slaves were removed into Vermont or Ohio. Upon the principle assumed by the Judge, no State in the Union could exclude slavery from its jurisdiction.

It is difficult to conceive how the judge could arrive at the conclusion that because the section of the constitution declaring that slavery should *never* be tolerated in California, contained no express provision for emancipation, the owners of slaves had a perfect right, under that section, to take them out of the State. If slavery is not, and never can be tolerated, there can be no slaves there to emancipate or remove.

It would be a waste of time to go into an argument to show that a provision forbidding the introduction of slaves for sale into a State where slavery is legally established, is a very different thing from a constitutional declaration that slavery shall not be tolerated at all. The former may require legislation to fix the penalty of violation; the latter simply renders the condition of slavery impossible in the State.

A man raised in a slaveholding State, accustomed from childhood to consider slaves as property equally with horses and mules, and unacquainted with the nature and foundation of law, may well be excused if he should overlook the distinction between the rights of property as recognised by all nations, savage and civilized, and those which owe their existence to municipal regulation; but that a Judge learned in the law, should be guilty of such an oversight, is rather astonishing; and indicates a determination to set legal distinctions at defiance, in support of slavery, rather than ignorance of what law and justice demand.

Baltimore Yearly Meeting.—Since the publication of our last number, we have received some further notice of the preceedings of this body.

Third-day, 19th, was chiefly occupied in considering the state of Society, and in reading the minutes of the Meeting for Sufferings, and the report of the Committee on Indian concerns. This report is stated to be quite interesting; but we defer, till the printed minutes come to hand, the attempt to furnish our readers with the particulars.

On Fourth-day, the 20th, the subject of printing and circulating the epistle of London Yearly Meeting on the preservation of love and harmony, which was received and placed on record last year, was revived, and the meeting concluded to have it printed and circulated with the printed minutes.

The subject of continuing the Committee of conference with delegates from other Yearly Meetings, was taken into consideration, and the conclusion adopted, to continue the Committee to meet with others at such time as may be agreed upon among themselves.

On Fifth-day, the 21st, a meeting for worship was held in the morning; and in the afternoon, epistles addressed to the other Yearly Meetings, were produced by the Committee, and adopted; after which the meeting concluded.

Married, at Friends' Meeting, Sugar Plain, Boone County, Indiana, on 4th day the 8th of last month, Smith Hollingsworth, to Elizabeth Hixon;—also Nathan T. Pickett, of Sugar River to Keziah Barker.

Died, on the 7th of 8th mo. last, after forty-eight hours of great suffering from an accident, Elihu Brownell, of Niagara County, New York, aged 37 years; a member of Hartland Monthly Meeting.

——, Suddenly on the 19th of 7th mo. last, by a fall from a tree, Enos C. Odell, a member of Sugar Plain Monthly Meeting, Boone County, Indiana, in the 22d year of his age. This beloved young Friend had shown for some years, by his orderly and consistent course of life, that he had submitted in a good degree to the preparing hand of the Head of the Church.

Died, at her residence in Woodstown, New Jersey, on the 29th of last month, Rebecca Hubbs, in the 80th year of her age, a member of Salem Monthly Meeting, and for many years a valuable minister.

Her situation in early life deprived her of many opportunities for cultivating her mind, and exposed her to much unprofitable company, her father keeping a tavern and ferry where she was obliged to mingle with persons who usually frequent such places. But being convinced that indulging in scenes of folly and dissipation was not productive of peace of mind, she has been heard to say "that she frequently strove to escape from such companions by shutting herself up in her own apartment." Her mind being thus in some measure prepared, early after her marriage a more powerful visitation of heavenly love was extended to her, with a clear pointing of duty to unite herself with the Society of Friends. But discouragements prevailed, and stumbling at the simplicity of our profession, she strove to evade the cross, though fully convinced of the truth of the principles held by Friends. In various ways she endeavored to shake off the impression and through continued unfaithfulness she became involved in so much distress that, to use her own words, she "was brought to the brink of despair." In this condition she remained several months, when being enabled to surrender herself unreservedly into the divine hand, she was given to believe that her sins and iniquities were forgiven, and her faith was renewed in the Saviour, who afresh manifested himself for her deliverance. About this time she applied for admission and was received into membership with Friends, and shortly after was called to the work of the ministry. Having been made a partaker of the consolations of a believer in Christ Jesus, she was established on Him as upon a rock; and in her communications in the line of the ministry, she was engaged to point her hearers to the Saviour in all his divine manifestations. During the last two years she was mostly confined at home, having had several attacks of paralysis, which enfeebled her bodily powers and affected her speech so that it was often difficult for her to express what she wished to communicate. But she was able throughout to manifest to her friends who called to see her, that her hope and confidence were strong in *Him* whom she had long loved and endeavored faithfully to serve. To a friend who called to see her, she said, 'What a blessed thing it is to live in a state of readiness. I know there is a place of rest prepared for me, unworthy me—all is peace—I am ready."

In taking leave of a friend who had often kindly assisted her, she said, "Farewell in the Lord—I hope the Lord will have mercy on us all!" The following night she was taken ill—gradually weakened for a few days, and then sank into a stupor, which continued till death released her from her suffering.

INDIAN CIVILIZATION.

The Indian Committee having accepted the services of two Friends, a man and his wife, to manage the farm, and open and conduct the proposed Boarding School for Indian Children, at Tunessassah, are now desirous of engaging a woman Friend as assistant house-keeper.

Application may be made to Ebenezer Worth, Marshalton, Chester County, Pa., Joel Evans, Springfield, Delaware County, Thomas Wistar, Fox Chace, Philadelphia County, or Thomas Evans, Philadelphia.

WANTED.

A teacher for Friends' School, at Crosswicks. To a well qualified Friend a liberal compensation will be allowed. Application may be made to Robert Parry, Recklesstown, Burlington co., N. J., or to Samuel Allinson, Jr., Yardville, Mercer county, New Jersey.

10*th mo.* 23*d*, 1852.

SAFETY ATTAINABLE AT SEA.

A few months back I was pacing the deck of a Mediterranean steamer. As it grew dark I noticed the redness of the funnel. Going forwards, I found the iron chimney-guard where it touched the deck was so hot that it burnt my hand. I went down into the engine room, and the whole material of the timber-built craft felt hot enough to cook a steak. With this practical examination, and the knowledge that I was in a vessel competing for speed with others, I returned on deck, but before I laid down to sleep took the Mississippi precaution of tying on an air-belt. Next day I was in harbour, firmly resolving not to try that craft any more. Subsequently I was informed that a similar vessel was burned in Cadiz bay a few years back.

Ere steam was used for ocean navigation, the risk of fire was comparatively small, save from risky cargo. The craft was damp and foul, and the only fires were the cook's galley upon deck and an occasional twelve cubic inches of smoky coal in the iron box called a stove in the cabin. To set fire to such a craft was as difficult as to burn the wet clothing of a washerwoman. People's health doubtless suffered from this state of things; but fire had as little chance as it would have in a graveyard. It so happens that the air and atmosphere which are most conducive to human health are precisely those which are best adapted to encourage combustion. And this is the solution of the burning down of the Royal Exchange, the Houses of Parliament, and other buildings. They were constructed at the time when people wore cloaks in-doors as a precaution against cold, and did not understand the evils of moist air. A more intelligent age required healthy dryness and warmth; the timber buildings consequently became tinder, and they were burnt. Even so, the risk of fires at sea has been increased by the very precautions taken to render vessels more healthy.

When to this is added the modern practice of putting a huge fire in the hold of the wooden vessel, drying every part of the timber to fire-catching point, the marvel is, not that *one* is occasionally burned, but that *all* are not burned. With river steamers or coasters, where the fires are extinguished at intervals of twelve or twenty-four hours, the vessel has some chance of cooling

down and escaping; but in an ocean steamer, wood-built, and with fires roaring for many days together, it is a clear "tempting of Providence" —it is like sleeping on a volcano.

The Amazon was burned, and reams of paper were printed to account for how she caught fire. All such reasoning seems puerile. She might be fairly or unfairly set fire to, and the underwriters might or might not pay the insurance; but the broad fact, glaring upon all, and plainly to be read by the light of her burning timbers, and the lesson enforced by the death-shrieks of perishing passengers was, *she was built of combustible material.*

We do not want to live in the midst of care and cautions, but in free security. We are not contented that our property be insured in a fire-office; we want to avoid the fire, and all its risk and trouble. We do not want to behold boats around us ready to remove us from one contingency to another, nor to wear swimming-girdles as a daily article of dress. The continued existence of insurance-offices against fires in our dwellings and conveyances is a practical satire on the perverse ignorance or defiance of the laws of nature, and the altered condition of our circumstances.

Nature provides for the varied conditions of man. She provided him timber to build his canoe as a "dug-out." As his ships grew in size, he joined his timbers by art. He needed larger ships for ocean service, and they increased in bulk till the property of cohesion in timber became so disproportioned to the weight that stranding and wreck became almost synonymous; but in the mean time iron had been brought forth from the mine and the rolls—imperfect, it is true, at the outset, but growing every day better adapted to its new uses.

Fifty years back, iron was used on the Paddington Canal for the construction of boats—a kind of sheet-iron tanks without boat form—only contrived to carry a load, which they did more efficiently than wooden boats; but probably they were then too costly. Subsequently, the shallow water of the Clyde rendering light draught essential, some strange iron craft were built, so guiltless of all proportion, so unlike vessels, that an innocent Londoner seeing one for the first time on the stocks, asked, "Was it a kettle to boil a whale whole?" In process of time came the Great Britain, of proportions larger than the then existing material was adapted to, and her stranding in Dundrum Bay frightened "sheep-men" from following up the principle of large iron vessels. Yet her four months' thrashing by the ocean waves and coming off a ship at last, did good service by proving that there were qualities in iron unattainable by wooden vessels.

The question, therefore, resolves itself into what is the best kind of vessel combining the qualities of

1. Safety;
2. Comfort;
3. Speed;
4. Economy.

Under the head of safety we must consider what are the elements of danger: first, fire or explosion; second, collision; third, leaks; fourth, rocks; fifth, stranding; sixth, the attack of a cachalot whale—of which two instances at least are recorded resulting in the destruction of the vessels in the open sea.

Fire may be guarded against by having no combustible material in the construction of the vessel; and if combustible furniture be used, for which there is no necessity, it should be so arranged that it may at any time be isolated by a series of separate apartments or metallic partitions, and drowned at pleasure. The boiler apartment should also be isolated with double partitions and air-spaces, so arranged that the firemen may always stand in cool currents. The floor, up to a certain height, should be of double plates, and the interstices lined with noncombustible timber, rendered so by lime saturation, merely to give mechanical resistance and strength. Above the floor, the hold should be divided into sufficient water-tight compartments by iron partitions both longitudinally and athwart-ships, so that no striking on a rock would involve sinking; precisely as the Mississippi steamers are provided with snag-chambers. These cells or compartments should form the storage of the vessel; and if at any time combustible material caught fire, instant drowning might take place. With regard to boiler explosion, in addition to the usual means of guarding against it, a portion of the deck above the boilers should be so arranged that it would yield, and thus the force of the explosion be expended upwards. In a vessel thus constructed, the conviction of safety would prevent panic; and people would go about the work of putting out any accidental fire in an orderly mode.

Collision in foggy weather, or by a careless look-out, cannot be wholly prevented, and the chances of it are on the increase by the increase of navigation; but if, instead of a miserable lamp, only seen at a short distance, something analogous to a lighthouse-lantern were erected at the mast or chimney head, and in fog a powerful bell or whistle were incessantly sounding by the machinery, the chances of collision would be reduced to the minimum. We have yet to ascertain several points as to moderating the effects of collision.

Leaks could scarcely occur in a properly constructed vessel. As yet they are not properly constructed, inasmuch as the line of rivets is far inferior in strength to the other portions of the plates.

Rocks could scarcely inflict such damage as to sink a vessel built with sufficient compartments, any more than a sponge can lessen

its capacity for holding water by dividing it into parts.

Of the behaviour of such a vessel when stranded, we have an example in the Great Britain; and the larger the vessel, all other circumstances being equal, the less is the power of the sea over her.

The two vessels destroyed by cachalot whales were wooden whalers, and their loss may be attributed to insufficient strength.

With regard to comfort, the larger the vessel the greater may be the convenience of every kind; and, fortunately, comfort is almost synonymous with speed. The larger the vessel—other things being equal—the greater the speed; as the long-limbed horse can gallop faster than the short-limbed one. Judging by what has already been done, it seems more than probable that we shall ultimately attain a speed of 30 miles per hour on the ocean. We need a vessel of some ten thousand tons and from six to seven hundred feet in length, in order to prevent pitching or rolling by the action of the waves, and thus lessen distance by preserving a straight line of path, instead of ascending and descending hills. Large vessels will thus be to the ocean what the railway is to the land. As the mere river ripple is to the wherry, so will the ocean wave be to the giant steamer, absolutely innocuous for retardation. I am aware that many "practical" men will object that such a craft would "break her back" in rising on the wave. The answer is, first, she is constructed of iron and not of wood; and, next, that she would not rise on the wave, but settle quietly on two waves. To use the schoolmaster's phrase, "she would rule the waves straight." As to breaking her back, we may see any day that the iron vessels stretched across the Menai Straits without any central support through 400 feet of length do not "break their backs," nor, if suitably constructed, would they do so at twice that length. As regards shape, proportion, and construction of vessels, there are deeper depths than have yet been sounded.

There is yet one argument that will come home to the imaginations of all men of business. *In such a craft there would be no sea sickness, and none but similar craft could compete with her. She would command the preference of all passengers, even at higher rates of passage, setting aside the question of safety against fire and wreck.*

As to the question of economy there can be no doubt. The iron vessel costs less and will carry a greater load than a wooden one of equal external dimensions. And past experience proves, that, even with inferiorily-constructed iron vessels, the expense of repairs is far less than that of wooden vessels. But there is also the question of economy by reason of increased size. As the internal cubic space increases, the expense decreases proportionally in enclosing it. The cubic feet increase faster than the superficial.

"How shall we provide enough passengers for each vessel?" some one will ask. The only reply is, that passengers always crowd to safety, comfort, speed, and economy. The emigration spirit has moved the whole world—*i. e.*, the natural tendency of population to find its balance with the means of maintenance is operating everywhere, and can only be checked by the difficulty of transit. A new era has arisen, and new arrangements are called for. The ship builders must be also iron makers. Tilthammers and rolls more ponderous than the world has yet seen must rise by the dock-side to fashion masses of metal too large for inland transport, moulding them at one heat to the form required in the vessel. This must be done ere our large vessels can be perfect; for the parts should bear a proportionate size to the whole.

This work of iron shipbuilding, large vessels to be moved by steam, or some of the other powers now looming on the horizon, in which heat or some form of electricity will play their part, will be the work of the English future, when other nations shall have learnt to fabricate their own clothing and many other things, and no longer need our help. With the coal and the iron and the deep sea in contiguity—with a healthy, vigorous climate, that *makes work a passion*—with a race of men noble as ever were yet gathered together on this world's surface—with free egress for all surplus numbers, and free ingress for the corn, wine, and oil of the world, working out the decrees of Providence in making the rough places smooth—if we attain not the millennium, we shall at least make physical misery a rarity amongst us. Had the sixty miles of sea between Holyhead and Kingstown been spanned a century back by a two-hours' steamer warranted against sea-sickness, Ireland would long ere this have been an integral portion of England, and not an outlying province. And still this thing is to do. Human beings are not always born in the climates or countries best fitted for their natural constitutions; and facile transit, enabling all mankind to choose the soil and climate for which they have a special aptitude, will do much towards the removal of disease, the increase of general production, and the decrease of that prevailing discontent and dissatisfaction that engender strife—but which discontent and dissatisfaction, are, nevertheless, a wise ordinance of Nature, impelling men to wholesome progress, instead of a blind submission to inert squalor.—*Spectator.*

It is a remarkable circumstance, that while the effect of true religion is the regulation of the passions, and the formation of a temper which is gentle and easily intreated, there is scarcely any subject on which ardent zealots are more ready to enter into angry disputation; a fact which shows how readily the pride of opinion may be mistaken for a zeal for the truth.

FREEDOM NATIONAL; SLAVERY SECTIONAL.

(Continued from page 88)

"From this general review of the relations of the National Government to Slavery, I pass to the consideration of the TRUE NATURE OF THE PROVISION FOR THE SURRENDER OF FUGITIVES FROM LABOR, embracing an examination of this provision in the Constitution, and especially of the recent act of Congress in pursuance thereof.

"Much error arises from the exaggerated importance now attached to this provision, and from the assumptions with regard to its origin and primitive character. It is often asserted that it was suggested by some special difficulty, which had become practically and extensively felt, anterior to the Constitution. But this is one of the myths or fables with which the supporters of Slavery have surrounded their false god. In the Articles of Confederation, while provision is made for the surrender of fugitive criminals, nothing is said of fugitive slaves or servants; and there is no evidence in any quarter, until after the National Convention, of any hardship or solicitude on this account. No previous voice was heard to express desire for any provision on the subject. The story to the contrary is a modern fiction.

"I put aside as equally fabulous the common saying that this provision was one of the original compromises of the Constitution and an essential condition of Union. Though sanctioned by eminent judicial opinions, it will be found that this statement has been hastily made, without any support in the records of the Convention, the only authentic evidence of the compromises; nor will it be easy to find any authority for it in any contemporary document, speech, published letter or pamphlet of any kind. It is true that there were compromises at the formation of the Constitution, which were the subject of anxious debate; but this was not of them.

"There was a compromise between the small and large States, by which equality was secured to all the States in the Senate. There was another compromise finally carried, under threats from the South, *on the motion of a New England member*, by which the Slave States were allowed Representatives according to the whole number of free persons, and 'three-fifths of all other persons,' thus securing political power on account of their slaves, in consideration that direct taxes should be apportioned in the same way. Direct taxes have been imposed at only four brief intervals. The political power has been constant, and, at this moment, sends twenty-one members to the other House.

"There was a third compromise, which cannot be mentioned without shame. It was that hateful bargain by which Congress were restrained until 1808 from the prohibition of the foreign slave trade, thus securing, down to that period, toleration for crime.

"At a subsequent day, Congress branded the slave trade as piracy, and thus, by solemn legislative act, adjudged this compromise to be felonious and wicked.

"Such are the three chief original compromises of the Constitution and essential conditions of Union. The case of fugitives from labor is not of these. During the Convention, it was not in any way associated with these. Nor is there any evidence, from the records of this body, that the provision on this subject was regarded with any peculiar interest. As its absence from the Articles of Confederation had not been the occasion of solicitude or desire, anterior to the National Convention, so it did not enter into any of the original plans of the Constitution. It was introduced at a late period of the Convention, and, with very little and most casual discussion, adopted. A few facts will show how unfounded are the recent assumptions."

The Senator then gives a concise review of the proceedings of the Convention, showing that during the first three months of this session, in which the various branches of the Constitution were discussed and arranged, nothing was said in relation to the delivery of fugitive slaves.

He then proceeds: "At last, on the 28th August, as the Convention was drawing to a close, on the consideration of the article providing for the privileges of citizens in different States, we meet the first reference to this matter, in words worthy of note: 'Gen. [Charles Cotesworth] Pinckney was not satisfied with it. He SEEMED to wish some provision should be included in favor of property in slaves.' But he made no proposition. Unwilling to shock the Convention, and uncertain in his own mind, he only *seemed* to wish such a provision. In this vague expression of a vague desire this idea first appeared. In this modest, hesitating phrase is the germ of the audacious, unhesitating Slave Act. Here is the little vapor, which has since swollen, to the power and dimensions of a giant. The next article under discussion provided for the surrender of fugitives from justice. Mr. Butler and Mr. Charles Pinckney, both from South Carolina, now moved openly to require 'fugitive slaves and servants to be delivered up like criminals.' Here was no disguise.

"But the very boldness of the effort drew attention and opposition. Mr. Wilson, of Pennsylvania, at once objected: 'This would oblige the Executive of the State to do it at the public expense.' Mr. Sherman, of Connecticut, 'saw no more propriety in the public seizing and surrendering a slave or servant than a horse.'" Under the pressure of these objections the offensive proposition was quietly withdrawn. The article for the surrender of criminals was then adopted. On the next day, August 29th, profiting by the suggestions already made, Mr. Butler moved a proposition—substantially like that now found in

the Constitution—not directly for the surrender of 'fugitive slaves,' as originally proposed, but of "fugitives from service or labor,' which, without debate or opposition of any kind, was unanimously adopted.

"The provision, which showed itself thus tardily and was so slightly noticed in the National Convention, was neglected in much of the contemporaneous discussion before the people.

"The indifference which had thus far attended this subject still continued. The earliest act of Congress, passed in 1793, drew little attention. It was not originally suggested by any difficulty or anxiety touching fugitives from labor; nor is there any record of the times, in debate or otherwise, showing that any special importance was attached to its provisions in this regard. The attention of Congress had been directed to fugitives from justice, and, with little deliberation, it undertook in the same bill to provide for both classes of cases. In this accidental manner was legislation on this subject first attempted."

"In 1801, the subject was introduced into the House of Representatives by an effort for another Act, which, on consideration, was rejected. At a later day, in 1817-'18, though still disregarded by the country, it seemed to excite a short-lived interest in Congress. A bill to provide more effectually 'for reclaiming servants and slaves, escaping from one State into another,' was introduced into the House of Representatives by Mr. Pindall, of Virginia, was considered for several days in Committee of the Whole, amended and passed by this body. In the Senate, after much attention and warm debate, it was also passed with amendments. But on its return to the House for the adoption of the amendments, it was dropped. This effort, which, in the discussions of this subject, has thus far been unnoticed, is chiefly remarkable as the earliest recorded evidence of the unwarrantable assertion, now so common, that this provision was originally of vital importance to the peace and harmony of the country.

At last, in 1850, we have another Act, passed by both Houses of Congress and approved by the President, familiarly known as the Fugitive Slave Bill. As I read this statute I am filled with painful emotions. The masterly subtlety with which it is drawn, might challenge admiration, if exerted for a benevolent purpose; but in an age of sensibility and refinement, a machine of torture, however skilful and apt, cannot be regarded without horror. Sir, in the name of the Constitution which it violates; of my country which it dishonors; of Humanity which it degrades; of Christianity which it offends, I arraign this enactment, and now hold it up to the judgment of the Senate and the world. Again I shrink from no responsibility. I may seem to stand alone; but all the patriots and martyrs of history, all the Fathers of the Republic, are with me. Sir, there is no attribute of God which does not unite against this Act.

"But I am to regard it now chiefly as an infringement of the Constitution. And here its outrages, flagrant as manifold, assume the deepest dye and broadest character only when we consider that by its language it is not restrained to any special race or class, to the African or to the person with African blood; but that any inhabitant of the United States, of whatever complexion or condition, may be its victim. Without discrimination of color even, and in violation of every presumption of freedom, the Act surrenders all, who may be claimed as 'owing service or labor,' to the same tyrannical proceedings. If there be any, whose sympathies are not moved for the slave, who do not cherish the rights of the humble African, struggling for divine Freedom, as warmly as the rights of the white man, let him consider well that the rights of all are equally assailed.

"Though thus comprehensive in its provisions and applicable to all, there is no safeguard of Human freedom which the monster Act does not set at naught.

"It commits this great question—than which none is more sacred in the law—not to a solemn trial, but to summary proceedings.

"It commits this question—not to one of the high tribunals of the land—but to the unaided judgment of a single petty magistrate.

"It commits this question to a magistrate, appointed, not by the President with the consent of the Senate, but by the Court; holding his office, not during good behaviour, but merely during the will of the Court; and receiving, not a regular salary, but fees according to each individual case.

"It authorizes judgment on *ex parte* evidence, by affidavits, without the sanction of cross-examination.

"It denies the writ of Habeas Corpus, ever known as the palladium of the citizen.

"Contrary to the declared purposes of the framers of the Constitution, it sends the fugitive back 'at the public expense.'

"Adding meanness to the violation of the Constitution, it bribes the Commissioner by a double fee to pronounce against Freedom. If he dooms a man to Slavery, the reward is ten dollars; but, saving him to Freedom, his dole is five dollars.

"The Constitution expressly secures the "free exercise of religion;' but this Act visits with unrelenting penalties the faithful men and women, who may render to the fugitive that countenance, succor, and shelter, which in their conscience 'religion' seems to require.

"As it is for the public weal that there should be an end of suits, so by the consent of civilized nations, these must be instituted within fixed limitations of time; but this Act, exalting Slavery above even this practical principle of universal

justice, ordains proceedings against Freedom without any reference to lapse of time.

"Glancing only at these points, and not stopping for argument, vindication, or illustration, I come at once upon the two chief radical objections to this Act, identical in principle with those brought by our Fathers against the British Stamp Act; *first*, that it is a usurpation by Congress of powers not granted by the Constitution, and an infraction of rights secured to the States; and, *secondly*, that it takes away Trial by Jury in a question of Personal Liberty and a suit at common law. Either of these objections, if sustained, strikes at the very root of the Act. That it is obnoxious to both seems beyond doubt.

"(1.) *Now, first, of the power of Congress over this subject.*

"The Constitution contains *powers* granted to Congress, *compacts* between the States, and *prohibitions* addressed to the Nation and to the States. A compact or prohibition may be accompanied by a power; but not necessarily, for it is essentially distinct in its nature. And here the single question arises, whether the Constitution, by grant, general or special, confers upon Congress any power to legislate on the subject of fugitives from labor.

"The whole legislative power of Congress is derived from two sources; first from the general grant of power, attached to the long catalogue of powers, 'to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof;' and secondly, from special grants in other parts of the Constitution. As the provision in question does not appear in the catalogue of powers and does not purport to vest any power in the Government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof, no power to legislate on this subject can be derived from the general grant. Nor can any such power be derived from any special grant in any other part of the Constitution; for none such exists. The conclusion must be, that no power is delegated to Congress over the surrender of fugitives from labor.

"In all contemporary discussions and comments, the Constitution was constantly justified and recommended, on the ground that the powers not given to the Government were withheld from it. If under its original provisions any doubt could have existed on this head, it was removed, so far as language could remove it, by the Tenth Amendment, which expressly declares that, 'the powers *not delegated* to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively or to the people.' Here on the simple text of the Constitution I might leave this question. But its importance justifies a more extended examination in a two-fold light; *first*, in the history of the Convention, revealing the unmistakeable intention of its members; and *secondly*, in the true principles of our Political System, by which the powers of the Nation and of the States are respectively guarded.

(To be continued.)

"Love worketh no ill to his neighbour, therefore love is the fulfiling of the law."—*Romans* xiii. 10.

Jesus, Lord, we look to thee,
Let us in thy name agree;
Show thyself the Prince of Peace,
Bid our jars forever cease.

By thy reconciling love,
Every stumbling block remove:
Each to each unite, endear,
Come and spread thy banner here.

Make us of one heart and mind,
Courteous, pitiful and kind;
Lowly, meek in thought and word,
Altogether like our Lord.

Let us each for other care,
Each the other's burden bear;
To thy church the pattern give,
Show how true believers live.

Free from anger and from pride,
Let us thus in God abide;
All the depths of love express,
All the height of holiness.

Let us then with joy remove,
To thy family above;
On the wings of angels fly;
Show how true believers die.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Foreign Intelligence.—The steamship Europa, from Liverpool, with four days later intelligence, arrived at New York on the 21st inst.

England.—The cabinet ministers are expected to assemble in London about the 14th of the present month, for the purpose of settling the period of the meeting of the new Parliament, which at present stands prorogued to the 21st instant. A privy council will shortly afterwards be held by the Queen, at which a proclamation will be issued, summoning the peers and members of the House of Commons to meet for the despatch of public business.

The number of ships despatched by the Government officials during the month was 62, containing in all 23,280 passengers, including 1770 emigrants, principally Scotch, from the depot at Birkenhead, all of whom are bound for Australia.

The new planet discovered by J. R. Hind, 8mo. 22d, has been named by him "Fortuna."

During the past few days, destructive freshets have occurred in the northern parts of Scotland.

France.—The President's return to Paris was to take place on the 17th inst. Ministers had received notice that immediately on the President's arrival in Paris, a Cabinet Council would be held of so important a character as to require the presence of all. The impression generally prevails that the empire will then be declared.

Petitions have been circulated for signature in the faubourgs of Paris within a few days past, demanding from the Senate that Louis Napoleon be

named Consul for life. This scheme is attributed to Jerome Bonaparte and other members of the family of Bonaparte, whose ambition would receive a check by Louis stepping over their heads to the throne.

All the environs of Strasbourg and the neighboring villages are still under water, from the giving way of the dykes, which were built to protect them from the Rhine.

Prussia.—Prussia maintains a firm attitude respecting the tariff negotiations. The Plenipotentiaries of the coalition States are quitting Berlin, their stay being useless after the decided answer of the Prussian Government, which will now only admit to the Congress of the Zollverein those Governments which have consented to re-establish that body without condition or reserve in favor of a future treaty with Austria.

Accounts from the districts where cholera had prevailed, continue favorable. In Posen the disease had so much decreased that no bulletins were to be issued.

Austria.—The Vienna press begins to allude, though with extreme caution, to the possibility of a commercial crisis being brought about by the diminution of the paper currency.

According to the New Prussian Gazette, Austria is raising large additions to its forces; and some of the papers even hint at coercive measures towards Prussia, on account of her obstinacy on the Zollverein question. The Emperor has resumed his travels in Croatia.

There are annually throughout Germany 40,000 deaths from delirium tremens; in the Zollverein alone, 300,000,000 quarts of brandy are sold and consumed, and in Hesse, one-half the grain produced is used for distillation.

Italy.—The Pope returned to Rome, from Castle Gondolfo, on the 26th ult.

Turkey.—Last accounts state that the Sultan is so seriously indisposed that fears of a fatal termination to his disease are entertained.

The negotiations between England and the Porte respecting the right of armed vessels to pass the Bosphorus progresses slowly.

The war between Russia and Circassia is still raging.

A correspondent from Beyrout of the 14th ult. states that the Druses had taken up a strong position, and were in possession of arms and amunition. The camp near Tel-el-Fares was fortified. On the 10th ult. three battalions of regular troops received orders to march on Damascus in all haste. Great fermentation prevailed in the districts of Gazza, Naplouze, and Latakia. The pachalic of Bagdad was in a state of anarchy, and numerous hordes of Arabs, descending from the mountains, pillaged the caravans.

Cape of Good Hope.—News from the Cape to 8 mo. 29th have been received. The Caffre Chief Kreli is said to have retired from his "Great Place" into the coast country, 150 miles distant, where there are extensive forests suited to concealment and pasturage. There had been several skirmishes in other parts of the district, between the burghers and the Caffres.

Madeira.—Advices from Madeira represent that island as being in a lamentable state of destitution in consequence of the failure of the grape harvest.

Mexico.—Advices from the city of Mexico to the 11th and from Vera Cruz to the 16th inst. have been received.

The Legislature of the State of Vera Cruz, on receipt of advices from the political governor of Orizaba, on the 7th of last month, that Gen. Marin, by order of the Supreme Government, had suppressed the national guard and suspended the laws at that place, passed, in secret session, a series of seven resolutions, declaring that they considered this act on the part of the Supreme Government as an attack upon the sovereignty and independence of the State; they approve of the protest of the political governor, and recommend him to take command of all the troops he can raise when Gen. Marin shall have retired. Gen. Marin subsequently retired from the city, and then resigned the command of the troops.

The siege of Orizaba by the insurgents had been raised. They penetrated the city, during an attack, as far as the plaza, but were driven back by the national guard.

There is an expectation of political difficulties at San Luis Potosi. The Permanent Deputation, or Committee, called the State Congress together in extraordinary session, in order to take such measures as may be considered necessary to prevent any political commotion in the State. The State Governor returned this decree, declaring that there was nothing to disturb the public tranquillity; but the committee persisted in their resolution, and the Congress began organizing on the 3d ult.

Utah.—By late advices from Utah we learn that affairs in this State are highly prosperous. The emigrants are generally arriving in good health, and their presence gives a great impetus to trade. The Mormons are building up a dense city on Salt Lake. Their Tabernacle is completed and settlements are extending in every direction. The crops are very large, and it is thought there will be a large surplus beyond the quantity required for home consumption.

Domestic.—The National Intelligencer states that a Postal Convention has been concluded between the United States and Prussia, by which a closed mail is hereafter to be regularly exchanged between the officers of New York and Aix-la-Chapelle, and Boston and Aix-la-Chapelle, via London and Ostend, the most expeditious route to the Continent. A uniform postage rate of *thirty cents*, of which pre-payment is to be optional in both countries, has been agreed upon as regards all letters addressed from any part of the United States to any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union, (embracing Prussia, all the other German States, and the whole of the Austrian Empire,) and from any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union to any part of the United States.

Newspapers sent in this mail from one country to the other are to be *prepaid* six cents each, this being also the full postage. Provision is likewise made for corespondence to and from countries beyond the Postal Union, and the rates of postage established, prepayment of which, in most cases, is also to be optional on either side; and it is expected the arrangement will go fully into effect on or about the first of next month. In the mean time, postage tables, containing particular instructions on this subject, are to be sent to postmasters generally throughout the United States.

Daniel Webster, Secretary of State, died at his residence at Marshfield, at 3 o'clock on the morning of the 24th inst., in the 71st year of his age.

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

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A testimony of the Monthly Meeting of Friends of the county of Tipperary, Ireland, concerning JANE JACOB, *who died the 19th of the Twelfth month,* 1851, *aged* 84 *years; a Minister about* 63 *years.*

"The fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom; a good understanding have all they that do his commandments:" Believing it was the concern of our aged and honoured friend to dwell under the influence of this fear, we feel engaged to preserve a brief memorial concerning her, not to extol the creature, but to magnify the power and efficacy of redeeming grace, in the hope, that it may prove instructive and animating to survivors, to contemplate the course of one, who from childhood to old age, was a preacher of righteousness in life and conversation.

She was born at Whitby, in Yorkshire, the 17th of the ninth month, 1767, and during her infancy, was, with her parents Henry and Ann Taylor, received into membership with our religious Society, soon after which they removed to reside at North Shields. Of her youthful days, we have little more information, than that she was steady, retiring, and circumspect; and through obedience to the manifestations of the light of Christ in the heart, she was prepared in the morning of life to avow herself on the Lord's side; thus, being faithful in the little, she was in advanced years made ruler over more, "through Him who loved us," and "gave himself for us."

When about sixteen years of age, she went as an assistant to the Girls' School at York, established by Esther Tuke. Being concerned to abide under the preparing baptisms of the Holy Spirit, she appeared in the ministry in her twenty-first year, first in a meeting for worship at Leeds, whither she had accompanied Rebecca Jones. In the year 1789, soon after the opening of the Boarding School at Suir Island, Clonmel, she removed there, and became a member of this Monthly Meeting, having, from a belief that it was her right allotment, acceeded to the request of her friend Sarah Robert Grubb, to become her assistant in that establishment. In this institution, as well as that at York, her services, with those of other young Friends, were rendered gratuitously; on the death of Sarah R. Grubb, in 1790, she continued to conduct the school.

In the third month, 1791, she was recorded a minister by this Monthly Meeting, and at the same time liberated to accompany Ann Tuke on a religious visit to Friends in Ireland. She was subsequently united at different periods of her life, with Friends engaged in religious service. Her communications in the ministry where short, but weighty, comprehensive, and edifying, delivered in fear, and accompanied by a solemnizing feeling, being careful not to move without, nor go beyond, the sense of Divine requiring in so awful a work.

In the third month, 1792, she was united in marriage to our friend Isaac Jacob, and removed to reside in Waterford, but returned here in the eighth month following, to resume the superintendence of the school at Suir Island, which she continued until the year 1800. She was well qualified to fill this responsible station, was beloved and respected by those under her care, and much exercised for their advancement in the truth.

Of late years our dear friend went little from home, but to the close of her life was a diligent attender of our religious meetings, in which her retired, reverent waiting upon the Lord was instructive: it may be said she was a stone of the building, hewn and squared by the hand of the great Master, capable of bearing much weight, and mercifully enabled, amid the changes and trials permitted, to keep her standing in the truth without wavering: she was deeply concerned that the principles of Christianity, as professed by our Society, and the discipline established amongst us, might be upheld in their original purity and simplicity.

In the year 1837 it pleased our Heavenly Father to remove by death her beloved husband, to whom she was closely united in the bond of endearing affection and religious fellowship; she was enabled to meet this bereavement with Christian resignation, and soon after he expired thus

expressed herself, "He who gave *such* a husband, *such* a father, and *such* a friend, had surely a right to take him to Himself; then let us endeavour to bless and praise His holy name."

As a parent our dear friend was earnestly concerned for the religious welfare of her children: although her lowliness of mind and deep reverence for heavenly things, prevented her making them the subject of frequent conversation, yet was she watchful to check with gentle firmness the beginnings of evil, pointing to the swift witness in each of their hearts, and endeavouring to train them up in the fear of the Lord. Endued with a measure of that charity which "suffereth long and is kind," she was tender of the reputation of others, and careful to guard the minds of her children from being prejudiced against any.

In prosperity as well as in adversity, she was an example of consistency, being enabled to meet the afflictions and trials which were her portion with patient submission. Of a "meek and quiet spirit," watchful over her words and actions, her deportment was solid and weighty; she entered with tender sympathy into the trials of others, and being endowed with an enlightened understanding and clear judgment, her society was comforting and instructive; in the domestic circle she was uniformly placid; often cheerful.

Our beloved friend was favoured with comparatively good health to the end, although her bodily strength had declined with advancing years; the last day of her life she mingled as usual in the family circle, was present at the Meeting of Ministers and Elders, and entered feelingly into the business thereof: about five o'clock in the afternoon feeling rather unwell, she retired to her chamber, and soon after reaching her chair, passed quietly away, being, as we believe, found ready, with her lamp trimmed and burning, waiting the coming of her Lord, who, "by one offering, hath perfected for ever them that are sanctified."

In recording the tranquil removal from amongst us, of one, whose concern was to live unspotted by the world, we would commemorate the loving kindness of him, whom she had sought whilst a child, who condescended to be the sun and shield of her meridian day, her stay and staff in the evening of time, and who, without apparent suffering or conflict, set her redeemed spirit free; and we reverently believe, that through the mercy of God in Christ Jesus our Lord, in which alone she trusted, an entrance was granted into that city, which hath "no need of the sun, neither of the moon, to shine in it; for the glory of God did lighten it, and the Lamb is the light thereof."

With the talents of an angel a man may be a fool. If he judges amiss in the supreme point, judging right in all others but aggravates his folly, as it proves him wrong, though blessed with the best capacity of being right. *Dr. Young.*

Report of the Committee appointed by the Yearly Meeting, in 1850, *to visit the Quarterly and other Meetings in Great Britain.*

To the Yearly Meeting.—In commencing the important service committed to us, we separated ourselves into sub-committees to attend the several Quarterly Meetings, and the subordinate Meetings within their limits. This service has been very generally accomplished: all the Quarterly Meetings having been visited, many of them more than once, as well as the Monthly and Particular Meetings, and not unfrequently the families of Friends.

We have been received everywhere with great cordiality and openness, and we have gratefully to acknowledge the hospitality and kindness which have been uniformly extended to us. The visit has been to ourselves one of deep interest and instruction; and it has had, we believe, the effect of strengthening the bond of religious fellowship between visitors and visited. We would record our reverent thankfulness to the Lord for the ability graciously afforded us in the discharge of this service, and for having enabled us to proceed in our several engagements, as sub-committees, in harmony and love.

Several of the Quarterly Meetings are small, and many of the Monthly Meetings are exceedingly reduced. We were, however, comforted in finding, in most districts, Friends who are rightly concerned for the cause of truth; and very generally the discipline appeared to us to be faithfully and weightily conducted. But few cases of differences exist. The instances of delinquency are not numerous, and in several of the Monthly Meetings there were no cases of this description.

We have, in the course of our visits, attended many very small meetings; for the Friends constituting them our sympathy has been, in an especial manner, called forth. We have desired, and we continue to desire, their steadfastness and their faithfulness, and that they may regularly and punctually attend their meetings for the worship of God. Few in number, as they often meet, and seldom cheered by the company of a stranger, it may be that they are not unfrequently under much spiritual discouragement; yet we have felt warranted in encouraging them to believe, that, as they present themselves in reverence and humility before the Lord, though they may not always be sensible of the assistance of His grace, their growth in the life of religion will be promoted, the fruits of the Spirit will be brought forth by them, and our views of true spiritual worship will be commended to those among whom they live.

Intimately connected with these feelings is the interest which we have felt for those families of Friends whose residences are solitary, and who are hence deprived of much social intercourse with their fellow-members. It has been our engagement to encourage such to uphold our testi-

monies with fidelity, and to govern their households in the fear of the Lord; endeavoring so to conduct them that their whole domestic arrangements, being marked by order, diligence, and godliness, may be such as become a Christian family.

We are comforted in believing that the frequent family reading of the Holy Scriptures is very general throughout our Society in this land. Whilst we have endeavored to encourage Friends to the serious and regular performance of this religious duty, with the heart and understanding exercised therein in the fear of the Lord, we have desired that this engagement may not supersede or interfere with the practice of daily private retirement, under a sense of our need of constant help from Him who alone is able to keep us from falling.

We desire no departure from the Christian testimony of our Society against the stated use of forms of prayer; yet in mingling with our dear friends, we have been at times introduced into a lively concern, that our brethren and sisters everywhere, and of every age, may increasingly appreciate the importance of the great duty of prayer; may feel that it is a high privilege indeed, to be permitted to draw nigh to God, as our Father who is in heaven, and, in the name of his dear Son, our Lord Jesus Christ, our everliving Intercessor, to pour out our supplications before Him; remembering that if we ask anything according to his will He heareth us.

We have found a large proportion of our members in that position in life which requires diligent attention to business, in their endeavors to provide things honest in the sight of all men. The competition to which such are exposed often requires close application to their outward concerns. Our sympathy with this class of our fellow-members has been repeatedly called into exercise; and an earnest solicitude has been awakened, that, whether engaged in larger or smaller concerns, in agriculture or commerce, they may be preserved from the ascendency of the earthly mind; that, having their affections set on things above, and their hearts and treasures in heaven, they may seek first the kingdom of God and his righteousness, beseeching Him, their Father in heaven, to bless their honest industry, and to preserve them in Christian integrity in all things.

In the enlarged opportunity of intercourse with our friends, which this extended visit has afforded us, we have entered into feeling with them under a great variety of circumstances: some of trial and discouragement, others of comfort and hope. To ourselves this deepened interest has been profitable; and we think it has, through the goodness of the Lord, enabled us, as we have passed along amongst our beloved brethren and sisters, more fully than before, to accept the injunction, "Bear ye one another's burdens, and so fulfil the law of Christ." Whilst we would not discourage any, but would rather help forward the feeblest follower of our common Lord, we have been deeply conscious, by what we have seen and felt, that we are not, as a religious Society, maintaining that consistency with the requirements of the Gospel, or that devotedness to God, to which, in his mercy, He calls us. It has been our engagement, as ability has been received, to stimulate our fellow-members to the inquiry, how far individual lukewarmness or unfaithfulness may have contributed to this state of things; and we desire to encourage one another to the resolution, by the help of the Lord, henceforward to endeavor to walk more closely in accordance with His will.

Each succeeding period of the history of our Society has had temptations peculiarly its own. We believe that in these days of liberty and ease, the love of self-indulgence and of luxury is one of our easily-besetting sins. Under the influence of these temptations there is much danger, lest the strictness enjoined by the law of righteousness and truth should be relaxed; and lest that course of Christian self-denial which the example and precepts of our Lord enjoin, should not be steadfastly maintained. While brought into more intimate contact with many of our dear friends in their social relations, our solicitude has been strong that parents and heads of families may more deeply feel the weight of their solemn responsibilities; that, being themselves baptized into Christ, and having thus put on Christ, they may experience true qualification to instruct and lead forward our younger members in the right way of the Lord, and to exercise that measure of restraint, which, in the Divine economy, parents are called upon to employ in the authority of love.

It would have been scarcely possible to mingle, as we have done, with the different classes of our members, without having our feelings of brotherly Christian interest deeply called forth on behalf of our beloved young friends. Our intercourse with them has given us a clearer view of their position, in relation to our Society and otherwise, than under ordinary circumstances could have been obtained. We believe it has been profitable to them and to us to be brought into communication. Too many of them, it must be acknowledged, have not submitted their necks to the yoke of Christ, and are walking in a way which is not good. Calling to remembrance the days of our own waywardness and forgetfulness of God, we have desired, with earnestness and prayer, that they also may be brought to a sense of their lost condition out of Christ, and be made willingly to bow under His power. We have taken comfort in the belief, that there are many amongst our younger friends to whom Christ is precious, who feel that they love Him as their Saviour and Redeemer, and are concerned to manifest their love by keeping His commandments. For these we have felt an affectionate

solicitude, that they may be preserved in humility, and in the patient endurance of all the operations of the Lord's hand upon them,—that thus they may become firmly established in the truth as it is in Jesus, and be prepared for usefulness in his church amongst us. We have had occasion frequently to recur to the appropriate character of the Epistle to our junior members, issued by the Yearly Meeting in 1850,* and we are still engaged to commend it to the repeated perusal and attentive consideration of all for whom it was designed.

In associating with this interesting class of our members, we have felt that they largely claim the sympathy and kind consideration of their elder brethren; and it has afforded us much satisfaction to observe that in several places these are, to a considerable degree, extended with much benefit to them. We desire that our young friends may cherish a lowly and teachable spirit, and be willing to avail themselves of the greater experience and wisdom of those who have trodden the Christian course before them. We do not, however, plead for any mere imitation,—for mere traditional or conventional compliance;—but, believing that the more the principles and practices of our religious Society are investigated in a patient, truth-loving spirit, the more clearly they will be seen to be in accordance with the Gospel, in its fulness, its freeness, and its simplicity, we have endeavored to encourage this class of our members to make themselves thoroughly acquainted with the root and ground of our Christian testimonies, which, under all the changes of time and circumstances, remain immutably the same. Our early Friends were enabled, to a large extent, to live, not unto themselves, but unto Him who died for them and rose again. They were brought to see that many of the customs of the world originated in vanity, and were calculated to flatter the pride and evil dispositions of man; and therefore, as servants of Christ, they feared to comply with them. They sought to be faithful to their convictions, and to carry out Christianity in the details of life. They believed themselves called upon to adopt scriptural truthfulness in language, to lay aside all flattering titles, to observe a simple mode of attire, and a plain, sincere behaviour towards all men. This of necessity made them singular, and operated as a standing testimony against the vanity and hollow pretences of the world. We may be instructed by remembering that many, in looking back on their early religious experience, have had to acknowledge that their faithfulness in these things has given peace to the mind, and that their yielding to the restraints of the Spirit of Truth in such acts of self-denial has been blessed to them, and has contributed to their growth in the Truth as it is in Jesus. In a calm and serious review of our own experience, and of the benefits which have resulted to our Society from the right maintenance of these testimonies, we are afresh brought to the conclusion, that it has been in the ordering of Divine wisdom that they have had a place amongst us.

It has been satisfactory to observe the care of Friends in many places to provide libraries of the approved writings of members of our Society, for their own use and to lend to others. We hope this care will extend throughout the Yearly Meeting. We wish there was in all our members a thorough knowledge of the early history of our religious Society, of the prevalent opinions and circumstances of the times in which it arose, connected therewith, of the sufferings and steadfastness of our predecessors in the Truth, and of their heartfelt experience in Divine things.

A visit has been paid by some of our number to the several public schools within the Yearly Meeting, and a satisfactory report on the subject accompanies this document.

The circumstances of several of our Quarterly, General, and Monthly Meetings in connexion with their geographical limits, the particular meetings which they contain, and the number of Friends which constitute them, have engaged our serious consideration. The reduced condition of many of these meetings, and the degree in which they have become affected by railway travelling, have led us to believe that some alterations in the existing arrangements may, by consolidation and otherwise, be advantageously made. Some specific proposals have been brought before us, and, in a few instances, suggestions have been offered by us; but, considering the length of time and the continued careful attention which are mostly required for the satisfactory issue of changes of this character, we have thought it desirable, under the circumstances of our appointment, not to proceed further in this matter than to recommend the whole subject to the serious consideration of the Yearly Meeting.

An interest has been awakened, in passing along, for many who attend our meetings for worship, but who are not members of our religious Society. Under a feeling of Christian love, an address to this class has been prepared. It is submitted to the Yearly Meeting for its solid consideration, and in the hope that the meeting will see it right to commend it to the especial notice of the Quarterly and Monthly Meetings.

Warm is our desire that the Christian love and fellowship, which have prevailed in the performance of this visit, may be permanently strengthened amongst us; that, as members of one religious community and of one Yearly Meeting, we may be more and more closely united as one body; that, professing the same faith, and seeking to walk by the same rule, and to mind the same thing, we may all know One to be our Master, even Christ, and that all we are brethren. Accepting the blessed Gospel of Christ as a whole, and acting upon it in the strength which

* See vol. iii., p. 708, of Friends' Review.

He imparts, we shall see the beauty of Christian doctrine, and its harmony with Christian practice; and they ought never to be separated. Acknowledging with reverent thanksgiving the wondrous fitness of that salvation which comes through the Lord Jesus to the wants of fallen man, we shall be permitted to know, and may we be favored practically to realize, the fundamental truth, that God is just, and the justifier of him that believeth in Jesus.

Signed, in and on behalf of the Committee,

JOSIAH FORSTER, *Clerk.*

London, Fifth month 15, 1852.

A DAY WITH A LION.

The following singular adventure is abridged from *Tait's Magazine.* The narrator, it appears, was an English tourist in Southern Africa. The Apollo who figures in the narrative was a native youth, whom Hutton, the relator, had taken when a child, sick and neglected by his friends, and carefully nursed. Hutton was travelling in Southern Africa with a couple of wagons, and about a dozen people, all native Africans. The adventure is related in his own words.

"One afternoon I outspanned near a pool, where many animals of different sorts came at night to drink. We could see their tracks all about the margin. The Namaquas knew the place well, and urged me to encamp at a little distance off, saying that the lions were very angry, in that region; and that if we rested near the water we should be very likely to lose some of our oxen, and might perhaps be ourselves attacked. For it is a curious fact that when a lion has once tasted human flesh, he seems to acquire a curious relish for it, and will leave all other game untouched if he has a chance of seizing upon a man. I did not wish to run any risk, so far as my people, or my oxen either, were concerned; and so, after making them all drink heartily, I drove off to a distance of about two miles, and outspanned in a small valley, out of sight from the pool. We kindled a large fire to keep off any wild beasts that might be prowling about, and then turned the oxen loose to pick up what little herbage they could find among the rocks about us. For myself, I felt a strong desire to have a shot at a lion. I asked four or five of my best men, including Apollo, if they would watch with me at the pool, that night for lions. Three of them consented, and we left the others with the wagons, with strict injunctions to keep the fire burning, and not to let the oxen stray to a distance. We reached the water just at sunset, and set to work at once, with the spades and hoes which we had brought with us, to dig a hole in the sand three or four feet deep, about twenty yards from the pool. In about an hour we finished our hiding place, throwing up the earth about it so as to conceal us still better from the sight of the wild animals. We then settled ourselves comfortably in the trench and lay there with our guns in readiness, waiting for the lions.

"We stayed there all night to no purpose. A good many animals came down to drink, but no lions. There were springboks, gemsboks, zebras, quaggas, and some other creatures, but we did not waste our ammunition upon them, as we were in no want of meat; and, besides, a single shot would have alarmed the lions, and prevented them from approaching the water. However, as it happened, we fared no better for keeping quiet; and soon after dawn we came out of our grave, stiff, sleepy, and sulky, without having had a glimpse of a lion, though we had heard them roaring in the distance. They had probably been attracted by our wagons and oxen; for they were prowling about them all night, as we afterwards learned. The people whom we had left with them were in terror, but had sense enough to keep up a good blaze. The oxen in their fright, crowded almost into the fire, and the lions did not venture to attack them.

"We had gone but a few rods from the pool when a small herd of springboks came bounding through a thicket of thorn-trees just in front of us. They ran and leaped as though something had frightened them; but without waiting to see what it was, I fired both barrels in among them, and knocked over one of the largest. My men all blazed away at the same time, and without the smallest effect. I had just taken my gun from my shoulder, when an enormous lion walked out of the thicket, and came slowly towards us. He was not more than thirty yards off, and there was no time to reload. I was taken so completely by surprise that for the first few seconds I stood quite motionless, and uncertain what to do. But I then saw that there was but one course for us. It seemed to me just possible that by sitting down together, and showing a bold front, we might intimidate the lion, and prevent him from attacking us until I had time to reload. I called out loudly, 'Sit! sit!' and knelt down myself on one knee at the same moment, preparing to reload, if there should be time. But casting a hasty glance around, I saw that all three of my men had taken themselves off at full speed as soon as the lion appeared, and were already half way to the hill, which was just on this side of the wagons. Apollo had started with the rest; but he told me afterwards, and I have no doubt with truth, that he thought I was running also; only, not being so light-footed as they were, I could not be expected to keep up with them. As the poor fellow did not dare to look round, he did not discover his mistake until they reached the wagons.

"In this way I was left alone, to face the lion. It was useless then for me to run. If I had started with the Namaquas he would have had

one of us, and most probably myself, before we had gone fifty yards. My gun was discharged; and, while we were digging the trench, I had given my hunting-knife, which incommoded me, to Apollo; so that I was at that moment completely disarmed. I gave myself up for lost, as a matter of course; and, as I was kneeling there, I just said, 'God, help my poor wife and children,' and waited for the lion to spring. But the fellow did not seem to be in any hurry. He came slowly up, slackening his pace by degrees; and at last, when he was about twelve feet off, he stopped and sat down on the ground like a cat, looking me full in the face. I sat down also, and looked at him in return; fixing my eyes upon his, and staring as hard as I could. When I was at school, I had read that the lower animals could not endure the steady gaze of man; and although I cannot say that my own experience had ever confirmed this opinion, it occurred to me to make the trial with the lion. But I really don't think it had much effect upon him. Now and then he would shut his eyes, or look round to one side or the other, but that was all. Presently he lay down, with his paws drawn up under him, and his head reasting on the ground, exactly like a cat watching a mouse. At the same time he kept occasionally licking his lips, as though he had just finished a meal. I saw at once what the rascal's intention was. He had just been feasting on some animal he had killed, very likely a springbok, and was not hungry. But he had made up his mind to have me for his next meal; and as lions like their food fresh killed, the fellow was keeping me until he had digested his breakfast.

"There was no denying that it was a terrible situation indeed. But I had read, in some missionary work, of a Hottentot who was kept prisoner by a lion in a similar way, and was watched steadily by him for a whole day; but at night, if I remembered rightly, the Hottentot was overcome by exhaustion and went to sleep, and when he awoke the lion was gone.

"For myself, I did not doubt that creature was watching me with the intention of waiting until I should fall asleep from exhaustion, and then springing upon me at the first movement I made. I was safe, I thought, so long as I could keep my eyes open; but if I went to sleep, I should certainly awake in the lion's jaws.

"There was something so peculiarly frightful, as well as unexpected, in the picture thus conveyed, that I could not restrain a shudder and an exclamation of horror.

"The sun came up bright and clear, as it usually is in those deserts, with a blaze of heat, which was reflected from the sand about me until it seemed to burn my skin. I had a broad brimmed felt hat, with ostrich feathers round it, which warded off the direct rays; but still I think I never felt the sun more oppressive; perhaps it was because I was weak from fasting and want of rest. Still, I kept my self-possession, and was constantly on the watch to take advantage of any opportunity for escape. There was just a chance that my men might muster courage enough to come down in a body to my relief; but I believed them to be too chicken hearted to approach within a quarter of a mile of a lion, and besides, there was the probability that the brute, if he should see them approaching, would spring upon me, and put me out of suspense at once.

"His restlessness kept me in constant anxiety. Once a troop of zebras eame suddenly by us. When they saw the lion they wheeled quickly about, snorted, and dashed off furiously in another direction. The lion rose to his feet in an instant, turned half round, and looked hard at them. Lions are particularly fond of the flesh of the zebra, and I had strong hopes that he would leave me, and go off after them. But I suppose the cunning rascal reflected that a bird in the hand was worth two in the bush; for he turned back and lay down again, grumbling, and staring harder than ever at me, as though he meant to say, 'You see, my fine fellow, I have lost a zebra through you; and now I mean to make sure of you.'

"The next alarm came from the direction of my wagons. I saw the lion look earnestly in that direction, as he had done once or twice before, and then rise to his feet, and utter an angry growl, drawing back his lips and showing his teeth, as though he saw something that did not please him. I learned afterwards that my men, urged on by Apollo, had armed themselves to the teeth, and advanced to the top of the hill. Standing there, with their wonderfully keen sight, they could perceive the lion keeping guard over me; but no sooner did they see the brute rise and turn towards them than they all scampered back to the wagons, and jumped into them, frightened almost out of their wits. After a little while, the lion crouched down again before me, stretched out his paws, yawned and winked, and I thought seemed to be growing tired of his watch. But it was clear that he had made up his mind to remain there till night, otherwise he would have settled my account without further delay.

"Towards evening I heard a low roaring, which seemed to be at a great distance. It appeared to disturb my lion a good deal. From the sound I knew it to be the roar of a lioness; and I thought it likely that the old fellow's mate was looking about for him. He got up and lay down again, two or three times, moving about uneasily, and sniffing the ground, as though he was troubled in his mind; but he remained silent, and at last the voice of the lioness passed gradually out of hearing. This I think, was the most anxious moment of the whole day to me. For if the lion had answered his mate, and called her to him, she would most likely have been

hungry, and in that case would not have delayed an instant in seizing the nice supper which her husband was keeping for himself.

"At last the night came. The stars were bright, but there was no moon. I could see objects indistinctly at a little distance, and could just discern the outlines of the hills to the eastward. The lion lay quiet, in a shaggy mass, a few yards from me. I knew that he was wide awake, and that he saw distinctly every motion I made. Occasionally I could see his eyes turned towards me, shining like two coals of fire. My last hope now was that, by remaining perfectly silent and motionless, I might tire him out, or keep him from attacking me until something happened, as in the case of the Hottentot we were speaking of, to draw him off. For this purpose it was necessary that I should remain awake, and this was really a matter of the greatest difficulty to me. I was completely worn out, as you may imagine, after being forty-eight hours without food or sleep, and my mind most of the time wrought up to the highest pitch of anxiety. The night was chilly, which alone would have caused me to feel sleepy. Every thing about me was as silent as the grave, and I had to make continual efforts to keep my eyelids open. Every now and then I found myself nodding, and would awaken with a sudden start of terror, at the thought that the lion might be just preparing to spring upon me.

"Two or three hours after the darkness had set in, I could hear the animals coming to the water to drink. Some of them passed at a little distance from me, but I did not get a sight of any. The lion saw them plainly, but he only moved his head a little as they trotted by. There was no chance of his leaving me and going after them as I had hoped. All at once he lifted his head, looked towards me and began to growl. 'Now,' I thought, 'the time is come!' He rose on his feet, and growled louder, all the while looking hard at me, as I thought. I braced myself up for a struggle, with my gun in my left hand and my handkerchief in my right. I had a notion of endeavouring to thrust the gun crosswise into his mouth, and then getting my right hand down his throat. It was a very poor chance, but the only one left, and I meant to die game. In fact I had given up all hope. But in a few minutes the lion, to my surprise, became quiet again, and sat down; he did not lie down as before, but kept his head stretched forward towards me, like a cat intently examining some object. At last he lay down again, as though he was satisfied about the matter that had disturbed him. But, in another ten minutes or so, he rose up once more to his feet and growled more ferociously than ever. It struck me then that another lion might be cautiously approaching me behind, and that my particular friend was objecting to any division of the spoil. If this were the case, my fate would soon be settled. Then I thought it just possible that my men might be making some attempt to save me, under cover of the darkness; but there was little likelihood of their mustering courage enough to do any thing effectual. I was now awake, as you may suppose. The lion was standing up, growling continually, and moving from side to side, as if he felt uncertain what to do. At last he crouched, and I saw clearly that he was getting ready for a spring. At that moment I heard a loud yell behind me, and saw every thing around lighted up by a blaze of fire. The yell was kept up constantly for a minute or two, and all at once, somebody, looking as though his head and shoulders were all in a blaze, came running in between me and the lion. The brute gave a tremendous roar, more in fright than in anger, and went bounding off into the darkness. I then saw that the person with the fire was Apollo himself. The blaze had gone out, but the little fellow had two or three lighted brands in each hand, and was flourishing them about his head, and dancing and whirling round in a frantic way. The poor little creature was in such a state of terror that he could hardly speak, and did not hear a word that I said. 'Load the gun! load the gun!' he kept screaming. 'The great beast will come back! Load the gun!'

"This was good advice, and I followed it as quickly as I could. At first, on rising, I found myself so stiff that I could hardly move my limbs. But the blood soon began to circulate again, and when I had loaded up, we moved off towards the wagons. Apollo ran before me all the way, still in a terrible fright, with a frying pan on his head, and a firebrand in his right hand, jumping and screaming like a madman, to scare the wild beasts. We got safely to the outspan place, and when I had something to stay my hunger, I made Apollo tell me how he had managed the affair, which was still a mystery to me. I found that the poor fellow had tried hard all day to induce the other men to join him in going to my relief. They made one attempt in the morning, as I mentioned, but their hearts failed them. At night Apollo made up his mind to undertake the business by himself, and he set about it in a really ingenious manner. He took one of my large frying pans, and covered the inside with a thin coating of gun powder, just enough moistened to make it burn slowly; over this he placed some straw which I used for packing, and sprinkled dry powder upon it; and on the top of all he raised a little heap of brushwood and dry sticks. With this on his head, he started from the wagons after dark. When he had come about half way, he lay down and crawled towards me so slowly and cautiously that the lion did not observe him until he was within about a hundred yards of us. Then it was that the brute first rose up and began growling. Apollo said that when he heard it his heart became as cold as ice, and he almost went into a fit. He lay perfectly still, until the lion became

quiet, and he then began again to creep forward, dragging himself along on the ground, inch by inch, and resting for a minute or two every yard he made. At last, when he thought he was near enough, he took out a lucifer match from a box which he had brought from the wagon, and lighted it. He touched the straw, which blazed up immediately. It was while he was doing this that the lion became so much excited; but Apollo left him no time to act, for he dashed in upon us, and as I have told you, with the frying pan on his head, and a burning stick in his hand, and routed the enemy at once.

It appears that during this frightful watch, Hutton attempted to load his gun, but the lion seemed aware that some hostility was intended, and growled so significantly as to convince his captive that his safety depended upon remaining quiet. He, however, determined upon regaining his liberty, not to leave the neighbourhood without renewing his acquaintance with his terrific watchman. Accordingly, after a hunt of two days, they routed him out of his den, and killed him at the first shot.

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

PHILADELPHIA, ELEVENTH MONTH 6, 1852.

TONAWANDA INDIANS.—In the 45th number of our third volume, we introduced a letter from W. L. Brown, counsel for the Indians, referring to the attempts made in 1838 and 1842 to transfer the possession of the Indian reservations in New York to the Ogden Company. It is there stated that the Indians owning the Tonawanda reservation had never consented to sell any of their land, or to receive any part of the consideration. This subject has been in controversy for several years, but it appears by the following letter, which has, within a few days, been put into the bands of the editor, that the question has at last been definitively settled in favour of the natives; and that of course these people can retain possession of their land, until they may conclude to make a voluntary cession of it.

"*To Henry M. Zollickoffer.*

"RESPECTED FRIEND,—In my letter to you of July 12, 1850, I informed you that 'the Tonawanda Indians had sustained their refusal to surrender their lands to the speculators, both before the Executive branches of the Government and the judiciary.'

"I have to inform you that their case has been now argued before the court of last resort, of this State, and decided in their favour, id est:

"That the reasons given by the Ogden Land Company for not complying with the stipulations of the treaty of 1842, '*did not constitute a valid excuse, and that they, the grantees, are not entitled to the possession.*' Thus unanimously affirming the judgment given in favour of the Indians, with costs.

"Thus you will see that upon this decision, as the period has long since expired for the O. L. Company to perform the conditions precedent to entitle them to the possession of the lands of the Indians, and as their boasted pre-emptive right is but an inchoate executory authority to purchase, we may consider the controversy *finally settled in favour of the Indians*; and it gives me extreme pleasure to inform you thereof, and, through you, the friends of this long persecuted and down-trodden people.

"Yours respectfully,

"WM. LINN BROWN,

"Counsel for Indians.

"*Albany, October 23d*, 1852."

MARRIED,—At Friends' Meeting-house, Fairmount, Grant county, Indiana, on Seventh-day, the 17th of Seventh month last, ANDERSON MOORE, of Wayne county, to RACHEL LEE.

——, At Friends' Meeting-house, on Fourth-day, the 22d of Ninth month last, THOMAS KNIGHT, of Mississinewa, to SARAH CAMACK, both of Grant county, Indiana.

——, At Friends' Meeting-house, at Back Creek, Grant county, Indiana, on the 23d of Ninth month last, JOHN SEAL to ELIZA BULL, both of that vicinity.

——, At Friends' Meeting-house, at Goshen, Logan county, Ohio, on the 20th of Ninth month last, JOHN T. WATKINS to MARGARET H. THOMAS.

——, At Friends' Meeting-house, Eramosa, Canada West, on the 20th ult., JOHN WETHERALD to SARAH MATILDA, daughter of Samuel Smith, of Edenderry, Ireland.

——, At Friends' Meeting-house, Mississinewa, Grant county, Indiana, on Fourth-day, the 22d of Ninth month last, THOMAS HARVEY, JR, of Back Creek, to SUSANNA PEARSON; also, EDMUND LAMB to JOANNA, daughter of Isaac Elliott, both of Mississinewa.

——, At Friends' Meeting-house in Smithfield, R. I., on the 28th of last month, EZRA B. JOHNSON, of Lynn, Mass., to HANNAH J. ALDRICH, of Blackstone.

DIED,—At his residence, in Grant county, Indiana, on the 17th of Ninth month last, ISAIAH DAVIDSON, aged about 44 years; a member of Back Creek Monthly Meeting. This dear Friend passed through a lingering illness, often attended with great suffering, to which he submitted with exemplary resignation; and having, as it is reverently believed, experienced the purifying operation of the Spirit of Truth, the close of his life was peaceful.

DIED, Of dysentery, on the 28th of Eighth month last, LURENA, wife of Ira Watkins, in the 38th year of her age; a member of Goshen Monthly Meeting, Logan county, Ohio.

——, At his residence in Grant county, Indiana, on the 6th of Eighth month last, JEREMIAH ARNOLD, a member of Mississinewa Monthly Meeting.

——, At her residence, in the same county, and a member of the same Monthly Meeting, on the 2d ult, in the 47th year of her age, ELIZABETH, widow of Reuben Overman.

——, After a short illness, at her residence, Haddonfield, Camden county, N. J., on First-day, the 24th ult., ELIZABETH REDMAN, aged 67; for many years a beloved minister of that meeting.

——, Of congestive fever, near Hill's Store, Randolph county, N. C., on the 8th of last month, in the 19th year of her age, NAOMI P., daughter of Micajah Hill; a member of Back Creek Monthly Meeting, N. C. During a protracted and painful illness, she manifested much patience and resignation to the Divine will, and, through abundant mercy, was enabled to say that she "saw nothing in her way."

INDIAN CIVILIZATION.

The Indian Committee having accepted the services of two Friends, a man and his wife, to manage the farm, and open and conduct the proposed Boarding School for Indian Children, at Tunessassah, are now desirous of engaging a woman Friend as assistant house-keeper.

Application may be made to Ebenezer Worth, Marshalton, Chester County, Pa., Joel Evans, Springfield, Delaware County, Thomas Wistar, Fox Chace, Philadelphia County, or Thomas Evans, Philadelphia.

FREEDOM NATIONAL; SLAVERY SECTIONAL.

(Continued from page 111.)

Look first at the *history of the Convention.* The articles of the old Confederation, adopted by the Continental Congress 15th Nov. 1777, though containing no reference to fugitives from labor, had provisions substantially like those in our present Constitution, touching the privileges of citizens in the several States, the surrender of fugitives from justice, and the credit due to the public records of States. But, since the Confederation had no powers not "expressly delegated," and as no power was delegated to legislate on these matters, they were nothing more than articles of treaty or compact. Afterwards at the National Convention, these three provisions found a place in the first reported draft of a Constitution, and they were arranged in the very order which they occupied in the Articles of Confederation. *The clause relating to public records stood last.* Mark this fact.

When this clause, being in form merely a *compact,* came up for consideration in the Convention, various efforts were made to graft upon it a *power.* This was on the very day of the adoption of the clause relating to fugitives from labor. Charles Pinckney moved to commit it with a proposition for a *power* to establish uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcy and foreign bills of exchange. Mr. Madison was in favor of a *power* for the execution of judgments in other States. Governor Morris also on the same day moved to commit a further proposition for a *power* "to determine the proof and effect of such acts, records, and proceedings." Amidst all these efforts to associate a power with this compact, it is clear that nobody supposed that any such already existed. This narrative places the views of the Convention beyond question.

The compact regarding public records, together with these various propositions, was referred to a committee, on which were Mr. Randolph, and Mr. Wilson, with John Rutledge, of South Carolina, as chairman. After several days, they reported the compact with a *power* in Congress to prescribe by general laws the manner in which such records shall be proved. A discussion ensued, in which Mr. Randolph complained that the "definition of the powers of the Government was so loose as to give it opportunities of usurping all the State powers. *He was for not going further than the report which enables the Legislature to provide for the effect of judgments.*" The clause of compact with the power attached was then adopted, and is now a part of the Constitution. In presence of this solicitude for the preservation of "State powers," even while considering a proposition for an express power, and also of the distinct statement of Mr. Randolph, that he "was not for going further than the report," it is evident that the idea could not then have occurred that a power was coupled with the naked clause of compact on fugitives from labor.

At a later day, the various clauses and articles severally adopted from time to time in Convention were referred to a committee of revision and arrangement, that they might be reduced to form as a connected whole. *Here another change was made.* The clause relating to public records, with the power attached, was taken from its original place at the bottom of the clause of compact, and promoted to stand first in the article, as a distinct section, while the other clauses of compact, concerning citizens, fugitives from justice and fugitives from labor, each and all without any power attached, by a natural association compose but a single section, thus:

"ARTICLE IV.—*Section* 1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other State. *And the Congress may by general laws prescribe the manner in which such acts, records, and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.*

"*Section* 2. The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

"A person charged in any State with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice,

and be found in another State, shall, on demand of the Executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime.

"No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

"*Section* 3. New States *may be admitted by the Congress* into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the consent of the Legislature of the States concerned *as well as of the Congress.*

"*The Congress shall have power* to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

"*Section* 4. The *United States shall guarantee* to every State in this Union a republican form of Government, and *shall protect* each of them against invasion, and on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive, (when the Legislature cannot be convened) against domestic violence."

Here is the whole article. It will be observed that the third section immediately following the triad section of compacts, contains two specific powers, one with regard to new States, and the other with regard to the Public Treasury. These are naturally grouped together, while the fourth section of this same article, which is distinct in its character, is placed by itself. In the absence of all specific information, reason alone can determine why this arrangement was made. But the conclusion is obvious, that, in the view of the Committee and of the Convention, each of these sections differs from the others. The first contains a compact with a grant of power; the second contains provisions, all of which are simple compacts, and two of which were confessedly simple compacts in the old Articles of Confederation, from which, unchanged in letter or spirit, they were borrowed. The third is a two-fold grant of power to Congress, without any compact. The fourth is neither power nor compact merely, nor both united, but a solemn injunction upon the National Government to perform an important duty.

The framers of the Constitution were wise and careful men, who had a reason for what they did, and who understood the language which they employed. They did not, after discussion, incorporate into their work any superfluous provision; nor did they without design adopt the peculiar arrangement in which it appears. In adding to the record compact the express grant of power, they testified not only their desire for such power in Congress; but their conviction, that without an express grant, it would not exist. But if an express grant was necessary in this case, it was equally necessary in all the other cases. *Expres sum facit cessare tacitum.* Especially, in view of its odious character, was it necessary in the case of fugitives from labor. In abstaining from any such grant, and then, in grouping the bare compact with other similar compacts, separate from every grant of power, they have most significantly testified their purpose. They not only decline all addition of any such power to the compact, but to render misapprehension impossible, to make assurance doubly sure, to exclude any contrary conclusion, they punctiliously arrange the clauses, on the principle of *noscitur a sociis*, so as to distinguish all the grants of power, but especially to make the new grant of power, in the case of public records, stand forth in the front by itself, severed from the mere naked compacts with which it was originally associated.

Thus the records of the Convention show that the founders understood the necessity of *powers* in certain cases, and, on consideration, most jealously granted them. A closing example will strengthen the argument. Congress is expressly empowered "*to establish an uniform rule of* Naturalization, and *uniform laws* on the subject of Bankruptcies, *throughout the United States.*" Without this provision these two subjects would have been within the control of the States, the Nation having no power *to establish an uniform rule* thereupon. Now, instead of the existing compact on fugitives from labor, it would have been easy, had any such desire prevailed, to add this case to the clause on Naturalization and Bankruptcies, and to empower Congress *to establish an uniform rule for the surrender of fugitives from labor throughout the United States.* Then, of course, whenever Congress undertook to exercise the power, all State control of the subject would have been superseded. The National Government would have been constituted, like Nimrod, the mighty Hunter, with power to gather the huntsmen, to halloo the pack, and to direct the chase of men, ranging at will, without regard to boundaries or jurisdictions, throughout all the States. But no person in the Convention, not one of the reckless partisans of slavery, was so audacious as to make this proposition. Had it been distinctly made, it would have been distinctly denied.

The fact that the provision on this subject was adopted unanimously, while showing the little importance attached to it *in the shape it finally assumed*, testifies also that it could not have been regarded *as a source of National power over Slavery.* It will be remembered, that, among the members of the Convention, were Gouverneur Morris, who had said, that he "*never* would concur in upholding domestic slavery;" Elbridge Gerry, who thought "we ought to be careful NOT *to give any sanction to it;*" Roger M. Sherman,

who was OPPOSED to any clause "acknowledging men to be property;" and Mr. Madison, who "thought it WRONG to admit in the Constitution the idea that there could be property in man." In the face of these unequivocal statements, it is absurd to suppose that they consented *unanimously* to any provision by which the National Government, the work of their hands, dedicated to Freedom, could be made the most offensive instrument of slavery.

Thus much for the evidence from the history of the Convention. But the *true principles of our Political System* are in harmony with this conclusion of history; and here let me say a word of State Rights.

It was the purpose of our fathers to create a National Government and to endow it with adequate powers. They had known the perils of imbecility, discord, and confusion, during the uncertain days of the Confederation, and desired a Government which should be a true bond of Union and an efficient organ of the national interests at home and abroad. But while fashioning this agency, they fully recognised the Governments of the States. To the nation were delegated high powers, essential to the national interests, but specific in character and limited in number. To the States and to the people were reserved the powers, general in character and unlimited in number, not delegated to the Nation or prohibited to the States.

The integrity of our Political System depends upon harmony in the operations of the Nation and of the States. While the Nation within its wide orbit is supreme, the States move with equal supremacy in their own. But from the necessity of the case the supremacy of each in its proper place excludes the other. The Nation cannot exercise rights reserved to the States; nor can the States interfere with the powers of the Nation. Any such action on either side is a usurpation.

But I have already amply shown to-day that Slavery is in no respect national—that it is not within the sphere of national activity—that it has no "positive" support in the Constitution, and that any interpretation thereof inconsistent with this principle would be abhorrent to the sentiments of its founders. Slavery is a local institution, peculiar to the States and under the guardianship of State Rights. It is impossible without violence, at once to the spirit and to the letter of the Constitution, to attribute to Congress any power to legislate, either for its abolition in the States or its support anywhere. *Non-Intervention* is the rule prescribed to the Nation. Regarding the question only in its more general aspects, and putting aside, for the moment, the perfect evidence from the records of the Convention, it is palpable that there is no *national fountain* out of which the existing Slave Act can be derived.

But this Act is not only an unwarrantable assumption of power by the Nation; it is also an infraction of rights reserved to the States. Everywhere within their borders the State are the peculiar guardians of *personal liberty*. By Jury and Habeas Corpus to save the citizen harmless against all assault, is among their duties and rights. To his State the citizen when oppressed may appeal, nor should he find that appeal denied. But this Act despoils him of his right and despoils his State of all power to protect him. It subjects him to the wretched chances of false oaths, forged papers, and facile commissioners, and takes from him every safeguard. Now, if the slaveholder has a right to be secure *at home* in the enjoyment of *Slavery*, so also has the freeman of the North—and every person there is presumed to be a freeman—an equal right to be secure *at home* in the enjoyment of *Freedom*. The same principle of State Rights by which Slavery is protected in the Slave States throws its impenetrable shield over Freedom in the Free States. And here, let me say, is the only security for Slavery in the Slave States as for Freedom in the Free States. In the present fatal overthrow of State Rights you teach a lesson which may return to plague the teacher. Compelling the National Government to stretch its Briarean arms into the Free States, for the sake of Slavery, you show openly how it may stretch these same hundred giant arms into the Slave States for the sake of Freedom. This lesson was not taught by our fathers.

And here I end this branch of the question. The true principles of our Political System, the history of the National Convention, the natural interpretation of the Convention, all teach that this Act is a usurpation by Congress of powers that do not belong to it, and an infraction of rights secured to the States. It is a sword, whose handle is at the National Capital, and whose point is everywhere in the States. A weapon so terrible to Personal Liberty the Nation has no power to grasp.

(To be continued.)

JAMAICA—ITS ADVANTAGES AS A HOME FOR COLORED EMIGRANTS.

BY SAMUEL ALLINSON, JUN.

The extraordinary resources of Jamaica are singularly neglected, and a knowledge of this fact may be useful to the enterprising emigrant. In the cultivation of the provision grounds, the hoe is used instead of the plough, even for breaking up the land. Similar wasteful and inefficient expenditure of labor prevails in other respects. Such modes of culture would bring the farmers of Pennsylvania and New Jersey to utter ruin. It is asserted that there is not a sawmill on the island, though water power is abundant. Lumber, staves, and shingles, are *largely imported*, though timber is abundant.

J. Bigelow, of New York, in an interesting

and valuable work, entitled "Jamaica in 1850," says:

"The forests of Jamaica abound with the rarest cabinet woods, in wonderful variety. I was shown a beautiful box, the top of which was inlaid with thirty different choice and rich indigenous specimens.

"Among the trees of most value in various ways, may be mentioned the bread-fruit tree, which takes a fine polish; the satin wood; the cedar, which grows to an immense size; the cotton tree, the body of which is cut out by the negroes for canoes; the bamboo, one of the most useful trees on the island; the trumpet tree, the bark of which is used for cordage and the body for other purposes; the black and green ebony; lignumvitæ; the palmetto, which sometimes grows one hundred and forty feet in height, and others. The mahogany is native to Jamaica, but is now getting quite scarce."

The population of the island consists of about 300,000 blacks, 70,000 "browns," or colored persons, and 16,000 whites. Color presents no barrier to the enjoyment of equal rights. As members of the Legislature and of the bar, as physicians, editors of newspapers, judges, and other civil or military officers, jurymen, merchants, ministers of religion, &c., &c., men take their rank, without respect to color, according to their moral, intellectual, and pecuniary endowments. Speaking of colored men, J. Bigelow says:

"They certainly have a fair share of the public patronage; indeed, they are esteemed the favorites of the Government. There are one or two black regiments here, constantly under pay; they furnish nine-tenths of the officers of the penitentiary, and, as I have before said, almost the entire police force of the island. Ultimately, I have reason to believe, that it is the expectation of the Home Government that these islands, without changing their colonial relations, will be substantially abandoned by the white population, and their local interests left to the exclusive management of the people of color."

A very important consideration with those contemplating emigration, is the healthfulness of the climate. With regard to this, the change for our colored people would probably be favorable. They are here often subject to diseases of the lungs, and to rheumatism, which are but little known in Jamaica. Fevers sometimes occur, but generally of a manageable kind. With prudent care to avoid improper use of fruit, great fatigue in the sun, and exposure to night air from marshes, they do not often become dangerous.

The cholera has recently, *for the first time*, visited the island, and with fearful malignity. By the last accounts it was on the decline, and, if it be not now extinct, we may trust that it will ere long cease its ravages. One of its effects has been to encourage emigration, by enhancing the demand and price of labor.

Another important question should be, "What is the moral condition of that people?" To this it may be replied, that on the first of August, sixteen years ago, the laboring population of Jamaica, amounting to about 312,000 persons, were emancipated from slavery. Their previous condition was one of great hardship and debasement. Pious missionaries had faithfully labored at many points, and under circumstances of great peril and self-denial; but the declaration of moral and religious truth is shorn of its power where slavery exists. It is cause, therefore, of regret, rather than of wonder, that the state of morals, though improved, is still low. The first day of the week is observed as a day of rest and worship. Under slavery, it was the day for market. John Candler, a valuable minister of the Society of Friends, from Chelmsford, England, who spent a twelvemonth in Jamaica about ten years ago, (labouring for the benefit of the emancipated) and who revisited the island in 1850, testifies of the freed people that, they are, emphatically, *a church-going people*, and that they present a beautiful spectacle, flocking with their families, in neat attire, from their villages on the mountain sides, ("some of the loveliest spots of creation,") to their respective places of worship. This attendance on public worship may, as in other countries, be *partly* attributable to a gregarious disposition; but J. Candler feelingly remarked that "some of the emancipated people have attended to gospel truth, and are enjoying that liberty wherewith Christ has set them free."

There are 20,000 children attending the schools, which are taught by teachers generally well qualified for the station. This number, however, is not more than one-third of those who should attend. The parents, ignorant themselves, cannot yet appreciate the value of instruction, and, like many in this country, prefer that their children should be earning money. The females seem particularly to require instruction in their rights and duties, that woman may take her place as the companion rather than the servant of man.

The use of spirituous and fermented liquors is painfully prevalent, and a very large proportion of the wages of the laborers is wasted in these drinks, although drunkenness is rare.

As in all countries where labor has been compulsory, it is not respected. An incubus is ever weighing down the prosperity of that community, where the true nobleness of independent labour is not recognised.

There is a degree of indolence and a want of enterprise manifested among the people, caused, no doubt, in part by the climate, but much more owing to the remaining evil effects of slavery, which in various ways must be expected to show themselves for several generations. A giant iniquity, spreading and strengthening itself for centuries, cannot at once be so completely overthrown as to leave no saddening relics in the moral and physical condition of those over whom it has exerted its blighting influence.

In all these respects—the neglect of education, the depressed condition of woman, the use of intoxicating drinks, and the general want of enterprise—the emigration from this country of persons of good moral and industrious habits, and, above all, of persons of intelligence and piety, would be productive of immense benefit. The examples of men of correct lives laboring with energetic industry cannot be wholly lost, but, with the stimulus occasioned by the constantly multiplied wants of freedom, we may trust will work a change.

The writer of this article has endeavored truthfully to present facts drawn from reliable sources. If there be errors in them, he trusts they are immaterial. The adaptation of climate and the tendency of events seem to him to indicate that the colored race will one day sway most of the tropical portion of the globe. He has, however, no desire to persuade the people of color to leave the United States. Those who would succeed best in Jamaica would be valuable citizens of this land, if the Anglo-Saxon race would treat them as Christians should treat all those "for whom Christ died." His aim has been to lay before them certain information, which, to his mind, appears important. "Let every man be fully persuaded in his own mind." Going or remaining, he desires that they may attain the greatest good by the surest means—the approbation of Heaven and good men, by lives of piety and virtue. The walk of our Redeemer on earth was marked by suffering and persecution, borne in a spirit of meek forgiveness and self-denial. They who in our time suffer wrong and persecution, can pursue no better course than to follow His bright example.—*National Era.*

EXPLOSION OF STEAM BOILERS.

The following letter on the subject of the explosion of steam boilers, from an officer who has studied the subject deeply, is published in the *National Intelligencer.* We invite attention to it.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11, 1852.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—The explosions of steam boilers, of late years, in defiance of legislative enactments, have become so numerous that the community have become justly alarmed and excited at their frequency. My attention was attracted by the following notice of the cause of the explosion of the Reindeer:

"The cause of the explosion is evident. In order to lose no time in starting, the fires are kept up and the safety valve is closed during the stoppage. Thus an unusual pressure of steam is collected, in order to drive the boat from the dock with as much impetus and rapidity as if she had not stopped at all. As long as this mass of steam is kept in the boiler the pressure is not too great to be borne, but, with the shock of letting it out upon the engine, its expansive force is brought into sudden action, and either the boiler itself, or, as in the present case, some pipe bursts, and death and destruction are the result. The whole comes from the endeavor to make the shortest possible trip, and from making the safety of those on board a matter of less consequence than an hour's difference in the passage."

In almost every explosion the boat has been on the point of starting. The writer has given an incorrect cause for the explosion of the Reindeer in attributing it to the removal of pressure. Any child of twelve years old would tell him that any removal of an expansion lessens its force. But my object is to show the cause of expansions in steam boilers, and suggest a remedy.

The cause is simply the formation of hydrogen gas. I will prove this by showing the *modus operandi* in the decomposition of water and its component parts. Water is composed of hydrogen one part, oxygen eight. The simplest method of decomposing water is as follows: Take a common retort, a porcelain tube, a bundle of bright iron wire, and a bladder or gas-bag fitted for the purpose; fill the porcelain tube with the wires, tie on the bag and introduce the retort, put into the latter water, and you are now ready to begin the operation. Place a body of coals around the porcelain tube, a lamp under the retort, and the steam will be forced through the wires and tube; the wires must be heated to a red heat; the vapor of water (steam) coming into contact with the heated iron is decomposed, the oxygen is retained by the iron, forming oxyde of iron, and the hydrogen is given off from the tube, which conducts it into the gas-bag. For every eight grains of weight acquired by the iron, forty-six cubic inches of hydrogen, weighing one grain, have been evolved. The iron in this case is substituted for the hydrogen, taking its place with the oxygen to form the oxyde of iron, while the hydrogen is set free. The oxyde of iron resulting from this action is the same black oxyde which the smith strikes off in scales under the hammer, being a mixture of protoxyde and peroxyde.

The boiler then plays the part of the retort, the furnace the lamp, the tubes as flues, the wires and the steam-jacket the gas-holder. When the water is low and the tubes or flues are exposed above the water line and acquire a red heat, the vapor of water (steam) is decomposed and hydrogen is rapidly formed. Of all gases this is the lightest and most explosive. Its effects are more terrific than that of gunpowder or the strongest detonating compounds. It is only necessary to combine with it about one-third of oxygen gas to make it explosive. A variety of experiments have been made to burn hydrogen and oxygen together, but the most of them have resulted in terrible explosions. Professor Hare, after numerous experiments, was enabled to accomplish this object by a very simple arangement, now termed by Professor Silliman the compound blow-pipe.

The question now arises, how can the decom-

position of water in steam boilers be prevented, the formation of hydrogen gas stopped, and a remedy invented by which boilers will not burst?

Nearly all boilers explode on opening the safety-valve; the steam rushes out in a conical form, the base of the cone uppermost; this leaves a space in the center of the cone through which the circumambient atmosphere rushes, supplying of course oxygen. If, then, the water is low, and the vapor decomposed, and hydrogen gas is formed, the supply of oxygen causes an instantaneous explosion. The method, then, to prevent the oxydation of the tubes or flues is to plate them with silver.

Let any one take the apparatus above explained, and instead of bright iron wire, introduce plated iron wire, and he will find that water or the vapor of water (steam) will not be decomposed; showing fully that hydrogen can not be formed without oxydation. This simple remedy, not very expensive, will effectually prevent most explosions.

Every engineer is well aware that when the steam from the upper cock has a blue appearance there is danger; but every one does not know that this blue appearance indicates hydrogen gas; in fact, it is hydrogen gas, and in a state of inflammability. The flame of this gas is light blue, and only burns when in contact or supplied with oxygen. As it is the lightest of all gases, and rises to the upper part of the steam-jacket, a pipe could be introduced into the upper part of the steam-jacket, and conducted to the fire or engine room, where the fireman or engineer could occasionally try the cock, and ascertain the formation of hydrogen by the color of the steam or jet. Should the jet appear of a blue cast, by having this pipe continued outboard and under the water line, the gas could be allowed to escape through this tube, and steam would then take its place in the boiler. With this safety-pipe well attended and the upper tubes plated, but few explosions could possibly take place.

As we say in claims for patents, I do not claim having discovered the method herein mentioned in making hydrogen gas, but only the safety tube and the plated flues and tubes.

Silver melts at 1,280 deg. Fahrenheit, or 20 deg. Wedgewood, and iron becomes of a red heat or cherry red at 1,100 deg. Fahrenheit, or 19 deg. Wedgewood. There is then no likelihood of the silver plating melting before the tube can be covered with water, should they at any time become bare.

The engineer should never open his safety-valve until he has tried the upper cock in the boiler. Should the steam appear blue, and indicate hydrogen, then he should certainly keep his safety-valve shut and work off the gas through his cylinder. This will, if strictly attended to, save not only his life but that of many others.

W. D. Porter, U. S. N.

THE PERSECUTED BIBLE READERS.*

Our readers are aware that the appeal to the Court of Cassation of Florence, by Francesco and Rosa Madiai was rejected and the whole sentence confirmed. A "petition for grace" has also been peremptorily rejected. A letter published in the Christian Times says—"This summary proceeding, which allowed no opportunity for the interference of the Prussian or English ministers, was known to a few on Monday. Maggiorino (their lawyer) was absent at Leghorn, and did not hear of it till Tuesday, when he immediately returned here. We went together to the Monte prison; Madiai was in perfect peace. He received the final blow in a spirit of holy submission, and the only expression of suffering was squeezing my hand, saying, 'there is need of patience;' but cheerfulness beamed in his countenance, although suffering from continued physical illness. He wished to have with him a supply of clean linen, &c. adding, 'if permitted'—we found on inquiry, *this was not permitted.* He instantly smiled, saying 'well, all things according to the will of God.' He talked beautifully about his wife, and requested me to tell her 'that his prayer was that God would go with them to their prisons; and that he felt *sure* that God would be their companion there.' I have seen Christians die in perfect peace and happiness, but I have never seen so complete a triumph in the midst of life; the will, in the sweetest accordance with the Divine will, the whole man following Jesus in the simplicity and guilelessness of a new-born infant; and at the same time with the dignity of a man. Afterwards we went to the Bargella; *her* sufferings were great, but they speedily assumed the character of Christian fortitude. She at once took leave of the various topics of hopes and fears which had long kept her noble spirit in painful exercise, and turned to her strong hold. 'Tell all not to pray for our liberation, but for that increase of faith which may enable us to suffer cheerfully;' and then before us all, and the attendants, she burst forth into fervent prayer, especially for more faith, more love to Jesus. This morning only I received a most unexpected notice from one of the prison officers, that she was going off instantly, and wished to see me. I filled a small basket with tea, sugar, &c. &c. When I arrived at the Bargella, K. very kindly let me go to her cell. I found her meeting the moment nobly. She explained to me that she wanted her bonnet, gown, shawl, &c. These were under the care of W——. I soon brought them. She asked me to leave her for a few moments, when she quietly dressed and appeared; smiling, she said, "I have done nothing to my hair, for they will soon cut that off." I handed her into the carriage, and we parted under a great blessing. She was attended by a female gaoler and gendarmes. I can give you no account of

* See page 13 &c. of this volume.

his departure to Voltena; no doubt he is gone. What barbarity thus to seperate husband and wife, who have never met since their trial!"—*Nonconformist, Sept. 8th,* 1852.

THE MANUFACTURE OF WOOD-GAS.

We find, in a late number of the *Allgemeine Zeitung,* some interesting details in regard to lighting the city of Munich with gas made from wood, which we translate for *The Tribune*:

"The contract between the magistrates and the Coal Gas Company provides that a regular flame shall be rendered, consuming 4½ cubic feet of gas in an hour, and giving light equal to seven wax candles, of four to the pound. The wood gas, with a flame of the above description, produced a light equivalent to that of eleven wax candles of the same size. Upon this, and in order to show that the coal gas was preferable to the wood gas, a flame of coal gas was shown to the commission, which gave a light equivalent to twenty-four of the wax candles. Such a capacity for giving light, under the most favorable circumstances, is the same as of a good oil gas, but never that of coal gas of the usual quality. The coal gas which is generally used in England is equal to nine wax candles, with a flame consuming 4½ cubic feet in an hour. The coal gas used in Munich has been repeatedly examined, both by the commission and by other intelligent individuals, but its power has never been found to exceed that of ten wax candles. It would not be difficult, by using a very hard wood, or other processes, to obtain a wood gas equal to oil gas; but it would not be correct to take this as the general power of wood gas. Another advantage of the wood gas is its entire freedom from sulphur. Every city, even the smallest one—nay, every village—can avail itself of the benefit of an admirable mode of illumination at a small expense for the first fixtures. It is probable that, before many years, in such cities as Bremen and Hamburg, where the best English coal is easily obtained, coal gas will be entirely superseded by wood gas, inasmuch as all the collateral products of the manufacture are valuable, and command a sale in any quantity. The residuary coal is nearly equal in value to the wood; the tar is far superior to that of coal, and cannot be replaced by it for painting; and the vinegar always commands a high price. In point of national economy, the manufacture of wood gas has a special importance, as it partly takes the place of burning charcoal in pits, in which process, the gas, the tar and the vinegar are lost."

Dr. Beman, of Troy, remarked in a sermon lately, that if Franklin tamed the lightning, Prof. Morse *taught it the English language.*

ON THE RUTURN OF THE COMET IN 1835, AFTER AN ABSENCE OF SEVENTY-FIVE YEARS.

And art thou here, thou wondrous orb of light?
And hast thou brought us tidings from afar?
Who, in thy marvellous and viewless flight,
Hast crossed the path of planet and of star.

Say, didst thou with those sister worlds converse,
That roll harmonious round our central sun?
Canst thou not aught of them or theirs rehearse,
Tell us what hath been said, or thought, or done,

Since they were launched in trackless fields of space,
By an all-mighty and all-bounteous hand?
Do they contain a *vile* or *sinless* race?
Rebellious, or obeying God's command?

Basking at will in heaven's unclouded light,
Breathing the free and yet untainted air;
Or feeling sin's sharp tooth and sorrow's blight,
As we poor fallen sons of Adam are?

Three-score and fifteen years their course hath sped,
Since thou, our little speck of earth didst see,
And they are numbered with the silent dead,
Who then did lift their eyes to gaze on thee.

Fields have been fought, and kings uncrowned, since then,
Despots subdued, and throned again in power;
War hath made havoc of the sons of men,
And blood hath flowed in torrents, since that hour.

Yet dark as are the lines of history's page,
E'en we can speak of sunshine from above;
On us hath shone a star, from age to age,
Whose beams are purest light and truth and love.

That star, which first arose on Bethlehem's plain,
From east to west its cheering ray hath given;
It tells of peace restored, of freedom's reign,
And opes a brighter paradise in heaven,

Where the redeemed of earth, in ceaseless strain,
Shall sing the triumphs of their Saviour's power,
When thou, fair comet, with thy radiant train,
And all yon starry host are seen no more.

M. Fox.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Foreign Intelligence.—The steamship Niagara arrived at Boston on the 28th, bringing Liverpool dates to the 16th ult.

Abbot Lawrence, late American Minister to England, came passenger in the Niagara.

England.—Queen Victoria had returned from Scotland. A Cabinet Council was held on the 15th for the purpose of appointing a day for the meeting of Parliament. There will be a strong organization in the new Parliament in favor of the vote by ballot. The Earl of Derby has been elected Chancellor of the University of Oxford, in place of the late Duke of Wellington.

W. L. Lindsay, a large ship owner, recently announced, at a public meeting, that he was now building only iron ships, and did not intend in future to build any of wood.

Great efforts are making to have a great Industrial Exhibition in Dublin in 1853.

Intelligence has been received from the squadron commanded by Sir E. Belcher, and led by him up

the Wellington Channel, to the effect that from what they have discovered floating down the channel—remains of whales, bears, and other animal substances—the party have been led to the conclusion that not only is there food for mankind in that direction, but that the floating portions of whales and bears form the relics of what have been actually consumed by human beings.

The total extent of telegraph in England is nearly 4,000 miles, representing an outlay of about three hundred thousand pounds. The total amount of wire laid down for the purpose is upwards of 4,000,000 yards, and the total number of telegraph posts somewhere about 160,000. The staff of *employees* may be taken at upwards of 800 persons.

An advance in cotton has taken place since last advices.

France.—At a dinner at Bordeaux, the President declared that it was his desire to maintain a pacific policy towards other nations.

Italy.—In Lombardy arrests were taking place in all directions. A letter from Mantua of the 4th ult. states that forty-one individuals had been arrested in that city, during the previous week, charged with high treason.

At Senegolia, in the Papal States, 24 political prisoners were shot, from the 1st to the 3d ult.

Switzerland.—The Prussian Ambassador has ordered all natives of Prussia, engaged as workmen in Switzerland, to return to their native country, lest they should become contaminated by the Democratic doctrines prevalent among the Swiss.

Austria.—It is announced that Austria will persevere in her efforts to unite all Germany in the Zollverein League, notwithstanding the difficulties with Prussia.

Turkey.—The Sultan has recovered from his recent illness. The difficulty with Persia, in relation to the frontiers of the two countries, is settled.

A dreadful conflagration took place at Smyrna on the night of the 26th ult It began at the entrance of the east, from the Jews' quarter, and in the course of six hours completely destroyed the whole of the gold workers' and clothes-makers', besides numerous coffee and eating-houses, and other buildings. The number of magazines destroyed is between 5,000 and 6,000.

Greece.—The negotiations with regard to the succession to the throne between the Bavarian government and France, England and Prussia, is in progress.

Prince Adalbert, of Baccoria, brother of King Otho, is named as his successor, and has embraced the Greek religion, a preliminary step to the throne.

Persia.—In consequence of a rumor that the Shah had been assassinated, the Kurds and other mountain tribes were in open insurrection. The Shah was fast recovering from his wounds. It is stated that 9,000 British troops had landed at Herat for the purpose of preventing the Persians from interfering with the independence of the Province of Herat.

China.—The insurrection in this country continues to make progress.

California and the Isthmus.—The U. S. mail steam-ship Georgia, from Aspinwall, arrived at New York on the 29th ult., bringing $2.000,000 on freight, $300,000 in the hands of passengers, and the San Francisco mails to Tenth month 1st.

The health of the Isthmus is good, there being no cases of cholera, and but few of fever. A military force, for the protection of passengers crossing the Isthmus, has been organized by Gen. Paez. The natives are not allowed to carry arms of any description. The Panama railroad is in good order, and the cars run twice a day to Barbacoa.

The subject of most interest now occupying the public attention is the proposition for the formation of the Isthmus into a Federal State. The *Provincial Camara* have summoned the people publicly to express their sentiments in reference to a separation from the parent State.

The overland emigration was fast arriving in California, and the reports of sickness and privation on the plains are heart-rending in the extreme.

The health of some portions of the mines is bad. At Burton's Bar, Park's Bar, and Ousley's Bar, several cases of sporadic cholera have occurred, which have proved fatal.

One of the largest lumps of gold which has been found in California, was recently taken out at Downieville. It is nearly pure, and weighs two hundred and four ounces.

Several fugitive slaves have been arrested and delivered to their masters, since the decision of the Supreme Court on that subject.

The Stockton Republican states that large numbers of emigrants, with their families, are settling upon the fertile plains of Tulare county, and that there is every prospect of that portion of the country being soon thickly settled. A large sale of city property had been held at San Francisco, at which prices were obtained fifty per cent. beyond the expectations of the speculators.

Oregon.—The tide of emigration continues to flow into Oregon with increasing rapidity. The number of immigrants this season is estimated at 10,000 on the lowest calculation. Much suffering has been experienced by some of these, from the shortness of feed for stock, and the scarcity of provisions. Some have died, and others have suffered greatly from cholera and other diseases consequent upon the privations and fatigues of the journey. Provisions had been purchased by the citizens of Portland, and a steamer despatched to the Cascades with a portion of the supplies, for the relief of the destitute.

The British Packet publishes a decree of Urquiza, which declares confiscation of property for political or criminal offences, treason against the State.

Another decree abolishes the punishment of death for political offences, except in the case of offenders who have taken up arms against the authorities and Government, and in that case there must first be a legal trial.

Peru.—Lima papers to Ninth month 23d, have been received at New York.

The Lobos Islands had remained quiet. No American vessels had reached there since the Manlius. The whole Peruvian fleet was stationed at the Islands.

The Charge d'Affairs of Bolivia has presented a protest against the 5th article of the Paraguay Treaty, as compromising the right of his Republic to the joint navigation of the River Paraguay. Without admitting the protest, or in any way prejudging the pretensions of the Bolivian Government, the Argentine Government has referred the case, with its antecedents, to that of Paraguay.

Brazil.—The government of Brazil has contracted a loan with the Rothschilds of £1,000,000, to pay the Portuguese loan, due in 1853, guaranteed by Brazil when its independence was acknowledged.

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

A RELIGIOUS, LITERARY AND MISCELLANEOUS JOURNAL.

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A Testimony of the Monthly Meeting of New York, concerning our beloved friend, ELIZABETH COGGESHALL.

Elizabeth Coggeshall was born at Newport, on Rhode Island, on the 14th of Third month, 1770. Her parents, Giles and Elizabeth Hosier, were members of our religious society, and were concerned to train her agreeably to its principles and testimonies, to which she was much attached. Her natural disposition was animated and sprightly; but she did not indulge in levity.

Her parents were remarkable for their hospitality, and hence, many who were travelling in the service of Truth, were entertained at their house. She frequently adverted to this in after life, and spoke of the pleasure it gave her to wait upon such Friends, and expressed the belief that they had in mercy been made the instruments of good to her.

In 1793, she was united in marriage with our friend Caleb Coggeshall.

In the twenty-fifth year of her age, she became impressed with the belief, that if she was faithful to manifested duty, she would have to testify to others of the goodness of the Lord; to which, she says, "my strong will was much opposed."

About this time she was visited on separate occasions by two ministers, who expressed in terms of remarkable coincidence, the conviction they felt, that she was called to the public espousal of the cause of her Holy Redeemer,—urging her submission, which would be followed with peace and joy; while the reverse would ensue from non-compliance.

In relation to this she remarks, "I was much broken in spirit, being ready to exclaim with the Prophet, 'Ah, Lord God! behold I cannot speak; for I am a child.' I even thought I would rather my life should go as a sacrifice, than publicly appear as a fool. But I was awfully convinced that I was not in a state to die, and that I should not find acceptance with God, while I dared to oppose his holy will. After this I hoped to be willing, if the Lord would but teach me *when* and *how* to speak in his name; but, alas! when a clear opening of duty *was* manifested, I shrank from it; and for weeks great was my sorrow from an apprehension that I should be utterly cast off. Often did I entreat the Lord to try me once again; and in mercy he granted my request. In a meeting in Third month, 1795, these words were given me, and with fear and trembling I expressed them: 'Come, and let us go up to the mountain of the Lord, and to the house of the God of Jacob; and he will teach us of his ways, and we will walk in his paths:' for which," she says, "I felt peace and hope."

By submission to the discipline of the school of Christ, her gift was rapidly and greatly enlarged; and she was acknowledged as a minister in 1796.

In the year 1797, her mind became weightily impressed with an apprehension, that it would be required of her to make a religious visit to Friends in England, Ireland, and the Continent of Europe.

Referring to it she says, "This seemed a step of such magnitude, that my nature shrank from it exceedingly, and I made many excuses, such as, that I was but a child, &c., when the words of the Most High to Jeremiah, were powerfully with me: 'Say not, I am a child; for thou shalt go to all that I shall send thee, and whatsoever I command thee, thou shalt speak.'"

About that time she was informed that a Friend from another Yearly Meeting had a similar prospect, which tended to strengthen her fearful, doubting mind; and in much brokenness of spirit, she laid her concern before her Monthly Meeting in Second month, 1798, to go as companion to said Friend,—which was so accompanied by the baptizing power of truth that it was fully united with: but Friends objected to her going as *companion*, preferring to leave her at liberty to proceed in the performance of this service independently of the concern of another.

"This," she remarks "was very trying to me at that time, but I afterwards saw the wisdom of their judgment."

Her prospect was feelingly united with by the Quarterly Meeting, and subsequently by the Se

lect Yearly Meeting; and certificates were accordly furnished her for this arduous mission.

The circumstances under which she left her home and country were peculiarly trying, which closely proved her devotion to the cause of our Holy Redeemer, in whom she trusted, and who was indeed unto her, strength in weakness, and a present help in the time of need.

Under date of Sixth month 16th, she writes, "After a time of deep heart-felt suffering, I was made willing to leave a sweet babe about thirteen months old, my beloved parents, and dear relatives and friends; and in addition to this, I had not seen my affectionate husband for more than seven months; but was enabled through the Lord's holy aid and assistance to leave my home with more fortitude than could have been expected."*

On the 26th, our dear devoted friend, in company with the Friend above alluded to, embarked from New York for London.

"This to me," she says, "was a serious time, but truly it may be said,

> If the Lord our leader be,
> We may follow without fear,
> East or west, by land or sea,
> Home with him is everywhere."

After a passage of 25 days, they landed at Falmouth, where they had considerable religious service, particularly in visiting families. Thence they proceeded to the Scilly Islands, and held religious meetings in six of them. She speaks of this engagement as occupying "about two weeks of painful exercise of body and mind."

In the year 1799, they attended London Yearly Meeting, at which ten American Friends were present. Respecting this meeting she says, "I think it may be acknowledged with humble reverence, that the overshadowing wing of the Heavenly Father's love was refreshingly felt in a greater or lesser degree; and it closed with thanksgiving and prayer to Him, who had hitherto condescended to be our helper. Blessed, magnified, and adored forever be His holy name."

They visited nearly all the meetings in Scotland and Wales, and landed in Ireland in Eleventh month, where they attended one hundred and fifty meetings, travelling more than seventeen hundred miles.

Under date of First month 1st, 1800, she says, "It seems a little remarkable, and altogether unexpected to myself, that the most trying service in this embassy, that of visiting families, should have originated with me. Is it not a most solemn engagement? calling for such deep preparation of heart! leading to so much creaturely reduction! so much patience and faith, which is sometimes proved as to an hair's breadth!" Yet she had reverently to acknowledge, that when the duty was performed, the wages were found more than equal to the sacrifice.

In Sixth month, they again attended London Yearly Meeting. In the Select Meeting our dear friend opened her prospect of visiting Friends on the Continent of Europe, with which much unity and sympathy were expressed.

The Friend who had thus far accompanied her, also stated, that, although she did not see it to be required of her before leaving home, consequently it was not included in her certificate, yet she now felt bound to accompany Elizabeth Coggeshall, if way should open for it. But the Meeting did not unite with it, especially as some of those in attendance avowed their disunity with religious opinions which she had advanced, and which they deemed unsound.

"This," Elizabeth says, "was a close trial to the affectionate part;" though it appears by some of her expressions, that she had herself felt uneasy with said opinions.

Although her friends had full unity with her concern, and encouraged her to attend to it, yet so great was her affliction, she declined it at that time, entering into a solemn covenant on this wise,—that if He, in whose hands are the issues of life and death, would preserve her life, and permit her to return to her native land in the fellowship and unity of her friends, she would hold herself a willing offering of body, soul, and spirit, to His holy requisitions, even should the sacrifice be that of leaving all that is near and dear, and again crossing the mighty deep.

In this season of deep proving the Eternal God was her refuge, and the Everlasting arms were underneath for her support.

Under date of Sixth month 4th she writes, "This morning I was led to crave of the Father of Mercies, who has hitherto been my help, that if He would be pleased to point out the way with undoubting clearness, I would, with his assistance, endeavor cheerfully to obey; whether it be His will I should return home, or that I be engaged in further labor in this land. And, methinks, if I am favored to stand thus resigned, Infinite Goodness will in adorable condescension, lead me in the way I should go and supply every loss."

Being separated from the Friend with whom she had travelled thus far, and provided with a suitable companion, she continued her religious services in England and elsewhere, until Third month, 9th, 1801: when she informed the Morning Meeting of Ministers and Elders, held in London, that she believed that the "Great and Good Master was pleased to grant a peaceful retreat from the field of labor in that part of His vineyard:" under which comfortable prospect she was looking toward a speedy embarkation for her native land.

She accordingly proceeded to Liverpool, and under date of Third month, 30th, makes the fol-

*Her husband was absent from home in the prosecution of his business as a navigator, but had expressed his approbation of her being faithful to this prospect of religious duty.

lowing remarks,—"This morning was called to go on board the Alleghany. After taking leave of my endeared friends in Liverpool, in Gospel love and fellowship, felt myself pretty much stripped; yet, through adorable mercy, I witnessed Him to be near who is indeed the best of friends, and hath ever been to me a strong stay and a mighty protector in the needful time; and was favored to feel a calm resignation to the Divine will, whatever may befall me in the ordering of His wisdom." After a voyage of forty-one days, they arrived in New York, where she was detained several weeks by sickness.

It may perhaps with propriety be recorded among the trials to which our dear friend, in inscrutable wisdom was subjected, that her husband sailed for England a short time before her return. In consequence of which, and of his absence at the time of her leaving home, they were separated about four years.

In 1802 she removed with her husband, to reside in the City of New York.

In relation to her religious engagements, from the time of her return to America to that of leaving again for Europe, (embracing a period of about thirteen years, during which she visited all the meetings of Friends in America,) she says, "I have renewedly to commemorate the goodness of Him, who, in tender mercy and great loving kindness, condescended throughout to be my strong stay and mighty protector. Blessed forever be his great and excellent name. To Him belong thanksgiving and praise, world without end. Amen."

During an absence of one year and eight months, she travelled ninety three hundred and thirty-six miles, attended three hundred and ninety-one meetings, and visited ninety-seven families.

In the year 181?, this faithful, untiring, and devoted servant of the Most High, laid before her Monthly and Quarterly Meeting, and the Select Yearly Meeting, a concern that had long impressed her mind, to make another religious visit to Friends in England, Ireland, and Scotland, and those who profess with us on the Continent of Europe;—alluding in a very pathetic manner to the covenant which she made while in that country thirteen years before.

Her prospect was feelingly and cordially united with; respecting which she says, "When thus wholly liberated by Friends, the concern rested so entirely upon myself, that it seemed at times almost over-powering;"—"yet I earnestly desired to be given up in full submission to the will of Him whom I love, and whom I desire to serve —my blessed Lord and Master."

There being war at the time between England and America, the usual means of intercourse were suspended. Application was therefore made to Government for a passage in a cartel, which was about sailing, for her, and also for Susannah Horne, who was then in this conntry on a religious visit.

They accordingly crossed the Atlantic in company with prisoners of war.

(To be continued.)

JOHN PERROT.

In every age of the world, the church has been more or less subject to troubles arising from the unfaithful within its own borders, who, through unwatchfulness, have fallen from their first love, and become a prey to the snares of Satan. The early Christian church had painful experience of these things. Judas, though one of the chosen twelve, fell from his apostleship and sold his Lord. Hymenæus and Philetus departed from the truth, and became dangerous corrupters of the brethren. "Their word eat as a canker," and, it is recorded, "overthrew the faith of some." Alexander the coppersmith was another painful instance. "He did me much evil," writes Paul, and "greatly withstood our words." The Nicolaitan heresy was also another fruitful source of evil to the primitive church, and although its doctrines were so utterly at variance with the purity of the religion of Christ, there were, nevertheless, not a few of the early Christian converts, who embraced its sin-pleasing principles. If, then, in the purest age of the church, such afflictions were permitted to befal it, it ought, surely, to excite no surprise, that the followers of Him who was betrayed by Judas, should, in after times, have to experience similar dispensations from the wickedness of unregenerate men, and the malice of the unwearied adversary of the church.

The Society of Friends, arising as it did, in a time of peculiar excitement in reference to religious things, was remarkably preserved in harmony and love, and from the withering influence of jars and contentions. It was not, however, entirely free from troubles of the kind to which we have adverted. The schism produced by John Perrot, was a melancholy proof of this; and which also extended itself to Friends in America.

The division occasioned by John Perrot commenced in 1661, and arose by his endeavouring to introduce among Friends what George Fox calls "the evil and uncomely practice of keeping on the hat in time of public prayer." Perrot, whom Sewel describes as "a man of great natural parts," united at a very early period with Friends; and in 1660, travelled in the ministry to Rome, with a view, it is said, to convert the Pope. Whilst at Rome, he bore a public testimony against the idolatrous usages of the Papists, but for which he was soon subjected to the terrors of the Inquisition. Notwithstanding the appearance of great sanctity which marked the character of John Perrot, it was the sense of some discerning Friends of that day, that he pro-

ceeded to Rome, more in his own will, than from a divine call. During his imprisonment in that city, he evinced no inconsiderable degree of spiritual pride; and his addresses were written in a style so affected and fantastic, as induced the belief that he was of unsound mind, and the inquisitors accordingly selected Bedlam as the place of his incarceration.

The imprisonment of Perrot at Rome was a very prolonged one; and his sufferings there, together with the great outward sanctity which he manifested, brought him into much notoriety among Friends. His true character, however, soon began to show itself; and, declaring that he was more enlightened than George Fox and his brethren, he maintained that the practice of uncovering the head in time of prayer, was a mere form, and one which ought to be testified against. To such a woeful extent had forms and ceremonies, altogether unauthorised by Scripture, crept into the professing churches of Christendom, that Friends, in bearing a testimony against these inventions, at once became a peculiarly distinguished people. Drawn off as our early Friends were, from the routine of lifeless observances, and participating so abundantly as they did in the true refreshment and consolations of the gospel without such outward means, it is not at all surprising that a readiness to listen to suggestions against forms of every kind should be a besetment; and, unhappily, the notions of Perrot found an entrance.

There is no doubt but that Perrot was a man of much plausibility of manner, and of some eloquence. The number of Friends who were led away with his new notion was considerable, and caused no little anxiety to those faithful watchmen, who saw in it a snare of the enemy. Another extravagancy adopted by Perrot, was to let his beard grow; a practice in which many of his followers joined. With a view to propagate his opinions, he proceeded to America and the West India islands, where, by his "show of greater spirituality," he was successful in gaining many adherents from among the newly-convinced; and particularly in Virginia. Subsequently, Perrot also discouraged the attendance of meetings for worship, under the notion that this also was a mere form; and so greatly were Friends of Virginia led astray by him, that most of them followed his pernicious example, and forsook their religious assemblies.

John Perrot resided for some time in Barbadoes, where a considerable number professed with us. On his arrival there, Friends, several of whom were in affluent circumstances, in the hope of reclaiming him, showed him much kindness, and contributed largely to his wants. "He was even loaded with the love and kindness of Friends," writes John Taylor, "in the hope that he would become a reformed man; but," he continues, "he, like an unhappy and unworthy man, abused all the kindness of Friends, and the very mercies of God unto him." He afterwards removed to Jamaica, and became clerk of the court on that island. Here, he manifested a degree of depravity which clearly evinced that he was out of the truth; for he not only exhibited much haughtiness of manner, and pride in dress, but he fell also into gross sensuality. He afterwards practised as a lawyer in Jamaica, but died soon after, and so much in debt, that all his property was seized by his creditors.

Though most of the influential Friends in England continued to bear a very decided testimony against the unsound notions of John Perrot, yet it was some years before "this strange fire," as Sewel calls it, was entirely extinguished. The manifest departure of the author of this schism, not only from a religious life, but from the paths of morality also, tended to open the eyes of his followers to their error, and prepared them for a restoration to their brethren. In the year 1666, at the express desire of George Fox, a meeting on this painful subject was held in London. It lasted several days, and was a memorable and solemn occasion. "Those that had run out from the truth and clashed against Friends," observes George Fox, "were reached unto by the power of the Lord, which came wonderfully over them—and the Lord's everlasting power was over all." "In the motion of life," writes Thomas Ellwood, "were the healing waters stirred, and many through the virtuous power thereof restored to soundness; and, indeed, not many lost."

The effects of the unsound notions were sorrowfully apparent in Virginia. The Friends of this part, in their conscientious endeavours to follow their Lord, had borne much suffering, and under it had been bright examples of faithfulness. They were a tender-hearted people, who had received the truth in the love of it, and who were ready to embrace whatever might appear to make for the glory of God, or to advance that holy cause which had become dear to them. When, therefore, John Perrot came amongst them, and preached a seemingly higher degree of spirituality, many listened to his specious declarations, and under the idea that his views were founded in truth, they adopted them. The enemy of their soul's peace appeared to them in the character of an angel of light; they were dazzled by the luminous manifestation, and betrayed into his snares. One wrong step having been taken, others followed; and, deviating little by little from the true path, they at last went so far astray as to become even careless in regard to religion, and "much one with the world in many things." But it pleased Him who watcheth over his church, to look with an eye of tender regard on these his erring children, and by his servants to point out their delusions and their dangers. About the time that the meeting referred to was held in London, John Burnyeat, whom George Fox mentions as "a pillar in the house of God," arrived on a gospel mission in Virginia, and

aboured in the love of Christ among his brethen; especially among those who had been led side by the unsound notions of Perrot. He had ome difficulty in obtaining a meeting with them, ut at last one was held, in which the gathering rm of the Great Shepherd was manifested. The Lord's power," remarks John Burnyeat, was with us, and among us; several were reived and refreshed, and through the Lord's oodness, and his renewed visitations, raised up nto a service of life, and in time came to see ver the wiles of the enemy."—*Bowden's Hi t ry.*

For Friends' Review.

COAL.

I suppose that most of us, both older and ounger, who are in the habit of seeing and using nthracite coal, which is poured by thousands of ons daily into our market, must often, if we are n the habit of reflecting upon what passes before s, have felt curious to know a good deal more bout this said coal than even our wisest men rofess to be able to teach us. In order to satisfy n some measure this enquiry, *Hitchcock's Elenentary Geology* was recently looked into, and was believed the following extracts contain pinions and facts appropriate to the columns of he *Review.*

"All geologists agree that coal has resulted rom vegetables, but the manner in which the eds have been formed, is one of the most difficult problems in geology. Three hypotheses are naintained. 1. Some suppose the plants were arried by rivers into estuaries and covered by eposits of mud. 2. Others suppose the beds ere produced on the spots where the plants rew, and that the shale and sandstone between ne beds were deposited by the subsidence of the ountry beneath the waters, so that a new race of lants might grow upon it. Mr. Logan finds in ost coal fields that the beds are underlaid by a nale, called *fire-clay*, containing Stigmariae in oundance, with the leaves upon them, standing vidently where they grew. In such cases it can ardly be doubted but this second hypothesis is ne true one."—*Murchison's Anniversary Address efore the London Geological Society, for* 1843.

"Others unite these hypotheses, and maintain nat coal was sometimes produced in one way, nd sometimes in the other, and sometimes by oth modes united; for Mr. W. C. Williamson nds marine shells often associated with coal, and ne plants much broken and mixed with sandones and grits."—*Same Address.*

"The great size of many fossil plants, and the ast accumulations of carbonaceous matter in the oal formation, render it probable that the vegeation of the early periods of the globe was far nore abundant than at the present day. Yet as ne trees were mostly without flowers, and unenvened by the presence and voices of any verteral animals, the landscape must have presented a very uniform and sombre, though imposing aspect, better adapted to a state of preparation for the higher orders of animals, than for their actual existence; better adapted to prepare fuel for man, than for his happy dwelling."—*Hitchcock.*

"The coal measures exist in almost every country of much extent, and form one of the most important sources of national wealth and happiness. In England, not less than 6,000,000 tons of coal are yearly raised from the mines of Northumberland and Durham; at which rate they will be exhausted in about 250 years. In South Wales, however, is a coal field of 1200 square miles, with 23 beds, whose total thickness is 95 feet; and this will supply coal for 2000 years more."—*Bakewell's Geology.* "In Great Britain, about 15,000 steam engines are in operation by the use of coal with a power equal to that of about 2,000,000 men. The machinery moved by this power has been supposed equivalent to that of between 300,000,000 and 400,000,000* men by direct labor. Well may Dr. Buckland say, 'we are almost astounded at the influence of coal, and iron, and steam upon the fate and fortunes of the human race."—*Bridgewater Treatise.*

"Probably no part of the world contains such immense beds of coal as the central parts of the United States. In 1837, not less than 900,000 tons of coal were carried to market from the mines in Pennsylvania alone; and the working of these mines has as yet only just commenced. The southern anthracite basin of that State is 60 miles long and two miles broad, with an aggregate thickness of 100 feet. Indeed, 30 out of 54 counties of that State, are in whole or in part based upon coal. But no one who has not visited the State, can form any adequate idea of the quantity of the coal existing there. One bed alone, which probably extends through all the anthracite region, varies from 22 to 50 feet in thickness, whilst the thickest bed in England is only 30 feet."—*Prof. H. D. Rogers' Report on the Geological Exploration of the State of Pennsylvania, for* 1838.

"It is now thirty-one years," says the *North American,* "since the anthracite coal of Pennsylvania became an article of commerce. The Lehigh Coal Company, the oldest by several years of those gigantic corporations now engaged in the traffic, brought to market in 1820 the amount of 365 tons." The quantity sent to market in 1851, from the anthracite coal fields of Pennsylvania, situated on the head waters of the Lehigh, the Schuylkill, and the Lackawanna, is stated to be 4,383,730 tons.

The following statements, made by the *Pennsylvania Inquirer* a few days ago, showing that more than 90,000 tons are now sent weekly from the mines, may close this communication.

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* This is nearly one-half the population of the world.

PENNSYLVANIA COAL TRADE.

Reading Railway.—Amount of coal transported to market by the Reading Railway, during the week ending on Thursday, 28th ult., was as follows :—

	Tons.	Cwt.
From Port Carbon,	11,379	03
Pottsville,	2,482	01
Schuylkill Haven,	18,912	15
Port Clinton,	5,866	15
Total for week,	38,640	14
Previously,	1,462,504	18
Total this season,	1,501,145	12
Same time last year,	1,474,263	09

Schuylkill Navigation.—The amount of coal sent to market by the Schuylkill Canal during the week ending on Thursday, 28th ult., was as follows :—

	Tons.	Cwt.
From Port Carbon,	9,813	03
Pottsville,	2,799	06
Schuylkill Haven,	6,874	06
Port Clinton,	2,092	12
Total for week,	21,579	07
Previously this year,	654,175	18
Total,	675,755	05
Same time last year,	497,770	13

Lehigh Coal Trade.—The following table shows the amount of coal shipped by the Lehigh Canal during the week ending 19th ult., and the amount for the season :—

	This Week.	Total.
Lehigh Coal Co. Tons,	13,623 04	363,923 05
Rhume Run,	2,097 03	66,683 09
Beaver Meadow,	1,674 09	39,288 07
Spring Mountain,	4,119 13	119,960 05
Hazelton,	4,073 00	112,804 00
Buck Mountain,	1,549 04	97,549 02
Cranberry,	1,700 00	40,609 00
Colraine,	1,171 11	31,404 14
East Sugar Loaf Co.,	530 19	8,836 08
Diamond,	1,697 00	34,796 00
White Haven,	1,088 17	36,700 11
Total,	33,325 00	952,555 01

On reading the foregoing, can we avoid the inquiry whence came these vast accumulations? and can they have been thus admirably arranged for the convenience and happiness of man, other than by the good Providence of the Supreme Being. B.

The ice trade of the United States exceeds, in amount, the wine trade of Bordeaux.

For Friends' Review.

COLORED PEOPLE IN CANADA.

At the present period, when the condition of the colored people in Canada attracts the anxious attention of philanthropists, the following account of the Elgin settlement will be read with much interest. The Elgin Association appears to have been formed for the purpose of purchasing a large tract of land, and selling it in small quantities, at low prices and on easy terms, to colored emigrants from the United States.

Third Annual Report of the Directors of the Elgin Association. Presented at the Annual Meeting of the Proprietors, held in Toronto, 1st September, 1852.

The Directors have great pleasure in reporting that the Association continues to prosper, and that the benevolent purposes of the friends of the Institution bid fair to be realized to the fullest extent.

The number of families of colored persons settled on the lands of the Association up to the 1st of August, 1852, is 75—and the number of inhabitants 400. By these settlers not fewer than fifty houses have been erected, after the model which has been submitted to them, and some of these have been acknowledged by competent judges to be in several respects superior in plan and structure, even to the model itself. By a considerable number the picket fences have been completed, and all expected to be finished by the fall.

Besides the regular occupants, about twenty-five families of colored people, attracted by the advantages of the settlement, have purchased lands in its immediate proximity. Including these 100 colored families, above 500 individuals are now comfortably settled on their own property in that district.

The houses have been arranged as nearly as possible on a definite plan, and considerable attention has been paid to ornament and neatness. The public road to the west passes right through the settlement—and the plan is so arranged, that a road passes through each lot of fifty acres.

The benefit of a Post Office has lately been extended to the settlement.

The number of acres cleared on the Elgin grounds to August 1st, is 350; and 204 of these have been under crop this season. The land is best adapted for the culture of wheat, but it also produces corn, tobacco, and hemp, equal to any that is grown in the Western States. In the commencement of a new settlement it is of importance to study the utmost economy, and the friends of this institution have directed their attention to the manufacture of cloth for the use of the settlers, from wool of their own growth. A sample of this cloth is now exhibited to the general meeting of the stockholders—the quality has been pronounced by competent judges to be

good. In order to bring out this branch of industry, a premium was offered by the local committee for a garment to be made from wool grown in this settlement, and spun, wove, and made by a settler; and the result was that in three months two garments were produced, which are also submitted to the meeting. Specimens of wheat, tobacco, and maple sugar, are also produced.

The climate in the neighborhood of this settlement is well known to be very mild, and the soil fertile. Last winter, which was considered one of the severest that has been experienced for many years, the thermometer at Buxton was 12 degrees higher than at Cleveland or Chicago, and only four degrees colder than at Baltimore, in Maryland. Hence, all the productions of the Northern States grow well in the settlement.

With regard to the moral state of the people, sobriety is so general, that no case of drunkenness has occurred; and as a guarantee for peace among the settlers, a *court of arbitration* has been set up, before which *five* cases only have been brought, all of which were decided easily and amicably, and without any expense to either party.

The members of the Association cannot fail to take a deep interest in the progress of the settlement in education and religion. The day-school has seventy-three on the roll, the attendance is good, and the number increasing. About twenty of the present number are the children of white parents. The Sabbath-school has fifty-three attending it. Mr. John Strathy, from Knox's College, takes charge of both the Sabbath and day-schools. The church, which is supplied by Mr. King, the indefatigable and able missionary to the Elgin settlement, is attended by one hundred to one hundred and forty persons; and the desire for the administration of the Word and ordinances seems to be on the increase, particularly among the members of the Bible class, who are the most regular attenders at church. A Latin class was opened last November, which is attended by six colored youths; and it is hoped some of them may be found qualified for teaching their brethren, or for filling the office of the Christian ministry.

No part of the expense of the educational and religious instruction is defrayed from the funds of the Association, but entirely from other sources.

A wide field for such services is opened up, from the great increase in the colored population in Canada, arising from the atrocious Fugitive Slave Bill, and the privations to which the race is exposed in the United States. Three thousand fugitives are estimated to have passed into Canada within the last eighteen months, in addition to twenty to thirty thousand previously in the province.

The Directors would conclude by expressing an earnest hope that the purposes for which this institution was established will be fully realized; and that the result will give another proof that when the children of Africa are possessed of the same advantages as other races, they are capable of making the highest attainments in knowledge, in morals, and in religion, and of reaching to the highest position in the social system; and for the success hitherto attained, the Directors would express the deepest gratitude to Almighty God, without whose blessing all their efforts would have been ineffectual.

COTTON FROM AFRICA.

On Saturday advice was received in Manchester by Mr. Thomas Clegg, cotton spinner, of the arrival of five more bales, weighing in the aggregate rather more than 1000 lbs., of raw cotton from the coast of Africa. This makes Mr. Clegg's receipts to amount to about 12,000 lbs., as the result of the very important movement which originated with him. Some three or four years ago, learning that there was plenty of cotton growing wild near the colony of Sierra Leone and the church missionary station of Abeokuta, and that as it bloomed and ripened it dropped to the ground and rotted, no one regarding it, he communicated with the officials of the Church Missionary Society in London, and through them sent £100 to the place named, with instructions that it was to be expended by the missionaries in setting the natives to gather and clean the indigenous produce, and to forward it as quickly as possible to England.

At the same time they were directed to lay before the chiefs the advantageous opening which presented itself for the employment of their people, and how much better it would be to do that than to pursue their horrid traffic in human flesh. This was a direct appeal to a leading trait in the character of the native chiefs of that part of the continent, for by the universal testimony of those who knew them best, they are admitted to possess a strong liking for money, and to be as clever at barter as any Yankee pedlar; for trafficking, indeed, they seem to have a natural gift, which only requires to be turned from slaves to cotton to enable us to dispense with our squadron on that coast. The inducements held out proved sufficient to attract attention, and in the year before last a few hundred pounds were collected. Since then Mr. Clegg has received above 10,000, exclusive of that which he received the advice of on Saturday, and altogether at present everything points to great results at no distant period. But the duty of attending to the collection and forwarding of the cotton has become too large for the missionaries to undertake, and therefore two agents are about to be sent out especially to undertake it. The great aim at present is to show the chiefs that there is a market for whatever cotton their people can collect of that which grows without the necessity for bestowing much labour upon it except what is required to gather it

from the pod; that effected, they will then be asked to encourage its growth by cultivation. Mr. Clegg has spun a quantity of the cotton himself, and has given some to four firms, with the request that they will experiment upon it, and favour him with a report.

In staple it is equal to Egyptian or good Orleans, used in spinning fine yarns for the Nottingham and Leicester trade. The price of cotton suited for such fine numbers has more than doubled within a comparatively brief period, and what was selling at 9½d a pound, is now fetching 20d., and has been for some time, so that this supply will come in most seasonably to meet the scarcity of suitable sorts which the price indicates.

It must not be supposed, however, that all that we have described has been accomplished by Mr. Clegg's £100; that gentleman unloosened his purse strings when he saw success "looming in the future," and he has been aided by other friends of the African race, especially by Lady Buxton, who has contributed £100 towards the fund for carrying on operations.—*N. Am. & U. S. Gaz.*

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

PHILADELPHIA, ELEVENTH MONTH 13, 1852.

We have commenced, this week, the insertion of the charge, to the jury, of Judge Grier, in a case relating to the recovery of fugitives from labor. This charge is presented to our readers as a legal exposition of the liabilities of citizens who administer to the wants of that afflicted and destitute class, who are endeavouring to secure, by flight, the freedom which has been solemnly pronounced an inalienable right.

Such of our readers as have taken the Review from its commencement, may perhaps remember that in the 36th and 37th numbers of the first volume, some observations were introduced on the danger and impropriety of selecting the candidates for the highest office at the disposal of the people, from that class of citizens whose principal recommendation to notice, has been their military achievements.

It has been the fixed and unalterable resolution of the Editor, to take no part in the political contests of the day, but to cast the influence of this periodical in favour of sound principles and correct measures, irrespective of party bias. The great and essential interest of all nations, and emphatically of the United States, is peace at home, and with all the world. Among savage nations, a chieftain is naturally selected for his prowess in war; but, even among them, wisdom in counsel is found quite as important as courage in the field; and in proportion as the people advance from the savage to the civilized state, the superiority of the former comes to be more fully recognized. Mixed as the present state of the world is, and largely as physical force is blended with peaceful policy in the measures of government, it must frequently happen that men will arise, who render themselves conspicuous for military courage and skill, and at the same time possess, in a high degree, qualifications for the display of such statesmanship as the world will own. Several instances of this kind may be found in modern history. As the principles of peace and war are essentially distinct and antagonistical, so in proportion as the pacific policy becomes more interwoven into the policy of nations, the character of the statesman becomes further removed from that of the warrior. Hence, with the progress of civilization, and especially of that highest civilization which the spirit of the Gospel inspires, the propensity to exalt conspicuous military characters to prominent stations in civil government, must decline. On the other hand, the frequent or habitual elevation of successful warriors to confidential stations in civil government, can scarcely fail to maintain a large mixture of military influence and the military spirit, not only in the measures of government, but in the nation at large; more especially when that elevation is the avowed reward of military service.

Whatever good or evil may spring from the late struggle, and from its result, to elevate rival candidates to the Presidential chair, it may be hoped that one useful lesson will be learned from it. May we not presume that the people of the United States are beginning to discover that other qualifications besides those which are displayed in the tented field, are required as a passport to the executive chair. Whatever may be thought of the relative fitness of the rival candidates, for the responsible station in question, it may be fairly inferred, from the events of the 2d instant, that successful heroism is not altogether available in securing the confidence of the nation.

MARRIED,—At Friends' Meeting-house, West Union, Morgan county, Indiana, on the 21st ult., HIRAM HADLEY to JULIA ANN ANDERSON, both of that place.

——, On the 20th ult., at Friends' Meeting-house, Highland, Morgan county, Indiana, MANLY HADLEY, of Hendricks county, to SAMIRA ANN HADLEY, of the former place.

——, On the 4th inst., at Friends' Meeting-house, West Chester, Pa., JOSEPH HOWELL, JR., of this city, to ANNE, daughter of James Emlen.

——, On the 21st of Eighth month last, at Friends' Meeting house, New-hope, Green county, Tenn., GEORGE M. PEIRCE to ELIZABETH J., daugh-

ter of Jesse Wright, all of New-Hope Monthly Meeting.

MARRIED,—At Friends' Meeting, Muncey, Lycoming co., Pa., on the 27th ult., JESSE HAINES, JR., to MARY W., daughter of Henry Ecroyd, all of that place.

DIED,—At his residence, in Shrewsbury, Monmouth county, N. J., on the 5th instant, BENJAMIN PARKER, an elder of Shrewsbury Monthly Meeting, aged about 82 years. Since becoming a member of the Society of Friends, he had been much concerned to support its principles and testimonies. In his declining years he was mercifully sustained by Him whose cause he had loved. During his illness he was engaged in exhorting those who visited him, to faithfulness in their religious duties; and repeatedly expressed, with thankfulness, a well grounded hope and evidence of acceptance, while he renounced all reliance upon any righteousness of his own. Near the end he said, "I feel done with the world; I think I have been a sincere believer in the doctrine of a crucified Saviour, and now I have a humble trust that he will receive me into the mansions of blessedness. I have done but little; my path has been an obscure one, but I think I have desired to do the will of my Heavenly Father, and to serve the good cause. I have enjoyed much comfort in lonely walks in the woods, when I have prostrated myself on the ground, with my mouth in the dust, and begged for mercy and preservation, and that I might be conformed to His will."

——, At their residences, in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., on the 26th of Sixth month last, ASENATH ELLISON, in the 60th year of her age: on the 7th of Seventh month last, in the 35th year of her age, HARRIET E. WATERBURY; and, on the 19th ult., DAVID DICKENSON, in the 71st year of his age; all esteemed members of Oswego Monthly Meeting, the latter an Elder.

——, At her residence in Mount Pleasant, Ohio, on the 10th ult., ABIGAIL TALBOTT, in the 54th year of her age, a valuable member of Short Creek Monthly Meeting, and daughter of our late friend, Wm. Flanner.

She possessed a discriminating and cultivated mind, and though in youth she had sought her enjoyments in the perishing things of time, which she had often to lament in after years; and in a peculiar manner the hours given to light and unprofitable reading; yet, having been enabled, through much mental conflict, to yield to the cleansing operation of Divine grace in her heart, which, weaning her affections from all secondary enjoyments, gave her to witness old things to be passed away, and all things to become new,—she experienced a qualification for usefulness in the church.

She was firmly attached to the doctrines and testimonies of the Society, in all their primitive fullness; and concerned for the right administration and support of our wholesome discipline and order.

Though in the removal of this dear friend, we sorrow for ourselves, that her animating example is withdrawn from amongst us, yet we are comforted in the belief that she has exchanged a tabernacle of suffering for "a house not made with hands, eternal in the Heavens."

INDIAN COMMITTEE.

A Special Meeting of the Committee for the gradual Civilization and Improvement of the Indian natives, will be held on Second-day, the 15th instant, at 12 o'clock.

A Meeting of "THE FEMALE SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA FOR THE RELIEF AND EMPLOYMENT OF THE POOR," will be held at the House of Industry, No. 70 North 7th street, on Seventh-day the 13th inst.

Philada., Eleventh month 8th, 1852.

For Friends' Review.

COVET THE BEST GIFTS.

"Fear God and keep His commandments, for like as a father pitieth his children, so the Lord pitieth them that fear Him. His mercy is from everlasting to everlasting upon them that fear Him, and his righteousness unto children's children; to such as keep His covenant, and to those that remember His commandments to do them."

The Apostle Paul exhorted the "believers to covet earnestly the best gifts;" and while we are engaged in giving heed to this advice, it is important for us to keep in view, not only the blessing itself, but that condition of mind which, through Divine mercy, secures the blessing. Man while living in disobedience to Divine commands has no claim on mercy—our first parents by transgression lost that claim which God had given on himself. But "Christ the second Adam, the Lord from Heaven, a quickening spirit," restores, on conditions of repentance and obedience, that which by transgression had been lost, and this *privilege to mercy*, which as a gift is conferred on penitent hearts, is that which first becomes the children of men "earnestly to covet." For having received this by and through the unmerited goodness of God in Christ Jesus, whereby a holy alliance with good is known, the believer is enabled in the new adoption to cry "Abba Father." And in this precious *heirship* with Christ, the regenerated children of our Heavenly Father can rely with confidence on the Saviour's promise, that "If ye abide in me, and my words abide in you, ye shall ask what ye will, and it shall be done unto you." It is by His all powerful word pervading the heart that a change is wrought, and in this change the new born child receives a new name, in which he is emboldened to ask according to his need, and earnestly to "covet the best gifts." "Blessed are they that do the commandments of God, that they may have a right to the tree of Life, and may enter in through the gates into the city." R. G.

He who injures another, has the injury to repent of, but resentment and retaliation make a partnership account of it; and when the offender and the offended, are brought to a settlement, the last may have the most to pay.—*Dillwyn.*

GEOLOGY.

As geological science advances—and every year it is becoming more and more certain—the question will arise whether it can be applied to the purposes of ordinary education—whether it can take its place alongside of astronomy and geography, as at once a source of sound mental exercise and useful knowledge. Since the end aimed at in education is the developing and strengthening of the intellectual faculties, when in that plastic condition which experience has shown to be their state during youth, none save the pedant or bigot would assert that the faculty of observation—of all others that which men are practically called upon to exercise in their every-day operations—should be left untrained. Nevertheless, such is the force of habit, the great mass—almost all—of our educators ignore, in practice, the training of the observing powers; not, in all cases because they are opposed to the attempt, but because they do not know how to set about it. The plain and evident way is through the aid of natural history in one form or other. But since natural history is not taught to the teachers, it is not likely to be taught by them, or if attempted is likely to be so treated as to do more harm than good. Yet assuredly the day is approaching when in some shape it will constitute an element of general education; and, since that must be, it behoves us to consider the best way of availing ourselves of its good qualities in good time. There are three forms in which natural history presents itself for such a purpose; physiology, systematic botany or zoology, and geology. Whilst some of the leading facts of the first may be taught as so much knowledge to the schoolboy, it is very questionable whether exercises in superficial physiology would be likely to serve the purposes of educational training, and doubtless, if we go deeper, there is a great deal essential and fundamental for the understanding of physiological inquiries, which must be reserved for the adult mind and for matured capacities. Systematic and descriptive natural history, on the other hand, is admirably adapted for educational purposes, and with efficient instructors, who, however, to be such must be physiologists beforehand, might be turned to great account. A considerable amount of natural history knowledge might be imparted with facility in schools, but this is not all that is required. More than this, however, can scarcely be hoped for without professional instructors, and such are not easily to be found. Now geology is, of all the sciences that regard animated and inanimate nature, the one which has the rare qualities of being at the same time interesting, suggestive, and untechnical. Its leading truths can be thoroughly comprehended without any preliminary foundation of peculiar knowledge not to be acquired in the ordinary course of education. Of that course it can itself be made an efficient element; for the examination of the simpler geological phenomena, such as those presented by sections of strata, examples of which are at hand everywhere, is as good an exercise of the observing powers as master or pupil could desire. Moreover, it is one sure to attract, and, from its out-door character, peculiarly likely to be popular with youth and intelligent boyhood. It has those qualities of bulk and relation to great questions which impress the young observer with the importance of what he is doing, and such an impression is a great aid towards the success of the teacher. Physiological study, independent of other objections, is repulsive to most youths on account of its sedentary character. Descriptive botany and zoology, though attractive to many, appear trifling to more, if not rightly comprehended or if opposed to their natural bias. But the study of the structure of the world on which we live, of the anatomy of the mountain and the cliff, of the building-stones of our planet, can charm all save the dullest. Associated as it is with a vague notion of its practical importance, it enforces a respect even in the minds of the frivolous that cannot fail to assist the exertions of the instructor. Under its influence, capacities, otherwise difficult to move, may be developed and even genius elicited, which, with ordinary methods of training, would have lain dormant and unproductive.— *Westminster Review.*

IMPORTANT SLAVE CASE—CHARGE OF JUDGE GRIER.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT, PHILADELPHIA.—Judges Grier and Kane.

Cecil Oliver et al, by their next friend, Eli Stake, *vs.* Daniel Kauffman, Stephen Wakefield and Philip Brechbill. } Action on the case for harboring and secreting slaves.

This case was argued by Messrs. H. M. Watts and C. B. Penrose for the plaintiffs, and by Messrs. W. B. Reed and D. P. Brown for the defendants.

Several days were occupied by the trial, and the facts relating to the ownership, escape of the thirteen slaves into Pennsylvania, and the harboring and concealment of them by the defendants, so as to elude the pursuit of their mistresses, were deeply interesting.

Several important principles of constitutional law originated, and were very ably and impressively argued on both sides.

1. Whether the Constitution of the United States afforded a remedy, independently of the act of 1793.

2. Whether the saving clause of the act of 1793, giving a remedy, was repealed by the act of 1850, (the fugitive slave law.)

3. As to the effect, under the statutes of Pennsylvania, of a voluntary transit of the owner with the slaves, over the territory of Pennsylvania, to Maryland, upon their freedom.

4. Whether the statute of Maryland, showing the "*status*" of the slaves there, before their escape, was not conclusive of the right of the plaintiffs to their labor and services, and to institute and maintain their suit in the Courts of the United States, in Pennsylvania.

In the course of the argument, allusion was made, on both sides, to the late trials in the same Court, for treason, arising out of the riot and homicide at Christiana; and the report of the Attorney General of Maryland, made to the Executive of that State, and the action of the Governor thereupon, were deprecated as injurious to the purity, intelligence, and high character of our Pennsylvania Courts and Juries, and tending to occasion irritation and resentment on the part of the citizens.

These several topics are very learnedly discussed, and the law established by Justice Grier, in the following charge to the jury:

After stating the case, and giving an abstract of the pleadings, the Judge proceeded:

Charge to the Jury.

In the performance of your duty on this subject, it will be proper that you suffer no prejudice to affect your minds, either for or against either of the parties to this suit. The odium attached to the name of "abolitionist," (whether justly or unjustly, it matters not,) should not be suffered to supply any want of proof of the guilty participation of the defendants in the offence charged, even if the testimony in the case should satisfy you that the defendants entertained the sentiments avowed by the class ef persons designated by that name. The defendants are on trial for their *acts*, not for their *opinions*. Beware, also, that the occasional insolence and violent denunciation of the South, be not permitted to prejudice your minds against the just rights guaranteed to them by the Constitution and laws of the Union.

An unfortunate occurrence has taken place since the former trial of this case, which, as it is a matter of public history, and as such has been introduced into the argument of this case, it becomes the unpleasant duty of the Court to notice in connection with this portion of our remarks. A worthy citizen of Maryland, in attempting to recapture a fugitive, was basely murdered by a mob of negroes on the southern borders of our State. That such an occurrence should have excited a deep feeling of resentment in the people of that State, was no more than might have justly been expected. That this outrage was the legitimate result of the seditious and treasonable doctrines diligently taught by a few vagrant and insane fanatics, may be admitted. But by the great body of the people of Pennsylvania, the occurrence was sincerely regretted, and an anxious desire was entertained that the perpetrators of this murder should be brought to condign punishment.

Measures were taken, even at the expense of sending a large constabulary and military force into the neighborhood to arrest every person, black and white, on whom rested the least suspicion of participation in the offence. A large number of bills of indictment were found against the persons arrested, for high treason, and one of them was tried in this Court. The trial was conducted by the Attorney General of the State of Maryland; and although it was abundantly evident that a riot and murder had been committed, by some persons, the prosecution wholly failed in proving the defendant, on trial, guilty of the crime of treason, with which he was charged. But, however much it was to be regretted that the perpetrators of this gross offence could not be brought to punishment, the Court and jury could not condemn, without proof, any individual to appease the justly offended feelings of the people of Maryland.

Unfortunately, a different opinion with regard to our duty in this matter, seems to have been entertained by persons holding high official stations in that State; and certain official statements have been published, reflecting injuriously upon the people of Pennsylvania and this Court, which have tended to excite feelings of resentment, and to keep up a border feud, which, if suffered to have effect in our Courts, or in the jury-box, may tend to prejudice the just rights of the people of Maryland, and of the plaintiffs in this case. These offensive documents, I have reason to believe, are neither a correct exhibition of the good sense and feelings of the people of that State, nor of the legal knowledge and capacity of its learned and eminent bar. It would do them great wrong to suppose them incapable of understanding the legal proceedings which have been made the subject of so much reprehension, or capable of misrepresenting them.

It is your duty to treat with utter disregard ignorant and malicious vituperation of fanatics and demagogues, whether it come from North or South, and give to the respective parties such protection of their respective rights, as the Constitution and laws of our country secure to them.

I have urged these considerations on your attention more at length, because they have been the subject of much comment by counsel.

The foundation of the legal rights now asserted on behalf of the plaintiffs, is found in the Constitution of the United States.

The provision of the Constitution, (Art. 4th, Sec. 3d,) is as follows:

"No person held to service or labor in one State under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation thereof, be discharged from such labor or service, but shall be delivered up 'on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.'" It declares also, (Art. 6, Sec. 2,) "That this Constitution and the laws of the United States made in pursuance thereof, shall

be the supreme law of the land, and the Judges of every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding."

By virtue of this clause of the Constitution, the master might have pursued and arrested his fugitive slave in another State; he might use as much force as was necessary for his reclamation; he might bind and secure him so as to prevent a second escape. But as the exercise of such a power, without some evidence of legal authority, might lead to oppression and outrage, and the master, in the exercise of his legal rights, might be obstructed and hindered, it became necessary for Congress to establish some mode by which the master might have the form and support of legal process, and persons guilty of improper interference with his rights, might be punished. For this purpose the Act of Congress of 12th Feb., 1793, was passed. By the 3d section of this Act, the master or his agent is empowered to seize and arrest the fugitive, and take him before a judge or magistrate, and, having proof of his ownership, obtain a certificate, which should serve as a legal warrant for removing the fugitive.

The 4th section describes four different offences—1st, knowingly and wilfully obstructing the claimant in seizing or arresting the fugitive; 2d, rescuing the fugitive when so arrested; 3d, harboring; 4th, concealing such person after notice that he is a fugitive from labor.

Under this statute you will observe that a penalty of five hundred dollars is incurred for harboring or concealing a fugitive, which the party injured may recover; but the present action is not for this penalty. In this suit, the plaintiff is only entitled to recover the damage he has actually sustained by the acts of the defendants. You will first determine whether the proof, under the principles here laid down, entitles the plaintiff to recover. And if they be so entitled, you will then have to consider the amount of damages.

In order to entitle the plaintiffs to your verdict, they must have proved to your satisfaction:

1. That the slaves or persons held to labor mentioned in the declaration, or some of them, were, by the laws of Maryland, the property of the plaintiffs—or, as the statute expresses it, that their labor and services were due to the plaintiffs for life, or a term of years.

2. That these persons so held to labor escaped to the State of Pennsylvania.

3. That the defendants, or some of them, aware of these facts (having notice or knowledge that the persons harbored or concealed were fugitives from labor) did harbor or conceal them, contrary to the true intent and meaning of the statute.

4. And if you find these facts in favor of the plaintiffs, the amount of the damage, injury or loss, sustained by the plaintiffs in consequence of such harboring or concealing.

On the first two points there is no contradictory testimony. But while the escape of the twelve negroes has not been disputed, the defendants' counsel contend that the facts as proved do not show that the fugitives were slaves, or the property of the plaintiffs, but on the contrary that they were free.

It has not been disputed that the fugitives were the property of Shadrach S. Oliver, at the time of his death in Arkansas. By the laws of that State, the widow has a right to a third of them, if treated either as real or personal estate. But, however, the law might divide them, the widow and children, as entitled to the succession, after the payment of debts, could by any family arrangement, settlement or understanding, divide the property at their own discretion, and third persons would have no right to dispute its validity. Slaves, though for some purposes treated as real property, are chattels, and like other chattels may pass by delivery, without any formal bill of sale. Possession of them is therefore *prima facie* evidence of title.

It has been contended that these slaves became free by the act of the plaintiffs in voluntarily bringing them into the State of Pennsylvania.

This question depends on the law of Maryland, and not of Pennsylvania. This Court cannot go behind the status of these people where they escaped. We know of no law or decision of the Courts of Maryland, which treats a slave as liberated, who has been conducted by his master along the national road through the State of Pennsylvania. On this subject, Lord Mansfield has said some very pretty things, (in the case of Somerset,) which are often quoted as principles of the common law. But they will perhaps be found, by examination of later cases, to be classed with rhetorical flourishes rather than legal dogmas. Since the former trial of this case, the point has been decided in the Supreme Court, as I think. But, however that may be, the point is ruled in favor of the plaintiffs, for the purposes of the present case, as we desire to have your verdict on the facts of the case, which are so much contested.

The great question, then, to which your attention will be directed is, whether the defendants, or any one of them, are guilty of harboring or concealing the fugitives, as laid in the declaration.

Whether the plaintiffs could have sustained an action on the case, on the mere guarantee of their rights as contained in the Constitution, we need not inquire. The action has been instituted with reference to the terms used in the Act of Congress of 1793. The fine inflicted by that Act, can be no longer recovered, because the Act of 1850, having changed the penalty, has thereby repealed the Act of 1793, to the extent to which it has been thus supplied. But the statute, so

far as it gave an action on the case for harboring and concealing, has not been supplied or repealed.

As to the nature of the harboring and concealing, (which is the substance of the complaint in this case,) and which would subject the defendants to liability in this form of action, I shall repeat the observations made on a former occasion.

1st. What is meant by "*notice*;" and 2d. What constitutes harboring.

On the first point, the Court has been relieved from much difficulty, by a late case tried before Justice McLean in Ohio, and which has been affirmed in the Supreme Court of the United States, (see Vansandt v. Jones, 2d McLean, and same case, 5th Howard, 216.) In that case it was decided that the word "notice," as used in this Act, means knowledge; that it is not necessary that a specific, written, printed or verbal notice from the owner, be brought home to the defendant, but that it is sufficient if the evidence show that he knew the person he harbored or concealed was a fugitive from labor.

To be continued.

THE U. S. MINT FOR OCTOBER.

We are indebted to E. C. Dale, says the *Inquirer* of this city, for the following valuable official information:

COINAGE FOR OCTOBER, 1852.

Gold.

142,062	Double Eagles,	$2,841,240 00
18,060	Eagles,	180,600 00
23,210	Half Eagles,	116,050 00
142,036	Quarter Eagles,	355,090 00
173,046	Gold Dollars,	173,046 00
498,954	Pieces,	$3,666,026 00

Silver.

14,000	Half Dollars,	7,000 00
30,600	Quarter Dollars,	7,650 00
200,000	Dimes,	20,000 00
106,000	Half Dimes,	5,300 00
2,666,800	Three Cent Pieces,	80,004 00
3,516,354	Pieces,	$3,785,980 00

Copper.

121,260	Cents,	1,212 60
3,637,614	Pieces,	$3,787,192 60

Gold Bullion deposited for Coinage in October.

From California,	$4,065,000 00
" other sources,	75,000 00
	$4,140,000 00
Silver Bullion deposited,	34,500 00

Gold Deposits.

	1851.	1852.
January,	$5,071,669	$4,161,688
February,	3,004,970	3,010,222
March,	2,880,271	3,892,156
April,	2,878,353	3,091,037
May,	3,269,491	4,335,578
June,	3,637,560	6,689,474
July,	3,127,517	4,193,880
August,	4,135,312	2,671,563
September,	4,046,799	4,253,000
October,	4,743,584	4,140,000
	$36,795,526	$40,438,598

E. C. DALE, Treasurer.

THE GUANO MINES.

A correspondent of the "*London Times*," in a late communication to that paper relative to the Guano Islands, estimates the guano found on them to amount at least to two hundred and fifty millions of tons. To remove this deposit, at the rate of a million tons per annum, would require two hundred and fifty years, and employ, for that time, a thousand ships of a thousand tons capacity each.

It is of more interest, in regard to the guano deposits, to ascertain their real extent and quantity, which are, undoubtedly, the subject of more or less exaggeration and miscalculation, than to guess, by hap-hazard, at the time required to produce them.

It is, nevertheless, pretty certain that these deposits, occupying groups of islet rocks stretching along almost the entire coast of Peru, are vast enough both to indicate great age and prodigious value. A Mr. Thirlwall, an Englishman, who visited the western coast of South America some time since, describes a small island, about three miles in circumference, in 13 deg. 44 min. S. latitude, on which, he says, the guano lies in a solid mass two hundred feet in depth. Supposing any reliance on the calculations of quantity, the two hundred and fifty millions of tons, as aforesaid, would, at forty dollars the ton (which is, we believe, below the market price for Peruvian guano) be worth the enormous sum of ten thousand millions of dollars. In comparison with this, even the treasures of California seem of diminished importance; and when it is considered that guano possesses the highest virtues as a manure, that it enriches the soil and increases, in a large measure, the profits of agricultural industry, its superiority in point of practical and beneficent utility over any mine of gold or silver is sufficiently obvious. It can boast an inherent productive power which no precious metal can claim; and while an abundance of the latter, vouchsafed to a State for the mere digging of it from the earth, might prove rather a curse than a blessing, an exhaustless bed of guano would supply a stimulus to labor, and

largely aid in promoting the improvement and prosperity of husbandry and the general happiness of a community.—*N. A. and U. S. Gazette.*

A THRILLING SCENE—THE SNAKE AND THE CROCODILE.

The following thrilling account of an engagement between a boa-constrictor and a crocodile in Java, is given by an eye witness.

It was one morning that I stood beside a small lake, fed by one of the rills from the mountains. The waters were clear as crystal, and every thing could be seen to the very bottom. Stretching its limbs close over this pond, was a gigantic teak tree, and in its thick, shining, evergreen leaves, lay a huge boa, in an easy coil, taking his morning nap. Above him was a powerful ape of the baboon species, a leering race of scamps, always bent on mischief.

Now the ape, from his position, saw a crocodile in the water, rising to the top, exactly beneath the coil of the serpent. Quick as thought he jumped plump upon the snake, which fell with a splash into the jaws of the crocodile. The ape saved himself by clinging to a limb of the tree, but a battle royal immediately commenced in the water. The serpent, grasped in the middle by the crocodile, made the water boil by his furious contortions. Winding his fold round the body of his antagonist, he disabled his two hinder legs, and, by his contractions, made the scales and bones of the monster crack.

The water was speedily tinged with the blood of both combatants, yet neither was disposed to yield. They rolled over and over, neither being able to obtain a decided advantage. All this time the cause of mischief was in the highest ecstacy. He leaped up and down the branches of the tree, came several times close to the scene of the fight, shook the limbs of the tree, uttered a yell, and again frisked about. At the end of ten minutes a silence began to come over the scene. The folds of the serpent began to be relaxed, and though they were trembling along the back, the head hung lifeless in the water.

The crocodile also was still, and though only the spines of his back were visible, it was evident that he, too, was dead. The monkey now perched himself on the lower limbs of the tree, close to the dead bodies, and amused himself for ten minutes in making all sorts of faces at them. This seemed to be adding insult to injury. One of my companions was standing at a short distance, and taking a stone from the edge of the lake, hurled it at the ape. He was totally unprepared, and as it struck him on the side of the head, he was instantly tipped over, and fell upon the crocodile. A few bounds, however, brought him ashore, and taking to the tree, he speedily disappeared among the thick branches.—*Inquirer.*

GREAT CURIOSITY.

At the late meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, Sir David Brewster made, and confirmed, a statement which, he properly declared, was "of so incredible a nature that nothing short of the strongest evidence was necessary to render it at all probable," which was in relation to the discovery, in the recently exhumed "treasure-house of Ninevah, of a rock crystal lens, where it had for centuries lain entombed in the ruins of that once magnificent city." He established the statement by producing the lens itself, which was of a somewhat oval shape, 1 6-10ths inches in its greatest diameter, and of the character known as plano-convex, the plane side being one of the original faces of the crystal, while the convex side had the appearance of having been ground on a lapidary's wheel, instead of being shaped in the dish-shaped tool now used by opticians. It was in a more or less scratched or corroded condition, but could be recognized as a true optical lens, having a focal length of 4½ inches. This is a very remarkable discovery. It has always been believed that the ancients were entirely ignorant of lenses and their properties—to say nothing of the important optical instruments, the telescope, microscope, &c., which are formed of them. The little magnifying glass dug from the graves of buried Assyria will give rise to new ideas and conjectures regarding the arts and sciences of the ancient world.—*North American.*

FREE DELAWARE NEGRO IN A STATE OF SLAVERY.

The suit of a free Delaware negro will take place in the State of North Carolina, in the month of November next, under the following circumstances:—William Tillison was sold by order of the Court of Kent county, for some crime or misdemeanor, in 1840, for two months and one day. He was bought by Jacob R. Griffin. Mr. Griffin sold him to somebody; however, nothing was heard of him until it was found he was in the possession of Mr. T. A. Vestal, of Waynesburg, North Carolina, who purchased him about eighteen months since for $1700. Tillison ran away from Mr. Vestal, and was caught again. Upon Mr. Vestal asking him why he ran away, he insisted that he was free, which led that gentleman to write to Dover for the facts; he found, sure enough, that it was as Tillison, whose name had been changed to Tom Hyer, had stated, that he was legally entitled to freedom. This negro for the last twelve years has been unjustly held in slavery. We are informed by those who have the best opportunities of knowing, that at least a negro a week is sold out of the State of Delaware. As the law forbids the sale of slaves out of the State, unless by an order from the Court, and as orders from the Court for such sales do not reach a tithe of that number, the excess are either kid-

napped or sold illegally. This information we do not get from an abolitionist, but from a gentleman who is a slaveholder himself, and whose frequent visits to slave-prisons in Baltimore and other places have given him the very best opportunities of information. From all we have heard, we have not the least doubt that a great many slaves who have the credit of running away from this State, have been conveyed on the back-track of the underground railroad—going to the South instead of the North.—*Delaware Republican.*

EXTRAORDINARY RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

Galignani relates an extraordinary circumstance which occurred a few days ago on the Northern Railway at Montataire, near Creil. A carter arrived with a vehicle containing an enormous block of stone, weighing not less than six tons, drawn by three horses, and asked if he would have time to cross the line before the arrival of a train. The wife of the keeper of the crossing answered in the affirmative, and he went on to the line; but there being a sort of an ascent, his horses were not able to drag the vehicle the whole way across. While they were still endeavoring to get across, a train was heard approaching. The carter, fearing a shock, cut the traces of the two leading horses, and removed them out of danger. The keeper's wife ran towards the train, and made signs to stop.

It was an express train, drawn by one of Crampton's powerful locomotives, and was proceeding at a fearful rate. The driver reversed his steam, and made a signal to have the breaks put on; but seeing at the same moment that it was impossible to stop in time, he, with admirable *sang froid*, put on all the power of the locomotive, and drove right into the cart. The tremendous force of the shock shivered, as he had hoped, the cart and the block of stone into a thousand pieces, without throwing the locomotive off the line, or even causing any perceptible derangement of the train. He was able to proceed to the station at Creil, where he found that the locomotive was a good deal damaged. The man is a Pole, named Pilinski.

The number of passengers who arrived at San Francisco during the quarter ending the 30th of Ninth month, was 19,217. There left that city during the same period, 3,564. The shipment of gold for the same quarter amounted to $10,070,528. In addition to this, $1,800,000, not included in the above, was to leave in the steamer on the 17th of Tenth month.

NEW YORK CITY PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The estimated amount of money required for school purposes, by the New York Board of Education, for the year ending Twelfth month 30, 1853, is $360,036 08, or about $6 86 for each scholar—the total number of scholars at present being 50,660.

It is an evidence of an irreligious and undisciplined mind, to view the infirmities, either mental or physical, of others, with contempt and derision.

RESISTANCE TO RIDICULE.

Learn from the earliest days to inure your principles against the perils of ridicule; you can no more exercise your reason if you live in the constant dread of laughter, than you can enjoy your life if you are in the constant terror of death. If you think it right to differ from the times, and to make a stand for any valuable point of morals, do it, however rustic, however antiquated, however pedantic it may appear; do it, not for insolence, but seriously and grandly—as a man who wore a soul of his own in his bosom, and did not wait till it was breathed into him by the breath of fashion.—*Sydney Smith.*

ALTERNATIVES.

BY JOHN KITTS.

Were all the beams that ever shone
From all the stars of day or night,
Collected in a single cone,
Unutterably bright;
I'd give them for one glance of Heaven
Which might but speak of sin forgiven.

Could all the voices and glad sounds
Which have not fallen on my sense,
Be rendered up in one hour's bounds—
A gift immense;
I'd for one whisper to my heart,
Give all the joy this might impart.

If the great deep now offered all
The treasures in her bosom stored,
And to my feet I could now call
That mighty hoard;
I'd spurn it utterly, for some
Small treasure in the world to come.

If the sweet scents of every flower,
Each one of which cheers more than wine,
One plant could from its petals pour,
And that were mine;
I would give up that glorious prize
For one faint breath from Paradise.

Were all the pleasures I have known,
So few, so very far between,
Into one great sensation thrown,
Not then all mean;
I'd give it freely for one smile
From Him who died for me erewhile.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.—The Steamship Pacific, from Liverpool, arrived at New York on the 1st, and the Africa on the 4th inst, bringing English dates to the 20th and 23 ult respectively.

ENGLAND.—Parliament has been summoned to meet on the 4th inst soon after which the Liberals, it is said, will try the strength of the Government on free trade.

The funeral of the Duke of Wellington will take place about the 19th inst.

J. R. Ingersoll, the new American Minister, presented his credentials on the 16th ult.

The Royal Commissioners have purchased the large tract of land, now principally occupied as market gardens between Hyde Park Terrace and the Kensington turnpike, for the site of the proposed national galleries, with ornamental grounds surrounding the new buildings.

Pauperism continues to decrease throughout the country. Some of the poor-houses in the agricultural districts have scarcely any inmates except the lunatic or incurable diseased and infirm.

FRANCE.—The Senate has been convoked to meet on the 4th inst. and it is expected that the project of the empire will then be submitted to the people. Louis Napoleon's title will be, Emperor of the French, King of Algeria and Protector of the Holy Places.

Ab-del-Kader has been liberated and will be conveyed to Broussa in Turkey, having sworn on the Koran not to disturb the peace of Algeria. A pension has been granted him by the French Government.

BELGIUM.—According to some of the Belgian papers, the late ministerial combination has proved a complete failure. Since the King possesses no power to prorogue the Chambers a second time during the present session, the *Journal de Charleroi* indicates the importance of appointing some Administration with which the Chamber can be opened, or by which they can be further prorogued. The present prorogation expires on the 26th inst.

The Belgian Government has addressed to the European Cabinets, a circular note entering fully into the causes of the difficulties between Belgium and France.

ITALY.—The Pope has ordered the continuation of the excavations commenced at the Roman Forum, particularly at the ruins of the Temple of Castor, and on the hill of the Capitol, for the purpose of ascertaining if they be not the remains of the edifice constructed by Julius Cæsar under the name of Julia. These excavations will serve to explain the old classic authors. Roman and foreign *savans* repair every day to that interesting spot to admire the ruins already uncovered.

PRUSSIA.—The diplomatic relations between the Courts of Wirtemburg and Prussia, so long interrupted, have at last been re-established; Baron Von Linden having delivered his credentials as Minister of Wirtemburg. A passage in a speech made by the King of Wirtemburg in 1849, referring to the Prussian Union, is supposed to have been the cause of the difference.

POLAND.—From an official report made by the authorities at Warsaw, it appears that the whole number of cholera cases in that city since the 24th day of the 5th month when the disease first appeared, till the 21st of the 8th month, was 26,564; of these, 11,368 died, 10,798 were cured, and, at the latter date, 4,398 were under treatment. In Posen it still prevails, but not in the most populous towns, nor to any alarming extent. The cold weather seems to have checked it.

TURKEY.—The Sultan has taken upon himself the title of *Emperor of the Turks*.

GERMANY.—Accounts from Frankfort on the Maine state the Senate of the "free city" has given effect to one of the latest resolutions of the Germanic Diet, and abrogated the political equality of the citizens prescribed in the New Constitution. New elections are to take place, and only Christians will be allowed to vote.

Accounts still reach us of the oppression of Hassenpflug at Cassel.

INDIA AND CHINA.—By the overland mail, intelligence has been received from Bombay to the 15th, and from Calcutta to the 7th of the 9th month. Notwithstanding the recent negociation, the north-west frontier of India was again in a disturbed state. The hill tribes continued to make descents on the villages, killing the inhabitants and carrying off the cattle.

No material change had taken place in the state of affairs in Burmah. The preparations for an immediate advance on Prome by the Irawaddy were nearly completed. The reinforcements for the troops in Burmah would swell Gen. Godwin's force to five brigades of infantry, making in all a land force of 16,000 men.

The advices from Hong Kong are to 8th mo. 24th. The news from the westward was favorable for the success of the imperial forces. Sen has also defeated the insurgents, and the Chief Tin-teh is reported to have been taken and beheaded. Notwithstanding their reverses, the insurgents are said to be still in great force.

AUSTRALIA.—Accounts from Australia have been received; from Sydney to 7th mo. 29th, and from Port Phillip to 7th mo. 17th. They fully confirm the recent statements regarding the yield of gold both in New South Wales and Victoria. It was estimated that there was at least £1,000,000 of unemployed money in the hands of the laborers.

CUBA.—Havanna dates to the 25th ult have been received. Judge Conklin, the newly appointed U. S. Minister to Mexico, has arrived at Havanna, and had a satisfactory interview with the Captain General.

The Captain General expressed a willingness that the Crescent City should land her mails and passengers in future, but Purser Smith could not be allowed to land. The Captain General apologized for his past conduct, as having been too hasty, and the whole difficulty will be settled amicably soon.

NEW MEXICO.—Santa Fe papers to the 25th ult. have been received. Governor Lane arrived at Santa Fe on the 9th, and was inaugurated on the 11th ult.

DOMESTIC.—Only a portion of the election returns have been received, but enough is known to place the election of Franklin Pierce to the Presidency beyond a doubt.

Gerrit Smith is elected to Congress as Representative of the 22d district of New York.

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

A RELIGIOUS, LITERARY AND MISCELLANEOUS JOURNAL.

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A Testimony of the Monthly Meeting of New York, concerning our beloved friend, ELIZABETH COGGESHALL.

(Continued from page 131.)

During the voyage E. C. appears to have realized the magnitude and importance of her mission. She says, "in looking towards the weighty embassy in view, I am almost dismayed in feeling very sensibly my own nothingness and unworthiness: but through all, I trust I know in whom I have believed, and from whom come my help and support. Grant, oh! thou Holy One, who art infinite in mercy, that patience, wisdom, and strength, may be vouchsafed in proportion to the day; that thy will may be accomplished *in* and *through* me. Amen." They arrived in Liverpool on the 5th of 8th month, 1813, where she was kindly welcomed.

In a retrospect of the past we find the following language in her journal:—"My mind is engaged seriously to reflect upon the marvellous loving kindness of the Most High towards me, who am indeed the least of all His servants, in so making a way for me in the hearts of my dear friends in America, that they were disposed cordially to liberate me for the work's sake," "and afford me their aid and sympathy; particularly in procuring a passage over the sea, when there seemed no probability of it—at a perilous season, when America and England were at war: and it pleased Infinite Mercy to waft me in safety to this land, where He hath a work and service for me, in which He graciously affordeth me help daily. These considerations caused tears of gratitude to flow from mine eyes, and led to the query, What shall I render unto thee, O Lord, for all thy benefits? Cause me and mine to magnify thy great and adorable name, who, with thy dear Son, art worthy, worthy of all praise, honor, and renown, both now and for ever more."

We do not find much detail of her travels or religious engagements during the time that she remained in Great Britain, prior to her visiting the Continent. There are copious notes, however, in her Journal, which evince in the most feeling manner her humility and distrust of her ability to perform the weighty services which devolved upon her.

These seasons of trial she deemed necessary for her preservation and the abasement of self; and she had as frequently to record evidences of the sustaining power of Him, in whom are hid all the treasures of wisdom and knowledge.

As our dear friend approached London, her feelings were greatly depressed by a recollection of her former visit, and the painful circumstances connected with it. "But," she remarks, "how much better for me to leave the things that are behind, and 'press toward the mark for the prize of the high calling of God in Christ Jesus.'"

On the 16th of Fifth month, 1814, she writes, "At the London Yearly meeting of Ministers and Elders I informed Friends, that I have it in view soon to enter upon the visit to some parts of the Continent of Europe. Most earnestly do I desire, that the Lord Almighty may be the alone director in every movement of this, to me, solemn and important engagement."

Sarah Hustler, an approved minister, and Joseph Marriage, an Elder, offering to accompany her, they were all furnished with certificates of full unity; and on the 13th of Eighth month they crossed from Dover to Calais.

In relation to this visit we find the following record:—"This morning, in a solemn pause before we took leave of our friends at Dover, my mind was awfully bowed under the prospect of going into another nation. Strong cries were raised in my heart to the Lord, that he would condescend to be my director, my help, and my support; my preservation from every evil: and then the gracious promise to a people formerly, was encouragingly brought to my remembrance: 'Fear thou not; for I am with thee; be not dismayed, for I am thy God; I will strengthen thee; yea, I will help thee; yea, I will uphold thee with the right hand of my righteousness:'—which was a comfort and stay to my mind."

During their sojourn on the Continent they

attended meetings at Elberfield, Pyrmont, and Minden, in Germany; Lausanne, in Switzerland; and Congenies, and St. Giles, in the south of France; appointed some meetings, and visited all the families of Friends, as well as those of some serious minded people not professing with us.

On first reaching Germany, considerable difficulty was encountered, in finding a suitable person to interpret what might be given them for the people.

At the second meeting they attended, this want was publicly made known; when, after some delay, a young man of about seventeen years of age was brought in, "whom," she says, "we found, during the remainder of our journey on the Continent, to be a very kind and useful assistant. He appeared to feel the subject a serious one, and was helped to do well for us."

It may be interesting to state, that this young man was convinced of Friends' principles, removed to England, and became an eminent minister of the Gospel. He was engaged in a religious visit to Friends in America at the time of E. C.'s decease, and was present at her funeral, nearly forty years after they first met in Germany. On this solemn occasion, after speaking of the faithfulness and entire dedication of the deceased, to the cause of her Holy Redeemer, he added, "Many can bear testimony to that unction of the Lord Jesus Christ, which accompanied her ministry; and to not a few she was made instrumental in bringing from darkness into light, and from the power of Satan unto God. Had it not been for her faithfulness, the poor, unworthy brother who now addresses you, and who feels himself to be a brand plucked from the burning, might not have mingled with you on the present solemn occasion."

After an absence of three months, E. C. returned to England, and soon proceeded towards Scotland, visiting the meetings of Friends there, on her way to Ireland. She attended Dublin Yearly Meeting, and all the meetings constituting it. Afterwards she visited nearly all the meetings in England and Wales.

At the next Yearly Meeting of Ministers and Elders held in London, she returned the certificate granted her on going to the Continent, and informed her friends, that her service in this country appeared to be nearly completed.

In referring to this Yearly meeting, she says, "Through Divine favor the meeting closed under a feeling sense that the ever Blessed Ancient of Days was with us. I was helped to take a heart-tendering and affectionate farewell of my beloved friends, to some of whom my spirit has been nearly united in the fellowship of the Gospel of Christ."

On the 19th of Eighth month, 1815, she embarked at Liverpool for her native land. The voyage proved a protracted, and a very trying one. Of this we find an interesting account in her Diary, from which we take the following:

19th of Ninth month. "It is our bounden duty to acquiesce in the will of the All-wise Overruler of events; and it is my heart's desire, that resignation may become the every day dress of my mind."

1st of Tenth month. "An earnest desire hath arisen, to unite in spirit with the living in Israel, in every part of thy heritage, Oh Lord! in offering fervent effectual prayer unto Thee, with thanksgiving and praise."

"Six weeks to morrow since we left Liverpool, and have not accomplished much more than half our voyage. But good is the Lord, who cannot err in Wisdom. I crave that in me patience may have its perfect work. This afternoon the Captain said it was necessary that all should be put upon an allowance of provisions, which caused sadness in every countenance. The evening was spent soberly, which coincided with my feelings, and reminded me of the remark of an author—'How submissive, how indulgent, how humble is man, when chastened by the hand of the Almighty; when He frustrates his plans, and disappoints his hopes!" It afterwards became needful to reduce the allowance of bread to six ounces per day to each person.

After a passage of eighty-two days, on the 13th of Eleventh month, 1815, she landed at New York, when, after an absence of two years and four months, our dear friend says, "I arrived safely at home, met a most cordial reception from my dear family, and was enabled to bow the knee in fervent thanksgiving to Almighty God."

Upon returning the certificates with which she had been furnished, she was enabled to commemorate in a very moving and pathetic manner, the Lord's gracious dealings with her throughout her late embassy, and during her long and perilous voyage. She also presented testimonials of the entire unity and full approval of her Gospel labors, from Friends in England, Ireland, Germany and France.

During the brief period that intervened between her return, and again leaving her home and family in the service of Truth, among other labors we find this devoted sister visiting three men in prison, who were under sentence of death. Referring to this, she says she was "comforted, in being with these deeply tried fellow-creatures, with the consoling hope, that the King of kings, who sees their tears, and hears their prayers, and knows the agony of their spirits, will grant them a free pardon ere they are arraigned before the Judge of quick and dead;" and adds, "I hope the day will come, when for no crime whatever, life shall be taken: this prerogative is God's alone."

With the approbation of her Monthly Meeting she attended New England Yearly Meeting in 1816. During nearly six months of the following year, accompanied by her dear friend Ann Shipley, she was engaged in visiting the meetings constituting New York Yearly Meeting; travel-

ling in this journey twenty-seven hundred and forty miles.

Four months of the year 1818 were occupied in visiting the meetings composing New England Yearly Meeting. On returning from this visit, she says, "Though an unprofitable servant, being fully sensible that of myself I can do nothing that will redound to the glory of my Father in Heaven, yet good is the Lord my helper,—I went forth weeping, poor and needy, having nothing; but the unslumbering Shepherd of Israel was, in infinite mercy, strength in weakness."

In 1819 she attended the Yearly Meetings of Baltimore and North Corolina, and the meetings belonging to them.

While thus engaged, she did not fail to advocate the cause of the slave, urging Friends "to examine how far we are clear of the blood of our fellow-creatures held in bondage, while in the daily practice of partaking of the produce of their labor."

In 1821 she visited in Gospel love the Yearly Meetings of Virginia, Ohio, and Indiana, and most of the meetings composing them.

This arduous service occupied nearly nine months, during which, it appears by her memoranda, that she experienced seasons of close conflict and great depression; but acknowledges, "In due time it pleased the Father of Mercies to hand the cup of consolation, when the language of Mary, in enumerating the blessings of the Most High, was sweetly brought to view,—'My soul doth magnify the Lord, and my spirit hath rejoiced in God my Saviour; for He hath regarded the low estate of His handmaiden.'"

For more than six years after this, our dear friend remained at home, and even there her voice was seldom heard in a meeting for worship, —which is adverted to in her Diary; and she repeatedly records a fear that she might perhaps have withheld more than was meet.

A friend having expressed an apprehension that she was yielding to discouragement, she observed, "The Lord alone has a right to put forth His servants; and may His blessed will be done, if, at any future time the word of command should be, 'Gird thyself, and bind on thy sandals, cast thy garment about thee, and follow me,'—He who is wonderful in counsel, and excellent in working, is able to remove all mountains, and make a way for me."

The importance of being well assured before breaking the silence of a meeting, seems to have deeply impressed her mind. She remarks, "How very desirable it is, when we *do* apprehend ourselves called upon to be tongue and utterance to the people, that we carefully eye our stepping stones, that we may clearly observe when we should cease, as well as when to begin."

In 1830 she attended the Yearly Meeting of Baltimore, in company with our dear friends Jonathan and Hannah C. Backhouse, of England, and accompanied them in visiting the families of Friends in Baltimore.

Between the years 1833 and 1837, she attended nearly all the meetings of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting; also the Yearly Meetings of New England, North Carolina, Ohio, Indiana and Baltimore; in the last three of which, she had the acceptable company of our esteemed friends John Hancock and his wife.

In 1839, this devoted advocate of the precious cause of Truth, with the approbation of her friends, attended New England Yearly Meeting, and visited some of the Quarterly and other meetings within its limits, together with the families of Rhode Island Quarterly Meeting. For the latter service she was peculiarly qualified, being deeply impressed with its importance.

On this occasion, she speaks of it as a "very serious engagement," and says, "I had to crave help of my Heavenly Father, morning by morning, yea, on entering every house."—"But the Great Head of the Church, who bringeth into resignation those whom he sends on His errands by His love and mercy helpeth and supporteth."

To be continued.

EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS OF MARIA FOX.

Wellington, Second mo. 11th, 1835.

I am desirous of preparing a few lines, to thank thee for thy last kind letter, and to testify the love I always feel towards one whose friendship is sweet to us, but I fear it will not be a cheering epistle, for the frame of my mind is very low. It is a cloudy day with us in many ways. May it please the Lord, in his great mercy, to "set his bow in the cloud," and to give us faith to behold in it the token of an everlasting covenant, in which are included innumerable blessings and privileges to the humble believer. Our state is one of great solitude, and we are often called to the peculiar trial of witnessing severe sufferings, which we can do little or nothing to alleviate. My dear sister has to endure lately, a great deal of very acute pain, so much, that last week nature seemed almost worn down with the agony and loss of sleep. As to myself, I am capable of doing very little for my beloved H. in the present time of affliction, and thou wilt be sure we acutely feel this; but we desire to remember that this also cometh from God, who "is wonderful in counsel and excellent in working," and who knows precisely what is the discipline our souls need. Whilst these outward trials attend us, inward conflicts are not wanting. The enemy tempts and buffets me; he has lost nothing of his ancient malice and cruelty; but if we can but cling in confiding faith to that Redeemer who has bruised the head of Satan, surely even this mortal foe can never harm us. Oh! for a grain of that triumphant faith which filled the breast of Paul when he said, "Who shall separate us from the

love of Christ?" May the power of divine grace keep us all,—keep us humble, keep us watchful, prayerful and resigned to his will, and, whether that involve, as to us, doing or suffering, all will be well.

Wellington, Third mo. 12th, 1835.

We were much prepared for the solemn tidings of yesterday's post, by the particulars thy dear sister kindly gave us in her former letter. The compassionate kindness of a tender Father, has, in some degree prepared you for this bereaving stroke. He has given you length of time to contemplate its gradual approach, and a consoling evidence that his own gracious hand directed, carried on, and at length completed, this dispensation of sorrow to you, but now we must believe, of joy unspeakable to the beloved parent he has seen meet to remove from you. The afflictions which are of God's appointment, are accompanied with a peculiar sweetness, because He mercifully supplies a support proportioned to the exigence, tempers the storm with a conviction that he himself presides over it, shows us that it is subject to his control, that He has power to say to the swelling wave, "Hitherto shalt thou come, but no further;" so that the humbled yet troubled soul is often sustained in a manner wonderful to itself, and enabled to recognize the presence of that divine Saviour who said to his terrified disciples, "It is I, be not afraid." Yet there are moments when nature seems overwhelmed with the force of its own emotions, and I do not forget that yours is a grief of the most tender and touching character, a loss that is irreparable; but, my dear child, flee to Him who is a father of the fatherless in his holy habitation.

May you be encouraged, in this hour of deep distress, to commit yourselves unreservedly to his covenant care, through faith in that adorable Redeemer, who hath loved you and given himself for you. You have had a long period of anxious watching by the bed of sickness; day and night it has been given you to walk as on the very borders of time and eternity; to feel the infinite importance of the one—the entire insignificance of the other. Lessons of deep and solemn instruction have been opened by the hand of heavenly wisdom, and as page after page has been unfolded, have not your hearts acknowledged their force, and have not your prayers ascended for strength to receive all in submission to the will of God, and for grace to complete in you the purpose of that perfect will? May these be fully accomplished "to the praise of the glory of his grace;" may He take you into his own good keeping, comfort your hearts, stablish, strengthen, settle you! But I must not enlarge. The Lord himself is teaching you by this most solemn and impressive dispensation, and when He takes the work into his own hands, He speaks a language which brings all human language to nothing.

Wellington, Third mo., 1835.

It has given us much concern to hear thou art so unwell as to be confined to the house, where, however, I hope thou wilt be willing to stay, till the variable winds of this variable season are somewhat passed over, and a warmer sun sheds its beams upon us; or, as I ought rather to have said, till the sun sheds on us warmer beams; for the sun is unchangeable, and all the interposing clouds and chilling blasts of a wintry season and a changing clime can never, in the least degree, affect its vivifying warmth or its cheering brightness. It rolls on; day and night, summer and winter, seed-time and harvest attest its power; and yet how apt are we in a dark day or gloomy season, to speak and feel as if we knew not this most certain truth. So beautifully does the natural world represent the spiritual! My weak faith resembles my weak body; and when the genial rays of that luminary from which it derives its nourishment, are withdrawn, it shrinks and dwindles. Alas! when shall I learn to walk by faith and not by sight. I do not ask thee to write, because much writing is not good for thee, but, be assured, thou art, thyself, an epistle written in all our hearts, and it is one we love to read. We think of thee, my dear friend, as one with whom we have often taken sweet counsel,—one who is peculiarly under the care of that good Shepherd who carries his lambs in his arms; and when He sees meet to feed them with the bread of adversity and the waters of affliction, will confirm to them that ancient word of his promise, "Yet shall not thy teachers be removed into a corner any more." This, however, is not always fulfilled to us, just in the way we may desire. When it pleases God to withdraw us from these outward means of instruction, from which we have often derived comfort and encouragement, He does not always open to us, in a particular manner, those springs of inward refreshment and consolation. He brings us, perhaps, into that state described by the mournful prophet, when he said: "For these things I weep; mine eye runneth down with water, because the Comforter that should relieve my soul is far from me;" but still, my dear friend, He is as surely teaching us as when He does it in a more sensible manner; He is showing us that He is God, and none else,—that He will not give his glory to another,—that we must rest on Him, and Him alone,—that to Him it belongs, to begin, to carry forward, and ultimately to complete, the great work of our salvation. May we then, my beloved M., lean, in full confidence of faith, on those precious promises which are yea and amen forever, in Christ Jesus our Lord. May we know Him more and more to be "made unto us wisdom, and righteousness, and sanctification and redemption;" and then we shall be

able to look around on the swelling waves with something of the holy firmness which filled the breast of Paul when he said, "None of these things move me."

The state of our small portion of the church militant is, indeed, such that we cannot fail of being deeply interested in it, and sometimes the heart seems ready to sink at the view; but I love to turn to the contemplation of that state where all the sincere-hearted followers of the same Lord are forever united in his glorious presence. What an assembly is *there*, of spirits redeemed out of every nation, kindred, tongue and people, —and yet, all love, harmony and joy; and the nearer we approach to the sun of righteousness, who is the centre of that perfect system, the more we shall experience of a preparation for such blessed society. John tells us, in the fifth chapter of the Revelation, what song employs them. Oh! that the church on earth were more ready to catch the sacred strain!

POOR PEOPLE AND POOR-HOUSES.

The Blockley Alms-house is a more stupendous and magnificent establishment than most of the over-burthened tax-payers suspect. The extensive buildings within its bounds teem with a population sufficiently large to people a moderate sized town. There is much that is interesting in the history of the institution, its management, the plan of the buildings, and the condition of the inmates. No one can journey through its wards without witnessing many scenes well fitted to inspire a feeling of commiseration, and not a few which are calculated to excite disgust.

We design giving our readers an insight into the mysteries of this vast establishment, but, before entering upon the immediate subject of our sketch, we will take a retrospective glance at similar institutions which have existed in Philadelphia from its first settlement

The first account we can find in the early records of Philadelphia, of any special provision for the poor, date in 1704. In that year the Colonial Assembly enacted a law providing that Justices should appoint overseers of the poor, each year; that a poor rate should be levied on the citizens, and that relief should be extended to the needy. Up to this date we infer that no provision had ever been made for the establishment of an alms-house, and the relief afforded was given at once to the necessitous.

The first notice of any appropriation for the poor which appears on the records of the City Council, is the following, which we copy *verbatim* from the minutes of January 1st, 1704:

"Agreed that the Mayor treat with the present overseers of the poore about a present supply for the poore & that this Comon Councill will indemnifie the Mayor from any engagem't he shall promise to the overseers on that acct."

It appears that funds were not plentiful with the overseers, and that much of the usual distress incident to the season existed at that time. It seems, by the following extract from the minutes of the next meeting of the City Council, that the Mayor had been constrained to meet the emergency by a draft upon his own pocket.

"The Mayor psuant to an order of the last Comon Councill for his Treating with the Overseers of the poore etc now reports that he has accordingly treated with the Overseers & for a present Supply to the poore, (they having no money in theire hands,) paid them out of his pocket the sume of Three pounds Sixteen Shillings & Eight pence, which he is to be repaid out of the first money raised."

On the 29th of July, 1712, City Council took the first steps toward establishing an asylum for the needy. It seems to have been designed as a house of employment only, no provision having been made for the infirm, sick or insane.

The much-talked-of Poor-house project seemed Utopian until October 12th, 1730. On that day the following entry was made on the minutes of the Common Council:

"The sume of One Thousand pounds, lately Granted by the Assembly to the Corporacon of this City, for the Building Alms-houses, is now brought in, and tendered by the Trustees of the General Loan Office, and the Mayor, in behalf of the Corporacon, Signed the Bond and affixt the Comon Seal as directed by the Act of Assembly, And it is now Agreed by this Board, That the monies shall Remain in the hands of the Mayor, Alderman Plumstead and James Steel, each one third part, Who are desired to fix Upon Some proper place to Erect the said Alms-house, and Draw a Model and Calculate the Charge thereof, and Lay the same before the next Council for their Approbation."

The minutes of the meeting of Council, on the 3d of March, 1730, say:

"The Board having under Consideracon, a proper place to Build the Alms-house of this City, It is Resolved by a Majority of Votes, That the Square or Lott of Ground, formerly in the possion of John Knight, near Society Hill, and now belonging to Aldran Allen, will be a proper place to Erect the Same, and the Board now agree with the said Aldran Allen to pay him for the said Lott, the sume of Two Hundred pounds, and the Recorder is desired to gett a sufficient Title made to the Corporacon for the same."

We presume that most of our readers naturally desire some information respecting the precise location and size of a lot which could be purchased in Philadelphia for the sum of two hundred pounds, which would amount to $\$533.33\frac{1}{3}$, Federal currency. "Society Hill" was the name formerly borne by a large district which lay to the south of Dock street. The lot which was

sold by Aldran Allen for the stupendous sum of five hundred and thirty-three dollars and thirty-three and one-third cents, was the square of ground now bounded by Third, Fourth, Spruce and Pine streets! On this lot, which was then a green meadow, the original Poor-house for the city was built in the year 1730.

In January, 1740, it was represented to the Common Council that much distress existed among the poor in consequence of the severity of the weather, and the inability of the overseers to supply their necessities. The Common Council met the emergency by appropriating sixty-one pounds ten shillings, and appointed a committee of citizens to solicit subscriptions among the inhabitants of the city. In the course of three days from the time of the appointment of this committee, it had collected the sum of two hundred and four pounds fourteen shillings and one penny, equal in amount to about five hundred and forty dollars. This was not doing badly for the little town of Philadelphia in 1740.

In August, 1747, the title of the ground on which the Alms-house stood, was ordered by the Council to be vested in the city assessors, in trust for the city.

In 1757, the Alms-house was still on the outskirts of the town. In October of that year the magistrates of the city ordered "an arch" or bridge to be built across Third street, between the Poor-house lot and the ground of Richard Brockden. At the same time it was ordered that Spruce street should be "regulated over against the Alms house so as to draw off the water."

The entire amount expended for the support of the poor, for the year ending March 25th, 1759, was but two thousand nine hundred and forty-one dollars. The cost of supporting the same class in the City and County of Philadelphia, for the year ending May 21st, 1851, was $396,659.37. Quite a contrast. During the latter period there was over $12,000 head money collected from emigrants, besides a considerable sum from other counties in this State, for the support of paupers who, of right, belonged there. The amounts received from these sources must, of course, be deducted from the grand total in making an estimate of the burthen imposed upon the tax-payers of the city and county.

In February, 1766, the Assembly passed an act establishing a House of Employment for the poor in Philadelphia. The project had been agitated for some time, and a proposition had been made by a number of citizens to contribute from their private means towards the accomplishment of the design, and the Legislature then incorporated a private association to manage the institution. Fifteen hundred pounds had first to be raised by subscription; each person who contributed ten pounds, or more, was to enjoy the privilege of a vote in the choice of managers of the institution. After the fifteen hundred pounds were secured, then the Mayor of the city was authorized to borrow two thousand pounds on the property at Third and Spruce streets. By June, in the same year, the necessary amount was raised by contributions among the citizens, and the old property was subsequently mortgaged to Mary Harrison, Sarah Mifflin, Joseph Richardson and John Maes, for the sum of £2000. The amount raised by these means was not sufficient for the completion of the work. Seven hundred and fifty pounds were subsequently loaned to the overseers by the authorities of the city. It is not probable that the contributors paid much attention to the matter, for the overseers of the poor assumed the complete control of the institution. By an act of Assembly, passed March 25th, 1782, the corporation was virtually dissolved, and the entire management was vested in the overseers of the poor, who had authority to compel idle and dissolute persons to labor.

The House of Employment spoken of was the old Spruce street Alms-house. The ground upon which this building stood was four hundred feet square, comprising the block now bounded by Spruce, Pine, Tenth and Eleventh streets. It was purchased in the year 1760, at a cost of eight hundred pounds, or about two thousand, one hundred dollars. At this time the location was far out of town, near the woods. There was a fine orchard on the northern part of the lot. The building erected on this ground was completed in 1767. It presented quite an imposing appearance. Doctor Mease, in his "Picture of Philadelphia," published in 1810, says that the House of Employment stood upon the *west* side of Eleventh street. We incline strongly to the opinion that this is a mistake. The Alms-house lot only extended as far west as Eleventh street, and the Doctor probably intended to say that the House of Employment stood on the western side of the Poor House, on Eleventh street. In old times there was a tread-mill in operation at this establishment. It was the terror of all the lazy vagabonds who went into the institution to avoid work. In 1810 there were twelve hundred and ninety-four paupers supported in this institution, at a cost of nearly $51,000. The entire number of poor pensioned in the city and county, or supported in the Alms-house, in 1810, was two thousand five hundred. In the Spruce street establishment many articles were manufactured for sale.

The "Bettering House" stood in Spruce street until about twenty years ago, when the present immense establishment at Blockley relieved it of its crowded population. Most of our readers will doubtless remember the Spruce street house. The ground upon which it stood is now covered with the abodes of taste and luxury, and its value has increased almost beyond estimate. It is a curious matter, and one well worthy of attention, to trace the history of such of our public institutions as were founded during the early days of the city. We invariably

find them located, when first established, far in the eastern part of the city, where our grandfathers placed them, little dreaming that the population would multiply so rapidly and the bounds of the city extend so greatly, that a removal farther west would soon become a matter of necessity. In ransacking the musty records which we have had occasion to overhaul in tracing the early history of the city and its institutions, we have had the contrast between Philadelphia at the present day, and the little town of the last century, brought before us in strong relief. Philadelphians are so accustomed to the changes that are constantly going on about them, that they lose sight of their startling character. We laugh, in the fulness of our wisdom, at our ancestors for building their first Poor-house at Third and Spruce streets, so as to have it *well out of town;* while the project of erecting its successor, in 1760, *near to the woods* at Tenth and Spruce streets, seems scarcely less absurd. Before ridiculing others, let us take a peep into the future, and endeavor to anticipate the opinions of *our* grand-children. Twenty years ago, Blockley Alms-house stood in a completely rural district; now West Philadelphia extends her arms around it, and the city is rapidly growing up to its walls. The child is probably in existence who will see the Alms-house moved further west, and its extensive grounds cut up into building lots. Posterity will one day speculate on the contracted idea of those who built the Alms-house at Blockley, *so as to secure its remaining out of town.* We can see no good reason why our city should not increase as rapidly in the next half century as it has increased in the past fifty years. If it should continue its giant strides onward, Blockley will be far in town before the dawning of the year 1900.

The first poor house in Philadelphia, of which we have any knowledge, is yet standing—at least there is a remnant of it still in existence. As it was a private institution, which belonged to a society, we omitted to place it in the order of precedence its age entitled it to fill. We allude to the Friends' Alms-house, which the great majority of our readers will remember as an antiquated looking building which stood, until within a few years, on the South side of Walnut street, between Third and Fourth streets. This ancient institution was founded by the Society of Friends, in the year 1713. Its history is somewhat curious. In the early part of the last century, a Quaker, named John Martin, owned the ground upon which the house was subsequently built. He lived in a small tenement in the northeastern part of the lot. Although the proprietor of a good sized piece of land, Friend Martin was, nevertheless, quite poor. Ground so far west as Third street was not worth much at that day, and Mr. Martin not being able to provide for himself, gave his property to the Society of Friends, on condition that they would take care of him for the remainder of his days.

The Friends' Alms-house was, in fact, a collection of small houses. The first cluster was built in 1713, on a green bank, about one hundred feet back from the line of Walnut street. One of these ancient edifices still stands; it is at least ten feet above the present level of the street. The front range of buildings was not built until 1729. The main building was a quaint looking representative of a primitive age; it was but two stories in height, excepting at the centre, on which there was an extra story. The roof was quite steep, and projected over heavy eaves, in true old-fashioned style. There was an arched entrance to the yard and rear buildings, through the centre of the front.

This institution formed a comfortable retreat for the needy members of the Society. Each family occupied one of the small buildings, and did anything in their power to contribute to their own support. Several schools for children were taught within the walls. An old Friend, named Brewer, mended watches in the front building from 1795 until about fifteen years since; his meagre display of time-pieces, ranged in one of the front windows, is always associated with our recollections of the ancient edifice. From time immemorial, the careful housewives of Philadelphia have depended mainly on the Quakers' Alms-house, for their winter stock of roots and herbs. Even at the present day, although the old buildings have almost entirely disappeared, and real estate agents, coal merchants, stock-jobbers, and other seekers after Mammon occupy the modern offices erected on the ancient site, still one sole survivor lingers about the old familiar spot, and almost within the shadow of the very Temple of Commerce she grows herbs and roots, and prepares lotions and ointments which she dispenses to suffering humanity.

In 1841, ground had enhanced so much in value, that the Society of Friends determined to turn their Alms-house lot to a more profitable account. The old buildings, with the single exception before alluded to, were demolished, and new edifices, designed principally for offices, were erected on the site. The fragment which still exists presents an essentially old-fashioned appearance, with its pent roof and odd-looking bench at the door. These ancient architectural representatives of the early days of the city are becoming very rare; they are all following fast after the departed generation of men who were their cotemporaries. At the time the old buildings were torn down, several snug two-storied houses were erected in the spacious yard for the accommodation of the inmates of the old establishment. Of late years, the poor members of the Society have been placed out to board, in preference to keeping them together. As the occupants of the new houses dropped off, their vacated dwellings were rented, and the profits

are appropriated to the support of the poor pensioners of the Society. The Friends are worthy of all commendation for their benevolent treatment of their needy members. The latter are always comfortably provided for, and are never suffered to become a burthen to the community at large.—*Sunday Dispatch.*

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

PHILADELPHIA, ELEVENTH MONTH 20, 1852.

INDIANA YEARLY MEETING.—The printed minutes of this meeting having been received, the subjoined extracts are offered to our readers.

Tenth month 1st and 2d. During the progress of the consideration of the state of society, we have been, as we believe, favoured with the feeling of Divine love, under the influence of which, exercised brethren have spoken feelingly and instructively upon our present condition, as brought to view by the Answers.

In regard to the diligent attendance of our religious meetings, impressive remarks have been made upon the great obligation to meet together openly, for the worship of that great Almighty Being, who created us, and who gives us every good thing we enjoy, both temporal and spiritual. Those who neglect this high duty on account of the concerns of this present world must be deficient in that love and reverence towards God, which would become intelligent creatures constantly depending upon Him for his goodness, mercy, and protection. Divine worship is our reasonable service; and those who forsake the assembling of themselves together for that object, on account of being conformed to this world, have need to be transformed by the renewing of their mind, through the converting power of the Holy Ghost; of which we have, at this time, been affectionately reminded by the word of exhortation.

Many pertinent remarks have been made upon the duties of parents towards their children, as to rightly training them up in the way they should go. The gift of Divine grace is a necessary qualification for this duty; a gift which we have been exhorted to seek diligently.

The youth were affectionately exhorted to choose the Lord for their portion, and the God of Jacob for the lot of their inheritance; that so they may be prepared to come forward in the Christian's path, doing the Christian's duty.

The reading of the Holy Scriptures in families collected for that purpose, and by old and young in private, for religious instruction, was revived in a lively manner, as being profitable for spiritual advancement in righteousness, through faith in Christ Jesus. Hence the practice was renewedly and impressively recommended, in accordance with the third query.

It has been cause of regret, that a few cases of the unnecessary use of spirituous liquors should have existed, so as to be noticed in the reports; and a desire has been expressed that great watchfulness may be maintained against the inroads of this evil.

In reference to our testimony to the freedom of the Gospel, and against a hireling ministry, as referred to in the sixth query, a lively concern has been expressed that it should be borne with faithfulness.

Also, Friends have been made sorry that any in profession with us should be drawn into attendance of circus shows, or other places of diversion; such practices having an obvious tendency to alienate the mind from the counsel of Divine Wisdom, and to foster impure dispositions, leading to evil.

An exercise has been spread in this meeting in regard to the pernicious effect of certain publications which have been sent within the limits of our Yearly Meeting, mostly anonymous, the tendency of which, if read and circulated, would be to sow the seeds of discord, and engender the spirit of disunity and division. The meeting is concerned to discourage all such, as far as may be; and desires to encourage the subordinate meetings and faithful members to exercise due care to the same end—desiring, as we do, to cultivate a feeling of thankfulness to our Heavenly Father, for his great mercy in so happily preserving Christian fellowship among the members of our body, and that our members may all look to the same good source for help to keep them united in future.

The Central Book and Tract Committee now make report, as below, which has been read, and is satisfactory, and the Monthly Meetings are desired to attend to the opening of subscriptions and forwarding what may be raised accordingly.

"*Report of the Central Book and Tract Committee.*

"To the Yearly Meeting,—The Central Book and Tract Committee report—That we have been engaged during the past year in encouraging an increase in the Monthly Meeting Libraries, and have rendered assistance therein by small donations of books, in several instances. We have also presented parcels of Friends' books to several public Libraries and Colleges, including the State Library at Indianapolis, and the Library belonging to the Indiana Penitentiary—all of which have been kindly received.

"We think that there are openings for further distribution of Friends' books, both among the Public Libraries and those belonging to our own Monthly Meetings, which may profitably be filled,

as means may be afforded to the Committee, to enable them to do so.

"We have recently received an acceptable donation of forty-six (46) volumes from the Book Committee of the Meeting for Sufferings in Philadelphia, to aid in the distribution of Friends' books.

"According to the suggestions made in our last annual report, the publication of a series of *Tracts* has been commenced, and we have proceeded so far as to have seventeen numbers stereotyped, and an edition or more of each printed, amounting in all to 31,000. The editions have necessarily been small, on account of the limited means at the disposal of the committee.

"We have also, during the past year, purchased fifty dollars worth from the Tract Association of Friends of Philadelphia, and that Association has, in addition, generously sent to us for distribution about 35,000 of their tracts.

"We have procured a Depository for Books and Tracts at a convenient location in Richmond, and engaged a Friend to attend to it. Parcels of tracts have been put up and forwarded therefrom to all parts of the Yearly Meeting, to the care of the Monthly Meetings' committees; who, it has been expected, would attend to their circulation. Each Monthly Meeting has had one or more parcels sent to it, and a few have been furnished from the Depository to Friends who were travelling, and desired them for distribution amongst the public, and we have taken measures to have such supplied as may apply for this purpose in future.

"Most of the Monthly Meetings have opened subscriptions to raise money to assist in the procuring of tracts, and the money raised has been forwarded to our Treasurer. This has formed our stock for publishing and purchasing tracts. It seems desirable, and necessary to our progress in the work, that the Monthly Meetings should give their attention, at least once each year, to raising money according to the regulations adopted in 1850, and sending forward the same seasonably to the Treasurer of the committee. Some of the Monthly Meetings, we think, may not have yet done so.

"This work of distributing tracts, on subjects of vital importance, may be classed by many with the smaller duties, yet we believe it is a service that, when attended to in unpretending simplicity, has afforded comfort to the giver, and, in many instances, profit to the receiver."

Our Western Branch Committee forwards the following account of Western Agricultural School:

"The School has progressed to pretty good satisfaction since last report, having been attended by 77 Friends' children.

"The usual course of study heretofore pursued in the School, has been continued.

"The Holy Scriptures are regularly read; and the students attend the mid-week meetings at Bloomfield.

"They still endeavour to supply work for the students, and several have availed themselves of this advantage, both at the School-farm, and at their places of boarding. Some have about met their expenses in this way, and others have greatly diminished them.

"The receipts of the School have been fully equal to its expenditures."

(To be continued.)

North Carolina Yearly Meeting.—By the kindness of a friend, who was present, we have been furnished with an account of this Yearly Meeting to its close.

There were in attendance at the meeting of Ministers and Elders, on Seventh-day, the 6th inst., the undernamed ministers from other Yearly Meetings: Cordelia Bayes from London, Nathan Douglas from New England, Joseph and Daniel Haviland from New York, and Susan R. Smith from Philadelphia Yearly Meetings.

The Yearly Meeting convened at New Garden on Second-day, the 8th, when all the representatives, except four, were present; for the absence of these satisfactory reasons were assigned.

The London printed epistle, and those in manuscript from London, Dublin, and each of the Yearly Meetings on this continent, were read, to the satisfaction and edification of Friends.

The meeting, appreciating the valuable and salutary counsel contained in the General Epistle, directed that 1,500 copies should be printed, for distribution among Friends and others.

On Third-day morning, the representatives to whom a choice of a clerk and assistants had been referred, proposed Aaron Stalker as clerk, and Allen U. Tomlinson and Alfred H. Lindley as assistants, with which the meeting concurring, they were appointed to those stations.

The state of Society was then brought into view, by reading the queries, and the answers thereto from the subordinate Quarterly Meetings; and the exercise thence arising was productive of much excellent counsel and advice, the substance of which the clerk was requested to reduce into a minute, and produce to a future sitting of the Yearly Meeting.

The subject of using the productions of slave-labour, which was referred last year to the attention of the meeting this year, was then taken into consideration, and, after a full and free expression of sentiment, it was with much unanimity agreed

that the meeting could not take any action on the subject; yet Friends were encouraged to attend, in their individual capacity, to what may appear to be required of them.

A report on the subject of spirituous liquors was produced, from which it appears that 115 of their members, over 18 years of age, have either used this pernicious article themselves, or handed it to others, for other than medicinal purposes. Friends were encouraged to a renewal of labour for the extinction of this dangerous practice within the Society.

On Fourth-day, a meeting for worship being held, the sittings of the Yearly Meeting were postponed to the following day.

On Fifth-day, the 11th, the committee, appointed last year, to endeavour to procure, within two years, a fund of $20,000 for the Boarding School at New Garden, reported that upwards of $2,000 of this sum had been raised. They were, of course, continued to the service.

On Sixth-day, 12th, a report from the committee on education states that there are, within the limits of the Yearly Meeting, more than 1,100 children; all of whom, with one exception, have been, or now are, in the way of receiving school learning.

The minutes of the Meeting for Sufferings were quite interesting, and evince that the members of that body have not relaxed their efforts for promoting the welfare of the coloured race.

The committee of conference was continued, to unite with those from other Yearly Meetings, and a copy of the document prepared by the united committees, was directed to be subjoined to the printed minutes of the Yearly Meeting.

After epistles to the other Yearly Meetings had been read and approved, the meeting solemnly concluded, under a comfortable feeling of love and unity, to meet at the usual time next year, if the Lord permit.

Baltimore Yearly Meeting.—A copy of the printed minutes of this assembly having come to hand since the publication of our last number, some extracts are given, in addition to the information which was furnished by our 7th number.

Tenth month 19th, P. M. The Committee on Indian Affairs produced a report, which was satisfactory, and the subordinate meetings are desired to raise the sum of one hundred dollars, therein named, and pay it into the hands of the Treasurer of the Committee, to be applied in support of the establishment the ensuing year. This report contains very nearly the same matter as the report to Indiana Yearly Meeting.

Tenth month 20th. The Clerk is directed to have printed with the minutes of this meeting, the Epistle from the Yearly Meeting of Friends, held in London in 1851, on the subject of the restoration and preservation of love and unity, which was read in the meeting last year, and directed to be recorded upon the minutes.*

On recurring at this time to the state of Society within our limits, the small number of members constituting many of our meetings, and the deficiencies which were apparent upon reading the answers to the Queries in regard to the due attendance of them; the meeting was introduced into concern on account thereof, and desires being felt to strengthen the things that remain, it was concluded to appoint a committee of men Friends, in connection with a committee of women Friends, to visit such of our subordinate meetings as way may open for, particularly those within the limits of Virginia Half Year's Meeting, and Dunning's Creek Quarterly Meeting, to labour as ability may be received, for building up the waste places, and strengthening the hands of the members constituting them.

Under a renewed sense of the continued mercy and goodness of our Heavenly Father, in qualifying and enabling us to transact the various important concerns which have come before us, in a measure of the love and fellowship of the Gospel, the meeting concluded.

To meet at the usual time next year, if the Lord permit.

Hugh Balderston,
Clerk of the Meeting this year.

A Slave Case in New York.—A case has just occurred in New York, in which the question was raised, whether a slave can be taken into the State with the knowledge and consent of the master, without losing his claim of ownership.

On the morning of the 5th instant, eight coloured persons, five of whom were children, were brought before Judge Paine, on a writ of habeas corpus, granted on the petition of a respectable coloured man named Louis Napoleon. These coloured persons were brought from Virginia as slaves, and were then on their way to Texas in custody of their claimant. The counsel for the alleged slaves moved for their immediate discharge, on the ground that, having been brought into the State by their master, they are free, inasmuch as slavery is not recognized there, it having been abolished by special act; that they are not fugitives from labour, and therefore not liable to be retained under the laws of the United States.

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* This Epistle appears at 209 of our last volume.

A notice being served, Jonathan Lemmon appeared as the respondent, and answered, by his counsel, that the eight persons named in the writ were the property of Juliet Lemmon, wife of the respondent, who inherited them as heir and descendant of William Douglass, late of Bath county, Virginia; and that the respondent and his wife, with these slaves, were on their way to Texas, with the intention of residing permanently there.

The case, being considered an important one, was deferred, by different postponements, until the 13th inst., when Judge Paine gave his decision in favour of setting the slaves free. The Judge founded his decision upon the statutes of the State of New York. He said "that it is well settled in this country, and has not heretofore been disputed, that a State may rightfully pass laws, if it chooses to do so, forbidding the entrance of or bringing slaves into its territory. This is so held, even by each of the three cases upon which the respondent's counsel relies. (Commonwealth vs. Ayres, 18 Pick. R. 221; Willard vs. The People, 4 Scammons Rep., 471; Case of Sewall's slaves, 3 Am. Jurist, 404.) The laws of the State of New York upon this subject appear to be entirely free from any uncertainty. They not only do not uphold or legalize a property in slaves within the limits of the State, but they render it impossible that such property should exist within those limits, except in the single instance of fugitives from labour under the Constitution of the United States. These slaves were not fugitives, but were brought voluntarily into New York by the owner, in defiance of the statute. They are therefore free."

The case is likely to be carried to the Supreme Court.

MARRIED—At Friends' Meeting, Pleasant Plain, Jefferson County, Iowa, on Second day, the 13th of 9th month last, PETER BEDELL, of Salem Monthly Meeting, to MIRIAM C., daughter of John Andrews, of the former place.

——, At the same place, on Fourth day, the 15th of 9th month last, WILLIAM Z. HOBSON to LYDIA ANN, daughter of William Moorman.

——, At the same place, on Fourth day, the 13th ult., EDWARD K. HOBSON to HANNAH, daughter of John Beales.

——, At the same place, on Fourth day, the 20th ult., THOMAS JONES to REBECCA, daughter of Alexander Bell. The last mentioned are all members of Pleasant Plain Monthly Meeting.

DIED—Of bilious typhoid fever, on the 2d inst., at the residence of his father, near Tuckerton, Burlington County, N. J., EZRA PARKER, in the 24th year of his age, a member of Little Egg Harbor Monthly Meeting. This young man had enjoyed almost uninterrupted health, and this sudden and unexpected illness brought him into an awful situation, as he was early impressed with an apprehension that he would not recover. He exhorted those around him to take warning from himself, and not put off the work of repentance to a death bed. Before his departure, he was, through adorable mercy, enabled to believe that his prayers were heard, and for the blessed Saviour's sake, his sins forgiven.

DIED, On the 30th of Eighth month last, while on a visit to her relatives in Farmington, N. H., LAVINA N., daughter of David B. Leighton in the 23d year of her age, a member of Weare Monthly Meeting Through the assistance of Him who mercifully cares for his children, she was enabled to bear a long and distressing illness, with Christian fortitude, and resignation to the Divine will. She was often engaged in supplication for patience to endure to the end. Very near the solemn close, she said. "Come Lord Jesus, come quickly—yet not my will, but thine be done."

——, On the 13th inst., at Burlington, N. J., ELIZABETH, wife of Caleb Gaskill, aged nearly 74 years, a much esteemed member of Burlington Monthly Meeting. This dear Friend evinced a Christian circumspection in her life, and as the close drew near, she was enabled to view the solemn event with calmness and resignation, and to administer excellent counsel to her children, for whose highest welfare she was deeply concerned.

JAMAICA—ITS ADVANTAGES AS A HOME FOR COLORED EMIGRANTS.

BY SAMUEL ALLINSON, JUN.

In our 8th number, an article under the above caption, was copied from the National Era. But as it did not appear in that paper professedly as a *continuation*, the circumstance of its connection with a previous number was overlooked until after its appearance in the Review. As the subject is interesting, and the information important, we prefer giving to our readers the whole communication, though out of proper order, to the omission of what ought to have appeared first.—ED.

Many of the colored people of the United States, surrounded by various difficulties, have felt unsettled in their homes, and have not regarded them as permanent dwelling-places for themselves and their posterity.

The writer of this article, sympathizing with them in their trials, and apprehending that Jamaica presented inducements for emigration, addressed letters of inquiry to several gentlemen residing in different parts of the island, and has, in other ways, endeavored to procure reliable information with regard to the present condition of Jamaica, and the inducements which it holds out to moral and industrious colored persons to settle there. The result has so favorably impressed his mind that he deems

it a duty to present it for the consideration of those whom it most nearly concerns. The replies received strongly encourage emigration. A writer from Kingston says: "The room for industrious laborers is almost unlimited, and numerous productions, that are now neglected, might be raised, and become valuable exports."

Another, writing from Brownstown, in the north, says: "There is not, perhaps, a part of the world to which they could come with greater advantage to themselves or to the country, than to this island. Agricultural laborers are in great request: and if any understand cotton cultivation, their services would be eagerly secured."

Another offers to contract with from 100 to 200 laborers for "*one year certain*," at the accustomed wages—one shilling per day of nine hours, providing them also with houses, gardens, and medical attendance. A gentleman in St. Andrew's parish, the proprietor and manager of several estates and plantations, says: "I could give every encouragement to deserving emigrants."

Jamaica is one of the British West India Islands, lies south of Cuba, in latitude 18 deg. north, is about 150 miles long, and 40 miles broad, and contains 4,000,000 acres. The interior is mountainous, but is nearly all capable of cultivation. Not more than ten acres together, J. Bigelow remarks, are incapable of cultivation. The soil is very fertile, and on the large plantations little or no manure is used or needed. Water is abundant throughout the island; in many places it flows from elevated grounds, forming considerable streams, thus affording a water power which *might be* profitably employed in working machinery. Though situated within the tropics, the heat of the lower country is not greater than that experienced in our Middle States, being tempered by the sea breezes during the day, and by land breezes at night. The mountain regions are of course much cooler, but even there frost is unknown. Sugar, rum, molasses, coffee, pimento, (or allspice,) and ginger, are now the principal exports; but to these, numerous other articles might be added with great profit, if the laborers on their little freeholds would cultivate them. Bread-fruit, cocoa-nuts, oranges, plantains, bananas, figs, pineapples, shaddocks, tamarinds, dates, melons, grapes, &c., with many fruits of which we here know little or nothing, are abundant. Yams, potatoes, sweet potatoes, and other farinaceous roots, are much used for food. The garden vegetables cultivated in this country grow there luxuriantly; and, planted at any season of the year, come to maturity in continuous succession. Of corn, sweet potatoes, beans, &c., three crops may be raised in a year.

In the cooler parts of the island, apples, peaches, pears, plums, strawberries, raspberries, &c., ripen in perfection. Many drugs, spices, and dye stuffs, may also be cultivated to great profit. So readily and so quickly are the various kinds of food produced in Jamaica, that want is almost unknown; whilst industry and economy are nearly certain of a fair measure of success.

The wages of a laborer are, of course, lower than in the United States; but, as the measure of a day's work is the same that it was under slavery, it is very common for the day's task to be performed by a little after noon; and an active man can readily perform two, and some times three "day's work" in one. The native population, however, with but few wants, and those easily supplied, mostly stop when the allotted task is done.

J. McLean, a gentleman of Muirton, Jamaica, (whose statements are very fully endorsed by G. W. Gordon, a much-respected planter of Kingston,) in reply to inquiries as to the encouragement which could be given to colored emigrants, says:

"Those having the means to purchase land, say one, two, or more acres, could get it readily, either in the mountains or low lands, at $15 to $50 per acre.

"Clothing is a matter of little consideration here. It is so cheap as to be within the reach of all. In the mountains, warm or woollen clothing may be necessary at times. There are very few climates in Jamaica where the thermometer varies ten degrees during the year; and there are many places where there is scarcely any variation at all. Our climates vary from 90 to 50 deg. Fahr., according to altitude.

"There are shops or stores at convenient distances all through the country, where settlers can get, at fair rates, everything they require; and within a reasonable distance of all habitations in low lands or mountains, there are churches and schools. Perhaps there is no country in the world where there is so much religious toleration (indifference?) as in this island, or where there is so much true freedom and protection to private rights, or where there is a happier peasantry. Would I could say a more moral one.

"As regards those who come here without the means of purchasing land, and depending entirely on wages for the support of themselves and families, I am confident they will be kindly received, and welcomed most cordially by the gentry of the country and managers of properties. If they are sober and industrious, they will meet comfort and encouragement on all the plantations where their services are required; and there are few plantations or residences here that do not need industrious persons, more particularly intelligent ones. Houses or places of abode would be furnished, and wages, varying

from 18 to 36 cents per day, given for *such a day's work as our indolent people here give.* But as it is the desire of all managers to get as much work done as possible, *it would be paid for by job or task*, when the willing man might, without much extra exertion, double, aye, and in many occupations, treble that amount. Tradesmen's wages vary from 36 cents to $1 per day; but we have very few who are really *tradesmen.* Juveniles, who are not attending school, will always find employment and suitable wages. An adult can get medicine and medical attendance for $1.50 per annum, and for his family in the same proportion.

"All industrious and frugal laborers manage, in one or two years, to save as much money from their wages as enables them to purchase a piece of land, and become independent settlers.

"As regards the sickness to which they might be subject in consequence of a change of climate, my own opinion is, that the change would be more favorable than detrimental to their health. The sudden transitions from heat to cold, and vice versa, in America, are, in my opinion, more apt to generate disease than this climate, where the temperature is more even and uniform."

John Clark, a Baptist missionary at Brownstown, who labored earnestly with the slaves, and who still continues with the emancipated people, in a letter in which he kindly offers his assistance to emigrants in purchasing land or procuring employment, says: "It is right I should mention that wages are low compared with what they are in the United States. From one shilling to one and a half (25 to 37½ cents,) per day is all that is paid for field work. Artizans and skilled laborers get from two to four shillings. With these wages, however, the people live very comfortably, for few depend entirely upon them. Land being cheap and productive, almost every one possesses one or more acres, and raises provisions for the support of himself and family, and generally has something to carry to market; so that with four or five days' labor in the week on the estates, and one or two on their own provision grounds, our people get on as well, I believe, as any peasantry, certainly better than the peasantry of the Old World. I of course refer to the sober and industrious, for the idle and dissolute are in poverty and rags here, as elsewhere.

"In proof of the advantageous nature of the field here open for sober and industrious men, I may mention that the greater part of the laborers in this neighborhood have, since their emancipation, purchased land, built cottages, and established themselves in comfort. Many of them have horses and carts, and bid fair to become a thriving people."

He also expresses the belief, that colored persons emigrating from this country to Jamaica, "will, with the blessing of God on honest industry, be able to live and to bring up their families in comfort and respectability; and if persons of intelligence and piety, they will exert a beneficial influence on their emancipated brethren; while we may hope, from the social privileges and religious advantages they would have an opportunity of enjoying, they would not have reason to regret their departure from America."

Persons wishing to go to that part of the island should take passage to Falmouth or St. Ann's Bay.

W. W. Anderson, an eminent lawyer and philanthropist of Kingston, in a published letter to J. Bigelow, says: "I wish we had a large, a very large importation of your colored people, who have been accustomed to farming. Our climate, and our whole state of society would suit them infinitely better than Liberia, and it would be a cheaper course for them to a comfortable home. Great bargains of land, with buildings on it, may still be had here. The sum expended on the purchase of what is called an "improved farm," in the Western States, would purchase here, in many cases, a large tract of land with buildings. Visitors of every taste, and for every variety of object, may probably visit us, now that the way is rendered so easy and pleasant by the steamers. The most beautiful secluded retirements, in a delightful Italian climate in the mountains, may be purchased for a trifling amount, say from 2,000 ts 3,000 dollars. But large tracts of fine land may be purchased in many districts for one or two dollars an acre, and a comfortable living may be made out of it by a very small amount of labor. When I consider the hardships of settlers in your new States, with the cold, frost, snow and damp, they must encounter, and ice-bound during many months of the year, I wonder very much that all who are not of the most robust frames of body do not prefer our island to settle upon."

IMPORTANT SLAVE CASE—CHARGE OF JUDGE GRIER.

(Concluded from page 141.)

The word harbor is defined, by lexicographers, by the words, to entertain, to shelter, to secure, to secrete. It evidently has various shades of meaning, not exactly expressed by any synonyme. It has been defined in Bouvier's Law Dictionary, "to receive clandestinely, and without lawful authority, a person for the purpose of concealing him, so that another, having the right to the lawful custody of such person, shall be deprived of the same." This definition is quoted in the opinion of the Court, as delivered by Justice Woodbury, in Jones vs. Vanzandt, 5 Howard, 227. But though the word may be used in the complex meaning there given to it, it does not follow that all these conditions are necessary elements in its definition. Receiving and entertaining a

person clandestinely, and for the purpose of concealment, may well be called harboring, as the word is sometimes used. Yet one may harbor without concealing. He may afford entertainment, lodging and shelter to vagabonds, gamblers, and thieves, without the purpose or attempt at concealment, and it may be correctly affirmed of him, that he harbors them.

The Act of Congress, by using the terms "harbor or conceal," evidently assumed that the terms were not synonymous, and that there might be a harboring without concealment. The Act seems to be drawn with great care and accuracy, and bears no marks of that slovenly diction which sometimes characterizes Acts of Assembly, where numerous synonymes are heaped together, and words are multiplied only to increase confusion and obscurity. But neither in legal use or in common parlance, is the word harbor precisely defined by the words entertain or shelter. It implies impropriety in the conduct of the person giving the entertainment or shelter, in consequence of some imputation on the character of the person who receives it. An innkeeper is said to *entertain* travellers and strangers, not to *harbor* them; but may be accused of *harboring* vagabonds, deserters, fugitives or thieves; persons whom he ought not to *entertain*.

It is too plain for argument, that this act does not intend to make common charity a crime, or treat that man as guilty of an offence against his neighbor, who merely furnishes food, lodging or raiment, to the hungry, weary or naked wanderer, though he be an apprentice or a slave. On the contrary, it contemplates not only an escape of the slave, but the intention of the master to reclaim him. It points out the mode in which this reclamation is to be made, and it is for an unlawful interference or hindrance of this right of reclamation, secured to the master by the Constitution and law, that this action is given.

The harboring made criminal by this act, then, requires some other ingredient besides a mere kindness or charity rendered to the fugitive. The intention or purpose which accompanies the act, must be to encourage the fugitive in his desertion of his master, to further his escape, and impede and frustrate his reclamation. "This act must evince an intention to elude the vigilance of the master, and be calculated to obtain the object." (2 McLean, 608.)

This *mala mens*, or fraudulent intent required by the act to constitute illegal harboring, is not to be measured by the religious or political notions of the accused, or the correctness or perversion of his moral perceptions. Some men may consider it a religious duty to break the law, but the law will not consider this as an excuse.

If the defendant was connected with any society or association for the purpose of assisting fugitives from other States to escape from their masters, and in pursuance of such a scheme, afforded this shelter and protection to the fugitive in question, he would be legally liable to the penalty of this act, however much his conscience, or that of his associates might approve of his conduct.

The difference between the action of the penalty and the action on the case is this:—The defendants might be liable for the penalty if they illegally harbored and concealed the fugitives, even though the master may have afterwards reclaimed them.

But in an action on the case for damages, the plaintiff must show that the slaves were lost to him through the illegal interference of the defendants, or that some other appreciable loss, injury or damage was suffered by him in consequence thereof. In the first case, he would recover the whole value of the slaves as damages; in the latter, only to the amount of loss or actual damage which he shows he has suffered.

If the owner of the fugitives does not think fit to pursue, in order to reclaim them, he cannot complain that those who have merely harbored them after their escape, have injured him, unless he can connect such persons with the original escape of the slaves, and show that they seduced the slaves, and helped them to escape from the possession of their master. If the master had entirely abandoned the pursuit of his slaves, and given up all attempts to reclaim them, before interference of the defendants, the whole value of the slaves could hardly be claimed as the measure of his damage, as their loss could not be then imputed to their harboring.

But if the owner, or his agent, pursuing the fugitives for the purpose of reclamation, should trace them to the premises of a certain individual, and could trace them no farther, because they had been harbored and concealed and carried away secretly at night, and delivered to another, who continued the same process, and the pursuit of the claimant was thus baffled, no one of those individuals thus interfering, could be suffered to allege, that *his* interference did not cause the loss of the fugitives, or that their value was not a proper measure of damages in an action for such harboring. If a number of persons combine together to commit a trespass or wrong, they are liable to damages to the extent of the whole injury.

The injured party may recover judgment for the whole damage against each, and elect *de meliocoribus damnis*, as he can have but one compensation. And where a number of persons are sued for a joint trespass or tort, and the plaintiff can prove any one of them to be guilty, the jury may find the others not guilty, and assess the whole damages against that one, even though many others, known or unknown, may have conbined with that one to do the act, and have not been sued. Although the plaintiff can recover but one satisfaction, the damages are indivisible, and each joint trespasser is liable for the whole.

It will be for you, gentlemen of the jury, to

apply these principles to the facts of the case before you. The evidence is very contradictory. In some cases testimony apparently conflicting may be reconciled without imputing corrupt perjury on either side. It would be difficult, perhaps, for the most enlarged charity to do so in this case. The whole case has been argued before you with very great ability, by the learned counsel, and as you are the sole judges of the facts, the Court do not think it necessary to make any remarks upon them.

If in your judgment the hypothesis of the defendants' counsel is supported by the evidence; if Mr. Breckbill was merely a spectator, without counsel, interference or assistance; if Mr. Weakley did not participate in the transaction at all, you should find them not guilty. If you believe, also, that Kauffman did not assist in harboring, secreting, or deporting the slaves, but merely fed them out of charity, and suffered them to rest for a few hours in his barn—that they were brought there without his knowledge, consent or approbation, and taken away without his assistance, or any act of his, to enable them to elude the pursuit of their owner, or to further their escape—your verdict should be in his favor also.

If, on the contrary, you find the hypothesis of the plaintiffs' counsel to be the true one; if, from the facts in evidence, you believe that certain persons in the region of country where the defendants reside, and including them, or any of them, were known as persons willing to assist fugitives to escape; that for this reason they were brought to the premises of Kauffman, by some persons known or unknown, who were assisting the slaves to escape; if they were received by him, harbored and secreted in his barn, then taken away by him, or by his agents or servants, after night, in order to assist them to escape, and to elude pursuit; if the slaves were thus transferred by him, with the countenance, counsel and assistance of Breckbill, to the barn of Stephen Weakley; if Weakley kept them secreted in his barn, and removed them, on the following night, to places unknown, and the pursuit of the owners of these slaves was thus baffled, you should find for the plaintiffs the full value of the slaves in damages, as against all the defendants, or such of them as you believe, from the evidence, to have had an active participation in the offence.

In fine, the burden of proof is on the plaintiffs, and in order to support their action, you must find from the evidence—

1st. That the plaintiffs were owners of the slaves named and described in the declaration.

2d. That those slaves escaped from the State of Maryland.

3d. That they were pursued by the agent of the owners, for the purpose of reclaiming them.

4th. That the defendants, or some of them, knowing them to be fugitives, harbored and concealed them, in order to further their escape and enable them to elude pursuit.

5th. And if, in consequence of such harboring, the slaves did escape, and were lost to their owners, you should find the value of the slaves, as damages, with interest, if you see fit.

You will suffer no prejudice to operate on your minds, in favor of or against either of the parties, on account of any peculiar notions, either you or they may entertain, on the subject of slavery. You are sworn to render a true verdict. In order to do this, it must be according to the law of the land, rendering equal and exact justice to both parties.

SATURN'S RINGS.

A Dr. Craig has recently erected at Wandsworth Common, England, a great telescope, which has attracted very general notice. This new astronomical instrument has been turned towards Saturn, and has settled beyond a doubt that there is a third or interior ring surrounding that planet. Dr. Galle noticed, in the year 1838, that there was a gradual shaking of the inner or second ring of Saturn towards the body of the planet, and in 1850 the third ring was discovered by Dr. Bond of Cambridge, Mass., and an account thereof was published. In the subsequent part of the same year some additional facts respecting this third ring were discovered by the Rev. Mr. Dawes, of Wateringbury, but the great reflector of Lord Rosse, and the telescope of the Cambridge University, England, having both failed to discover the ring, some doubts were expressed of its existence. The above facts we gather from the London Illustrated News.

WITHIN THE VEIL.

BY EDWARD WHITE.

'Tis but a veil that hangs between
The saint and joys divine;
And rays of mercy oft are seen
Betwixt its folds to shine.

When fainting pilgrims weep no more,
But 'mid their woes rejoice,
'Tis light from Heaven has saved the poor,
And raised the grateful voice.

When flames around the martyr's brow
Forbid his faith to fail,
The beams which on his features glow,
Shine from within the soul.

And hourly doth that veil unfold,
Some waiting saint to bless,
Whom Jesus summons to behold
His face in righteousness.

The angels bear them, one by one,
To join the eternal throng,
Who, round about the great white throne,
Awake the Conqueror's song!

Their harps of gold we hear not now,
But soon the day will rise,
When, veiled no more, we all shall know,
The glories of the skies.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.—By the steamship Glasgow, which arrived at New York on the 10th, and the Canada, which arrived at Boston on the 12th, Liverpool dates have been received respectively to the 26th and 30th ult.

ENGLAND.—D'Israeli has sent a circular to the members of Parliament supposed to be friendly to the Government, requesting their presence on the opening of Parliament. He says that the House will proceed immediately to elect a Speaker and to take up business of the highest importance. Nothing has transpired relative to the proposed course of the Government.

The controversey between the United States and Cuba is viewed with great jealousy by the British public.

Much activity prevailed in the cotton market and a slight improvement in price had taken place.

FRANCE.—Prolonged Cabinet Councils were held daily, supposed to be in relation to the subject of the Empire. It was generally believed that the Senate would, on the 4th inst., propose in general terms, the establishment of the Empire, hereditary in Louis Napoleon. It is now understood that the confirmation of the Empire will be submitted to the popular vote.

A remarkable instance of the apathy of Electors took place recently at Elbeuf. At the election of members of the Council, of 10,203 only 1412 deposited their votes.

ROME.—The Pope protests strongly against the recent Church modifications in New Grenada; threatens all the Prelates who obey the civil law there, and commends the Archbishop of Bogota for resisting. In consequence of this conduct of the Pope, the Grenadian Minister has struck his flag and departed from Rome.

TUSCANY.—An unsuccessful attempt was recently made to assassinate the President of the Tuscan Ministry.

The condemnation to the gallies of Francesco and Rosa Madaia, at Florence, for possessing and reading the Bible is calling forth the combined action of Protestants in various parts of Europe. Deputations from France, England, Switzerland, Holland and Germany have proceeded to Florence to intercede for the release of Madaia and wife from imprisonment.

AUSTRIA.—The discussion of the Commercial Union question is again to be transferred to Vienna, and a treaty of trade between Austria and the Southern States will be the principal object aimed at.

TURKEY.—Prince Robinski, the Turkish Ambassador at Paris, has been recalled and is replaced by Veby Pacha.

CALIFORNIA AND THE ISTHMUS.—The mail steamship Illinois, from Navy Bay, arrived at New York on the 12th inst. bringing California dates to 20th ult.

The Isthmus was crossed from Panama to Aspinwall in 8½ hours, and the whole passage from San Francisco to New York was made in less than 23 days.

The Illinois brought $1,999,881 on freight.

A Chamber of Commerce has been formed at Panama.

The Illinois brings intelligence that Valparaiso was visited by a severe earthquake on the 2d ult. The amount of damage was not ascertained, but it was supposed to be very great. A second shock occurred on the 7th ult.

A re-discovery has been made of the gold mines in the Province of Chiriqui, about three hundred miles frrom Panama. In the time of the Spaniards, it is said these mines were as productive as any in South America, and that a city of forty thousand inhabitants existed there, solely dependent on the gold produce for subsistence. The inhabitants were driven away and the city entirely destroyed by the unfriendly Indians who then inhabited the country, but are now nearly extinct. It is said, however, that the large shafts connected with the mining machinery are still to be seen on the spot.

Parties of emigrants from the plains still continued to arrive in California. From 150 to 200 wagons were supposed to be on their way to Carson Valley. Flour was selling at $30 to$35 per barrel.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.—Four weeks later intelligence had been received from the Sandwich Islands. The fever was fast subsiding at Honolulu, and most persons attacked with it had recovered. Nearly all the foreign population of Honolulu had suffered from the disease, while very few of the native population were attacked by it.

CHINA —Advices from China to 8 mo. 10th had been received at San Francisco.

Emigration to California appears to have been checked in consequence of the opposition of the miners and the recent discussions throughout the State.

MEXICO.—The insurrectionary movements at Guadalajara, at the last accounts, appeared more formidable than ever.

It is proposed to call a Convention and elect a new President.

A plot for the assassination of President Arista has been discovered at Mariano.

The steamship Fulton had arrived at Vera Cruz, having on board the United States Commissioners appointed to examine the Gardner claim.

A serious engagement had taken place between the Government troops and the insurgents on the Rio Grande. A body of the National Guard, stationed at Matamoras, revolted, and passing over to the American side, organized, and then recrossed the river, 600 strong, and marched upon General Avalos, encountering him at the head of a body of 1500 troops, at Victoria. A battle ensued which ended in the rout of Avalos and his retreat to Matamoras. The revolt was occasioned by the usurpation of Cardenas.

DOMESTIC.—A heavy gale commenced blowing on Lake Erie on the night of the 11th inst., and continued with great violence for 24 hours. Several vessels are reported as totally wrecked, and a number of others as greatly injured. It is feared, also, that a number of lives have been lost.

The Steamship City of Glasgow, of this port, arrived here on the evening of the 14th inst. She left Liverpool on the 27th ult., making the passage in 17 days against violent and continued head winds. Her advices have been anticipated by the Canada.

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

A RELIGIOUS, LITERARY AND MISCELLANEOUS JOURNAL.

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A Testimony of the Monthly Meeting of New York, concerning our beloved friend, ELIZABETH COGGESHALL.

(Concluded from page 147.)

The last religious service in which this beloved friend engaged, beyond the limits of her own Quarterly Meeting, was in 1840, when in the seventy-first year of her age. Four months of this year were occupied in visiting the Quarterly Meetings constituting the Yearly Meeting of New York, and the Half Year's meeting of Canada. When about entering upon this service, she remarked that she felt as if it were an "evening sacrifice;"—"as if it might be the last of the kind her Heavenly Father would require of her." On returning home, she made the following entry in her Diary: "My desire is to offer with humble reverence the tribute of thanksgiving and praise to the Father of all our sure mercies, who not only putteth forth his own, but goeth before them, and in infinite mercy condescendeth to be their rereward: Blessed forever and forevermore be His holy and adorable name."

From this time our dear friend was permitted to remain mostly at home; but she was a very diligent attender of meetings, both for worship and discipline, when her own and her husband's health would admit. She made much exertion to mingle with her friends on these solemn occasions; encouraging them by example and precept, to the performance of this most reasonable duty.

When the infirmities of age disqualified her for active service in the Church; when she could no longer travel, or publicly labor in the cause to which her earlier energies, and so large a portion of her life had been freely devoted; she greatly enjoyed the visits of her friends. And when, with a view to her encouragement, allusion was made to her devotedness to the cause of her Redeemer, she replied, "I have been an unprofitable servant; nothing belongeth to me. If I have done anything for the Truth, it is of the Lord; and to him be all the praise."

She was often favored with the life-giving presence of the Beloved of her soul, when her countenance would brighten, and in a lively manner she would portray the joy and gratitude with which her heart was filled.

Her ministry was in the demonstration of the Spirit, powerful, pathetic, and persuasive; calculated to comfort the mourner, soften the hard-hearted, and turn the transgressor from the error of his way. She was eminently qualified to administer consolation in the chamber of sickness, and at the approaching hour of dissolution; being often made a messenger of comfort at these solemn seasons; and through her instrumentality, many a departing spirit has been inspired with faith and hope in the mercy of its Redeemer.

Her heart expanded with love to the whole human family, and she labored as ability was afforded for the promotion of universal righteousness, while the prosperity of our own religious Society lay very near her heart. She ardently desired, that the *life* and *power* of Truth might be felt to prevail in all our meetings for worship and discipline; and that the Christian testimonies, which our predecessors maintained at the cost of so much suffering, might be upheld; expressing her belief, that in proportion as these were departed from, the standard of Quakerism would be lowered.

For the younger portion of our Society she felt a deep and abiding interest. Frequent and earnest were her pleadings with them, to make an early surrender of their wills to the Divine disposal; often bringing into view the value and uncertainty of time, and the sinfulness of appropriating any portion of it to amusements, which are calculated to allure from the path of safety, and to dissipate those good impressions of which the youthful mind is peculiarly susceptible. Her maternal tenderness and persuasive manner, were calculated to arrest their attention and gain their affections; and she enjoyed many evidences of their warm attachment. The last time she addressed them publicly, she was much affected. After desiring them to remember what she had said, when she was hid from their sight forever, she added,—"I believe the arms of your Re-

deemer are extended to receive you. Oh! that you may *all* be gathered within the safe enclosure of His love and mercy, as lambs of His fold."

Believing it is due to the Christian character of this mother in Israel, and pillar in the Church, we feel bound to testify, that through a long life, she maintained a firm belief in, and devoted attachment to, the doctrines of the Gospel as set forth in the sacred volume, from the daily perusal of which she derived much comfort. And when difficulties occurred which produced a schism in the Society of Friends in America, under peculiar trials she steadfastly adhered to *these* in all their fullness, and bore a faithful testimony to the authenticity of the Scriptures, and to the Divine character, holy offices, and propitiatory sacrifice of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ; while, in the meekness of wisdom, with Christian charity and affectionate interest, she evinced her concern for those whose views did not accord with her own.

She was a faithful and affectionate wife, and a true help-meet to her husband, in both temporal and spiritual things. During several of the last years of his life, his health was so impaired as to make him the constant object of her tender care and anxious solicitude. He was removed by death in 1847, in the eighty-eighth year of his age; leaving an evidence, which was a solace to her afflicted mind, that he had entered into rest.

To her children she was a very tender and devoted mother; but was frequently called to test the fidelity of her love to her Lord and Master, by resigning them to His care and protection, during their early years. These separations were keenly felt; and she did not fail, even when far distant, to present them before the Lord in fervent supplication. And in her declining years she manifested an abiding concern for their welfare, and also for her grandchildren; imploring that the blessing of Him, who, she could testify, had been to her a bountiful rewarder for every act of dedication, might rest upon them. Many of these tender ties were severed at different periods. In these afflictive dispensations, she was enabled in sweet resignation to say, "It is the Lord; let Him do what seemeth Him good."

Hospitality had ever been a strongly marked feature in her character, and she esteemed it a favor to entertain the ambassadors of Christ, with whom her own experience enabled her to enter into near fellow-feeling.

The poor and afflicted found in her a sympathizing friend, ever ready to distribute, and willing to communicate according to her ability. Her benevolence often prompted her to plead for the indigent; reminding those who were blessed with this world's goods, to remember the poor,—quoting at times the forcible language, "The trimmings of the vain world would clothe the naked one."

Her remaining strength was much impaired by serious injuries received from a fall in the autumn of 1850. After confinement to the house for several months, with much exertion she attended meetings a few times; but such was her debility, that she was obliged to relinquish it, and submit to remain at home, where, she acknowledged with thankfulness, that she was permitted at times to mingle in spirit with her friends who were assembled for Divine worship.

About six months previous to her decease, she was removed from her own house, to reside with her eldest son, by whom and his family she was cared for with the utmost tenderness and affection. For their unremitted kindness and attention she often expressed her gratitude.

So close is the affinity between mind and body, that her mental faculties were obscured by physical weakness, yet she was evidently in a sweet frame of mind; and at intervals was enabled to counsel and encourage those about her, in a very impressive manner.

About two weeks before her decease, she was more indisposed, and to some friends calling to see her, she said, "I am a poor worn out creature, but am thankful there are those that are younger, who are willing to devote themselves to the service of the Lord. He is not an hard master. I have proved Him to be a covenant keeping God. He has kept covenant with *me* by night and by day."

At another time she greatly enjoyed the visit of a dear friend, to whom she observed, "I am very low and feeble in mind; but at times am comforted with a hope that, in the winding up of time, a mansion will be prepared for me:" to which he replied, "I feel an evidence, my dear and worthy mother, while with thee, that thou wilt soon lay aside the *cross* and take the *crown* prepared for thee by Him who loveth thee with an everlasting love."

After a season of depression, she was comforted by the remembrance of the passage of Scripture, "Fear thou not, for I am with thee; be not dismayed, for I am thy God; I will strengthen thee; yea, I will help thee; yea, I will uphold thee with the right hand of my righteousness." And, at another time, "I have chosen thee, and not cast thee away." "Fear not; for I have redeemed thee, I have called thee by thy name; thou art mine."

Before the close she endured much suffering, but for the last three hours lay very quiet, and peacefully passed away about eight o'clock, on the morning of the 20th of Sixth month, 1851, aged eighty-one years; and is, we doubt not, gathered as a shock of corn fully ripe, into the heavenly garner; prepared to join in the song of the redeemed, of, "Alleluia!"—ascribing "Salvation, and Glory, and Honor, and Power," "unto Him who sitteth upon the throne, and unto the Lamb for ever and ever."

Words are sometimes used to supply the want of thought.

SLAVES IN BRITAIN.

It has sometimes been predicted, not without plausibility, that if this great empire should sink before the rising genius of some new state, when all it has accomplished in arts and arms, and its wealth, its literature, its machinery, are forgotten, its struggles for humanity in the abolition of negro slavery will stand forth in undiminished lustre. All the steps of this mighty operation are interesting. It is a peculiarity of England and its institutions, that many of the most momentous constitutional conflicts have taken place in the courts of law. In despotic, countries this seldom occurs, because the rulers can bend the courts of law to their pleasure; but here, even under the worst governments, whatever degree of freedom was really warranted by law, could be secured by the courts of justice. When it was said that the air of Britain was too pure for a slave to breathe in—that his shackles fell off whenever he reached her happy shore—the sentiment was noble; but the question depended entirely on the law and its technical details. The trials resulting in a decision against slavery, have thus much interest from the influence they exercised on human progress.

There seemed to be every probability that the interesting question, whether ownership in slaves continued after they had reached Britain, would have been tried in Scotland. In the middle of last century, a Mr. Sheddan had brought home from Virginia a negro slave to be taught a trade. He was baptised, and learning a trade, began to acquire notions of freedom and citizenship. When the master thought he had been long enough in Scotland to suit his purpose, the negro was put on board a vessel for Virginia. He got a friend, however, to present for him a petition to the Court of Session. The professional report of the case in *Morison's Dictionary of Decisions*, says: 'The Lords appointed counsel for the negro, memorials, and afterwards a hearing in presence, upon the respective claims of liberty and servitude by the master and the negro; but during the hearing in presence, the negro died, so the point was not determined.' In the English case, to which we shall presently advert, it was maintained, that from the known temper and opinions of the court, the decision would undoubtedly have been in the negro's favor. At the time when Mr. Granville Sharp, to his immortal honor, took up in the courts of law the question of personal liberty as a legal right, there was a more serious risk of Britain becoming a slave state than it is now easy to imagine. There was no chance of negroes being employed in gangs in the field or in manufactories, but there was imminent danger of their being brought over and kept in multitudes as domestic servants, just as they are still in some of the southern States of America. Mr. Sharp drew attention to the following advertisement in the *Public Advertiser* of 28th March, 1769, as one of a kind becoming too common:

"To be sold, a Black Girl, the property of J. B——, eleven years of age, who is extremely handy, works at her needle tolerably, and speaks English perfectly well; is of an excellent temper and willing disposition.

"Inquire of Mr. Owen, at the Angel Inn, behind St. Clements Church in the Strand."

Mr. Sharp's early conflicts in the law-courts are more romantic than the last and decisive one. He and his brother had found a poor mendicant negro, called Jonathan Strong, in rags on the streets of London. They took him into their service, and after he had become plump, strong, and acquainted with his business, the man who had brought him from the colonies, an attorney, seeing him behind a carriage, set covetous eyes on him. The lad was waylaid on a false message to a public-house, seized, and committed to the Compter, where, however, he managed to make Mr. Sharp acquainted with his position. The indefatigable philanthropist had him brought before the Lord Mayor as sitting magistrate. After hearing the case stated, his lordship said: "The lad had not stolen anything, and was not guilty of any offence, and was therefore at liberty to go away." A captain of a vessel, saying he had been employed by a person who had just bought the youth, to convey him to Jamaica, seized him by the arm as his employer's property. A lawyer standing behind Mr. Sharp, who seems to have been puzzled how to proceed, whispered, "Charge him." Sharp charged the captain with an assault, and as he would have been immediately committed by the Lord Mayor if he persisted, he let go his hold. The philanthropist was threatened with a prosecution for abstraction of property, but it was abandoned.

This occurred in 1767. The next important case was that of a negro named Lewis. He "had formerly," said Mr. Sharp's biographer, "been a slave in possession of a Mr. Stapylton, who now resided at Chelsea. Stapylton, with the aid of two watermen, whom he had hired for that purpose, on a dark night seized the person of Lewis, and, after a struggle, dragged him on his back into the water, and thence into a boat lying in the Thames, where, having first tied his legs, they endeavored to gag him by running a stick into his mouth; and then rowing down to a ship bound for Jamaica, whose commander was previously engaged in the wicked conspiracy, they put him on board, to be sold as a slave on his arrival in the island." The negro's cries, however, were heard; the struggle was witnessed; and information given in the quarter whence aid was most likely to come. Mr. Sharp lost no time in obtaining a writ of habeas corpus. The ship in the meantime had sailed from Gravesend, but the officer with the writ was able to board her in the Downs. There he saw the negro chained to the mast. The captain was at first furious, and de-

termined to resist; but he knew the danger of deforcing an officer with such a writ as a habeas corpus, and found it necessary to yield. The writ came up before Lord Mansfield. He did not go into the general question of slavery, for there was an incidental point on which the case could be decided on the side of humanity—the captain and the persons employing him could not prove their property in the slave, supposing such property lawful. He was not only liberated, but his captors were convicted of assault.

These cases, however, did not decide the wide question, whether it was lawful to hold property in negroes in this country. It came at last to be solemnly decided in 1771, on a habeas corpus in the King's Bench. Affidavits having been made before Lord Mansfield, that a colored man, named Somerset, was confined in irons on board a vessel called the *Ann and Mary*, bound for Jamaica, he granted a habeas corpus against the captain, to compel him to give an account of his authority for keeping the man in custody. Somerset had been a slave in Virginia, the property of a Mr. Stewart; and the captain of the vessel stated that the owner had put him on board, to be conveyed to Jamaica, and there sold. In what was called the return to the writ, the justification for keeping Somerset in restraint was thus quaintly stated:—"That at the time of bringing the said James Somerset from Africa, and long before, there were, and from thence hitherto there have been, and still are, great numbers of negro slaves in Africa; and that during all the time aforesaid, there hath been, and still is a trade, carried on by his Majesty's subjects from Africa, to his Majesty's colonies or plantations of Virginia and Jamaica in America, and other colonies and plantations belonging to his Majesty in America, for the necessary supplying of the foresaid colonies and plantations with negro slaves." It proceeded to relate with the same verbosity, that the slaves so brought from Africa "have been and are saleable and sold as goods and chattels; and upon the sale thereof, have become, and been, and are, the slaves and property of the purchasers thereof." It was stated that Mr. Stewart, who resided in Virginia, had Somerset as a domestic slave or valet—that having business to transact in London, he took his usual attendant there, intending to take him back to Virginia. Somerset, however, made his escape; and when he was apprehended, his master, probably believing that he would thenceforth be rather a troublesome valet, changed his intention, and put the negro into the hands of the captain of a vessel bound for Jamaica, that he might be sold there.

The pleadings upon the legality of this proceeding were solemn and full. The question was, Whether it was to be held a just inference, from the fact of the slave, being undoubtedly by the law of the day property in the colonies, that, while his colonial master made a temporary stay in Britain, he should be property there also, without any direct law to that effect. Had it been a question of inanimate goods, there would be no reason why the property should not continue in the colonial owner. It would be all one to the inanimate object what hands it was in, and regularity and justice would decree that the person who was owner of it in one country should be so in another. But in these cases there was a separate adverse interest of a very strong character. Was the uniformity of this right of possession sufficient to overrule another right—that which every man, black or white, had to the freedom of his own person, unless there was special law to restrain it? The counsel for the negro not only pleaded strongly on this his personal right, but on the consequence to the moral condition of the British Empire, if the inhabitants of slave countries could bring their slaves hither. From the strictness of the laws, and the uniformity of the course of justice, if slaves were permitted in England, it was the very place where property in them would be most secure. Thus the country might become a resort of slaveholders, and its boasted purity and freedom would be sadly contaminated. "If that right," said Mr. Hargrave, "is here recognized, domestic slavery, with its horrid train of evils, may be lawfully imported into this country, at the discretion of every individual, foreign and native. It will come not only from our own colonies, and those of other European nations, but from Poland, Russia, Spain, and Turkey,—from the coast of Barbary, from the western and eastern coast of Africa—from every part of the world where it still continues to torment and dishonor the human species."

The counsel on the other side was the celebrated Mr. Dunning, afterwards Lord Ashburton, a friend of freedom, who seems to have undertaken the cause on notions of professional duty, and without any great inclination for it. His first words were: "It is incumbent on me to justify Captain Knowles detainer of the negro." He was careful to shew, that he did not in the meantime maintain that there was an absolute property in Somerset—it was sufficient to shew, that there was a sufficient presumption of property to authorize the shipmaster in detaining him until the absolute question of right was solemnly settled. He proceeded to say: "It is my misfortune to address an audience, the greater part of which I fear are prejudiced the other way. But wishes, I am well convinced, will never be allowed by your lordships to enter into the determination of the point. This cause must be what in fact and law it is. Its fate, I trust, therefore, depends on fixed and invariable rules, resulting by law from the nature of the case. For myself, I would not be understood to intimate a wish in favor of slavery by any means; nor, on the other side, to be supposed the maintainer of an opinion contrary to my own judgment. I am bound in duty to maintain those arguments which are most useful to Captain Knowles, as far as is consistent

with truth; and if his conduct has been agreeable to the laws throughout, I am under a further indispensable duty to support it."

Much reference was made to the ancient laws of villenage, or semi-slavery, in Britain. Mr. Dunning maintained, that these were testimony that a slave was not an utter anomaly in the country. The class of villeins had disappeared, and the law regarding them was abolished in the reign of Charles II. But he maintained, that there was nothing in that circumstance to prohibit others from establishing a claim upon separate grounds. He said: "If the statute of Charles II. ever be repealed, the law of villenage revives in its full force." It was stated that there were in Britain 15,000 negroes in the same position with Somerset. They had come over as domestics during the temporary sojourn of their owner-masters, intending to go back again. Then it was observed, that many of the slaves were in ships or in colonies which had not special laws for the support of slavery; and by the disfranchisement of these, British subjects would lose many millions' worth of property, which they believed themselves justly to possess.

British justice, however, has held at all times the question of human liberty to be superior to considerations of mere expediency. If the question be, who gains or loses most, there never can be a doubt that the man whose freedom has been reft from him has the greatest of all claims for indulgence. Accordingly, Lord Mansfield, the presiding judge, looking in the face of all the threatened evils to property, held that nothing but absolute law could trench on personal freedom. He used on the occasion a Latin expression, to the effect that justice must be done at whatever cost; it has found its way into use as a classical expression, and as no one has been able to find it in any Latin author, it is supposed to be of Lord Mansfield's own coining. "Mr. Stewart," he said, "advances no claims on contract; he rests his whole demand on a right to the negro as a slave, and mentions the purpose of detaining him to be the sending him over to be sold in Jamaica. If the parties will have judgment, *fiat justitia ruat cœlum*—Let justice be done whatever be the consequence." In finally delivering judgment, he concluded in these simple but expressive terms: "The state of slavery is of such a nature, that it is incapable of being introduced, on any reasons, moral or political, but only by positive law, which preserves its force long after the reasons, occasion, and time itself, for which it was created, are erased from memory. It is so odious, that nothing can be suffered to support it but positive law. Whatever inconveniences, therefore, may follow from the decision, I cannot say this case is allowed or approved by the law of England; and therefore the black must be discharged."

A few years afterwards—in 1778—a case occurred in Scotland, where the question of a master's rights over a negro slave in Britain was at issue. The right claimed in this case, however, was not of so offensive a nature. The master did not claim the power of seizing the negro as his property. He maintained, however, that their mutual position gave him a right to claim the negro's services, as if he had engaged himself as a servant for life. Mr. Wedderburn had bought in Jamaica a negro named Knight, about twelve years old. He came to Scotland as Mr. Wedderburn's personal servant, married in the country, and for some years seemed contented with his position. Probably at the suggestion of some one who wished to try the question, as it had been tried in England, Knight went off, avowing his intention of being free. Mr. Wedderburn applied to a justice of peace, who at once issued a warrant for the negro's apprehension. The matter, however, came before the sheriff, a professional judge, who decided that the colonial laws of slavery do not extend to Scotland, and that personal service for life is just another term for slavery. After a tedious litigation, this view was affirmed by the Court of Session, and the negro was declared free. The case acquired notice from the interest taken in it by Dr. Johnson, and the frequent mention of it in Boswell's well-known work.—*Chambers' Journal.*

CHINAMEN IN CALIFORNIA.

In our third number of the present volume, a notice, copied from the N. E. Farmer, was introduced, in relation to an address from the Chinese residing in California, to Governor Bigler. A letter, recently received from that State, encloses an article, cut from a paper published there, containing what appears to be the letter to the Governor; and as this communication includes some interesting information respecting those people, as given by themselves, the letter in full is presented to the readers of the Review.

San Francisco, April 29, 1852.

SIR,—The Chinamen have learned with sorrow that you have published a message against them. Although we are Asiatics, some of us have been educated in American schools, and have learned your language, which has enabled us to read your message in the newspapers for ourselves, and to explain it to the rest of our countrymen. We have all thought a great deal about it, and after consultation with one another, we have determined to write you as decent and respectful a letter as we could, pointing out to your Excellency some of the errors you have fallen into about us.

When you speak of the laws of your own country, we shall not presume to contradict you. In ours, all great men are learned men, and a man's rank is just according to his education. Keying, who made the treaty with Mr. Cushing, was not

only a cousin of the Emperor, but one of the most learned men in the Empire, otherwise he would not have been Governor of Canton. Just so, we doubt not, it is in California and other enlightened countries. But it will not be making little of your attainments to suppose that you do not know as much about our people as you do of your own.

You speak of the Chinamen as "Coolies," and in one sense the word is applicable to a great many of them; but not in that in which you seem to use it. "Cooly" is not a Chinese word; it has been imported into China from foreign parts, as it has been into this country. What its original signification is, we do not know; but with us it means a common laborer, and nothing more. We have never known it used among us as a designation of a class, such as you have in view—persons bound to labor under contracts, which they can be forcibly compelled to comply with. The Irishmen who are engaged in digging down your hills, the men who unload ships, who clean your streets, or even drive your drays, would, if they were in China, be considered "Coolies;" tradesmen, mechanics of every kind, and professional men would not. If you mean by "Coolies," laborers, many of our countrymen in the mines are "Coolies," and many again are not. There are among them tradesmen, mechanics, gentry, (being persons of respectability, and who enjoy a certain rank and privilege,) and schoolmasters, who are reckoned with the gentry, and with us considered a respectable class of people. None are "Coolies," if by that word you mean bound men or contract slaves.

The ship Challenge, of which you speak in your message as bringing over more than five hundred Chinamen, did not bring over one who was under "Cooly" contract to labor. Hab-Wa, who came in her as agent for the charterers, one of the signers of this letter, states to your Excellency that they were all passengers, and are going to work in the mines for themselves.

As to our countrymen coming over here to labor for $3 or $4 per month wages, it is unreasonable on the face of it, and is not true. That strong affection which they have for their own country, which induces them to return with the gold they dig, as you say, would prevent them from leaving their homes for wages so little, if at all, better than they could get there. The Chinamen are indeed remarkable for their love of their country in a domestic way. They gather together in clans, in districts and neighborhoods, and in some villages there are thousands and thousands of the same surname, flocking around the original family home. They honor their parents and age generally with a respect like religion, and have the deepest anxiety to provide for their descendants. To honor his parents is the great duty of the son. A Chinese proverb runs somewhat in this way: "In the morning, when you rise, inquire after your parents' health, at midday be not far from them, and in the evening comfort them when they go to rest: this it is to be a pious son." With such feelings as these, it is to be expected that they will return with their gains to their homes, but it is foolish to believe they will leave them for trifling inducements. To the same cause you must look for the reason why there are no Chinese drunkards in your streets, nor convicts in your prisons, madmen in your hospitals, or others who are a charge to your State. They live orderly, work hard, and take care of themselves, that they may have the means of providing for their homes, and living amidst their families. The other matter which you allude to, their leaving their families in pledge as security for the performance of their contract, is still more inconsistent with their character, and absurd. Have you ever inquired what the holder of such a pledge could do with them? If he used any force towards them, he would be guilty of an offence, and be punished by the laws, just as in any other country, and if he treated them well, they would only be a burden and an additional expense to him. Sometimes very rich persons who have poor men in their employment, at home or abroad, support their families through charity, particularly if they are relatives. Sometimes they bind themselves to do it by their contracts, but this gives them no power over them as hostages or pledges.

We will tell you how it is that Chinese poor come to California. Some have borrowed the small amount necessary, to be returned with unusual interest, on account of the risk; some have been furnished with money, without interest, by their friends and relations, and some again, but much the smaller portion, have received advances in money, to be returned out of the profits of the adventure. The usual apportionment of the profits is about three-tenths to the lender of the money, and rarely if ever any more. These arrangements made at home, seldom bring them further than San Francisco, and here the Chinese traders furnish them the means of getting to the mines. A great deal of money is thus lent, at a nominal or very low interest, which, to the credit of our countrymen, we are able to say, is almost invariably faithfully repaid. The poor Chinaman does not come here as a slave. He comes because of his desire for independence, and he is assisted by the charity of his countrymen, which they bestow on him safely, because he is industrious and honestly repays them. When he gets to the mines he sets to work with patience, industry, temperance and economy. He gives no man any offence, and he is contented with small gains, perhaps only two or three dollars per day. His living costs him something, and he is well pleased if he saves up three or four hundred dollars a year. Like all other nations, and as is particularly to be expected of them, many return home with their money, there to remain, buy rice fields, build houses, and devote themselves

to the society of their own households, and the increase of the products of their country, of its exports, of its commerce, and the general wealth of the world. But not all; others—full as many as of other nations—invest their gains in merchandise, and bring it into the country and sell it at your markets. It is possible, sir, that you may not be aware how great this trade is, and how rapidly it is increasing, and how many are now returning to California as merchants, who came over as miners. We are not able to tell you how much has been paid by Chinese importers at the Custom House, but the sum must be very large. In this city alone, there are twenty stores kept by Chinamen, who own the lots and erected the buildings themselves. In these stores a great deal of business is done; all kinds of Chinese goods, rice, silks, sugar, tea, etc., are sold in them, and also a great quantity of American goods, especially boots, of which every Chinaman buys one or more pairs immediately on landing. And then there are the American stores dealing in Chinese articles, on a large scale, and some with the most remarkable success. The emigration of the "Coolies," as your Excellency rather mistakingly calls us, is attended with the opening of all this Chinese trade, which, if it produces the same results here as elsewhere, will yet be the pride and riches of this city and State. One of the subscribers of this letter is now employed as a clerk in an American store, because of the services he can render them as a broker in business with his countrymen; he has sometimes sold $10,000 a day of Chinese goods. Chy Lung, who arrived a few days since, with some $10,000 in China goods, has sold out, and returned for another cargo, in the Challenge. Fei-Chaong, who brought in a cargo about a month ago, has sold out, and also returned in the Challenge. So does the partner of Sam Wa, of this city; Tuk-Shaong for the same purpose—for more than a year he has been continually importing and selling cargoes. A great many others send for goods by the Challenge, and all the other ships which you speak of as being expected, will bring cargoes of Chinese goods, as well as Chinamen. Nor does this by any means give you a full idea of the trade of the Chinamen. They not only freight your ships, but they have bought many of them, and will buy more; and as to the freighting of ships, it may be worthy of your attention to know, that such is our preference for your countrymen, that we employ your ships in preference to any others, even when we could get them cheaper. When a ship arrives, every body sees how actively and profitably your drays, steamboats, wagons, etc., are employed by us. Some of us read in the papers the other day, that the government of the United States were going to send ships to Japan, to open that country to American trade. That is what we supposed your country wished with China as well as other countries, but it cannot all be on one side, and it is plain that the more advantages we get from your country, the faster you will get the benefits of our trade. The gold we have been allowed to dig in your mines is what has made the China trade grow up so fast, like everything else in this country. If you want to check immigration from Asia, you will have to do it by checking Asiatic commerce, which we supposed, from all that we have ever known of your government, the United States most desired to increase.

What your Excellency has said about passing a law to prevent coolies, shipped to California under contracts, from laboring in the mines, we do not conceive concerns us, for there are none such here from China, nor do we believe any are coming, except a small number, perhaps, who work on shares, as we have before explained, just as people from all other countries sometimes do. We will not believe it is your intention to pass a law treating us as coolies, whether we are so or not. You say there is no treaty provision for the manner in which Chinese emigrants shall be treated, and that the Chinese government would have no right to complain of any law excluding us from the country, by taxation or otherwise. This may be true of the government, but it would certainly alienate the present remarkably friendly feelings of the Chinese people, and in many ways interfere with the full enjoyment of the commercial privileges guaranteed to the Americans by the treaty of Wang-Hiya.

In what we here say we have most carefully told your Excellency the truth, but we fear you will not believe us, because you have spoken in your message of us as Asiatics, "ignorant of the solemn character of the oath or affirmation in the form prescribed in the Constitution and the Statutes," or "indifferent to the solemn obligation to speak the truth which an oath imposes." It is truth, nevertheless, and we leave it to time and the proof which our words carry in them to satisfy you of the fact. It has grieved us that you should publish so bad a character of us, and we wish that you could change your opinion and speak well of us to the public. We do not deny that many Chinamen tell lies, and so do many Americans, even in Courts of Justice. But we have our Courts, too, and our forms of oaths, which are as sacredly respected by our countrymen as other nations respect theirs. We do not swear upon so many little occasions as you do, and our forms will seem as ridiculous to you as yours do to us when we first see them. You will smile when we tell you that on ordinary occasions an oath is attested by burning a piece of yellow paper, and on the more important ones by cutting off the head of a cock; yet these are only forms, and cannot be of great importance, we would think. But in the important matters we are good men; we honor our parents; we take care of our children; we are industrious and peaceable; we trade much; we are trusted for

small and large amounts; we pay our debts, and are honest; and of course must tell the truth. We do not think much about your politics, but we believe you are mistaken in supposing no Chinamen has ever yet applied to be naturalized, or has acquired a domicil in the United States except here. There is a Chinaman now in San Francisco, who is said to be a naturalized citizen, and to have a free white American wife. He wears the American dress, and is considered a man of respectability. And there are, or were lately, we are informed, Chinamen residing in Boston, New York, and New Orleans. If the privileges of your laws are open to us, some of us will doubtless acquire your habits, your language, your ideas, your feelings, your morals, your forms, and become citizens of your country; many have already adopted your religion in their own; and we will be good citizens. There are very good Chinamen now in the country, and a better class will, if allowed, come hereafter—men of learning and of wealth, bringing their families with them.

In concluding this letter, we will only beg your Excellency not to be too hasty with us, to find us out and know us well, and then we are certain you will not command your Legislature to make laws driving us out of your country. Let us stay here—the Americans are doing good to us, and we will do good to them.

Your most humble servants,

HAB WA, SAM WO & Co.,
LONG ACHICK, TON WO & Co.

For the Chinamen in California.

Herald.

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

PHILADELPHIA, ELEVENTH MONTH 27, 1852.

INDIANA YEARLY MEETING.

(Concluded from page 153.)

Tenth month 4th. The Friends continued, at last Yearly Meeting, to meet with similar Committees of other Yearly Meetings, for conference on the general interests of Society, &c., now report as below, which has been read, and their services approved.

"*Report of the Committee of Conference.*

"TO THE YEARLY MEETING,—We, the Committee continued at our last Yearly Meeting, to confer with like Committees of other Yearly Meetings, on the general interests of our Society, report, that the Committees of the several Yearly Meetings did not convene in Conference the past year, neither did any way open for any of our Committee to attend Philadelphia or New England Yearly Meetings; three of our number attended the late Yearly Meeting in Ohio, and presented to that meeting the address prepared by the General Committee at Baltimore, in 1851, which the meeting declined to read.

"A copy of the Address was forwarded to Philadelphia Yearly Meeting, with our epistle, but that meeting declined to read it.

"On behalf of the Committee,

"HENRY WILSON.

"*Ninth month 30th*, 1852."

On weightily considering the subject of continuing the appointment of a committee for the services designated in the minute of last year, the meeting comes to the united judgment to continue the same Friends to like service as therein set out, with the exception of offering the Address to the Yearly Meetings named, which is left at their discretion. John Hadley, Jr., is appointed to the service in place of Thomas Evans, deceased, and the Committee is desired to report at next Yearly Meeting.

Salem Quarterly Meeting, in its report, brings to the view of this meeting the prospect of making a settlement of a family of Friends among the Kanzas Indians, west of the Missouri, to instruct them, according as ability may be afforded, in the Christian religion, in education, and in the arts of civilized life; whereupon, after some explanation, a committee of Friends were appointed to take the subject under consideration, and report their judgment thereon to a future sitting.

At a subsequent sitting this subject was referred, in compliance with the suggestion of this committee, to the care and attention of the General Committee on Indian concerns.

Tenth month 5th. The following report has been made by our Committee on Indian Concerns, which has been read, and is satisfactory to the meeting. The Committee is continued, and encouraged to continue their labours in the concern, as ability may be afforded, and report to next Yearly Meeting. The proposition to raise the sum of $1,200 the ensuing year, is united with, and adopted; and the subordinate meetings are directed to raise the money and forward it to John Hadley, Jr., Treasurer of the Committee.

"*Report on Indian Concerns.*

"DEAR FRIENDS,—Our establishment among the Shawnee Indians, during the past year, has been under the care of our dear friend Cornelius Douglass, as Superintendent, assisted by Wilson Hobbs, as Teacher, Rebecca Jenks, as Matron, and Phebe N. Douglass, Zelinda Hobbs, and others, as assistants.

"On the 13th of Third month last, our acting committee set apart our friends Simon Hadley and Mary I. Hadley, his wife, as a deputation to visit the establishment, and such of the Shawnee In-

dians, in their families, or in a collective capacity, as they might think best. They left Cincinnati on on the 24th of Third month, and arrived at the establishment on the 3d of the Fourth month, with William Horniday and Eleanor, his sister, in their company, who had been employed to labor on the farm and assist in the house. They had also in their company Lewis Dougherty and Virginia Vashon, Indians, who had been educated at the establishment, and who were also to be employed to assist on the farm and in the house. On their arrival at the establishment they found all the family in good health, except two of the Indian girls, who had not fully recovered from an attack of fever. From their report it appears that the School, at the time of their arrival, numbered twenty-two—seven boys and fifteen girls; the larger boys having gone home for a short time. They say the children appeared to be well governed, conducting themselves with propriety at the table and in school, and in meeting were a good example to any children.

"Although five of the principal Chiefs were absent on business, our friends visited a considerable number of the Indian families, and gave them such advice and encouragement as they thought right, which they appeared to receive with kindness.

"We believe the deputation rendered essential service to the establishment by defining the duties of those employed there, and giving advice relative to the management of the establishment.

"Two of the number employed at the time of our last report, Edward Y. Teas and Thirza Arnett, have returned home.

"It appears that the Shawnee Indians generally, are advancing in civilization; and some of them give evidence, by their conduct and conversation, of having imbibed religious impressions; and one of them, by the name of Ca-co, has lately been *received into membership with Friends.* His request having been forwarded to our Acting Committee by the Superintendent of the establishment, as will appear by the following extract from his report;

"'There is a subject which I think it right to lay before the Committee for their consideration, which is this:—Ca-co, one of the Shawnee Indians, requests to become a member of our Society. To use his own words, he said, "*He wished to belong to our religion as long as he lived.*" He does not understand much of the English language, so that we have to talk through an interpreter, which makes it very difficult to converse with him; but the pains he takes to attend our meetings, and his solid appearance, we think give evidence of the sincerity of his request. He says he has attended other meetings, such as the Baptists and Methodists, and that their method of worship did not afford him that satisfaction he desired, but when he came amongst Friends, he felt peaceful. The Friends here unite with me in forwarding his request.'"

The above request was referred, by the Acting Committee, to Miami Monthly Meeting, which having been considered by that meeting, held in the Second month last, was united in, and he received into membership accordingly.

"The Superintendent, in his report, forwarded in the Seventh month last, says—

"'In presenting you with my report at this time, I feel to commemorate the goodness of our Heavenly Father in preserving us in as good health as we could expect, considering the size of our family. Whilst very many have fallen victims to the stroke of death, near us, by cholera, erysipelas, &c. &c., all of our family are still spared, and in tolerably good health.'"

"From the last report of our Superintendent, dated the 4th of the Ninth month last, we obtain the following information relative to the condition of the establishment.

"Since the annual report for 1851, forty-six children, between the ages of six and eighteen years, several of whom are orphans, belonging to six tribes, have received religious and literary instruction at the establishment. The average number during the past year has been thirty. Of this number, ten have been received into the School during the past year—their ages vary from six to thirteen years; none of them had any previous knowledge of the English language. Ten of the scholars have left the establishment during the past year; two were young women about settling themselves in life; two were girls nearly grown, whose services were required at home; three are attending other schools, and three are absent without suitable reasons, and are receiving no instruction.

"The four young women mentioned, are pretty well qualified to take the management of domestic concerns. Of the twenty-eight now in actual attendance, only six have been two years in the School; nineteen, who had no previous instruction, have not been at school more than fifteen months. About one-half the number read and write, the others spell easy lessons. All the children, after they become acquainted with the English language, advance about as fast as white children.

"Of the forty-six children instructed the past year, eleven read in the Fourth Reader, and have studied Arithmetic and Geography, and write a legible hand, and fourteen read in the Testament; three read in the Third Reader, six in the Second, and eight in the First Reader; eighteen are learning the first lessons of Penmanship. Thirty-eight of the above number are Shawnees, three are Dela-

wares, two Stockbridges, one Muncie, one Omaha, and one Sac and Fox.

"There have been about two hundred garments made for the children the past year, one hundred pairs of socks, stockings and mittens knit, sixty pounds of wool spun; thirty yards of linsey, and thirty-four yards of blanketing were wove, besides several other pieces, such as blankets, window curtains, &c., made for house use; seven hundred pounds of butter, a small quantity of cheese, two and a half barrels of soap, and two hundred and sixty pounds of candles have been made the past year.

"The girls employ their time, when out of school, mostly in spinning, sewing, weaving and knitting.

"The domestic work for the girls is divided thus:—Some of the girls assist in milking, and attending the dairy; some assist in washing and ironing; two help in the kitchen, two in the dining-room, and four take charge of the chambers—all change their work every two weeks, so as to give an opportunity of being instructed in the different branches of house-keeping.

"The teacher and boys have cut about one hundred cords of wood for the use of the family, besides attending the garden, and doing other work on the farm. There were thirty acres of winter wheat sown, but it was so much injured by the frost and rust, that only about four hundred dozens were gathered. A small quantity of spring wheat was sown, which yielded well, and from which fifty dozens were gathered. There have also been raised five bushels of timothy seed, six hundred dozens of oats, and twenty tons of timothy and clover hay; there are also fifty-five acres of corn planted, which looks well; one acre planted with potatoes and beans, and half an acre in garden stuffs. We have also ploughed twenty-one acres, and sown the most of it with wheat; two thousand rails have been split, and mostly used in repairing the fences round the farm."

The following report from our Committee on the concerns of the people of colour, has been read and is satisfactory to the meeting. The Committee is continued, and desired to extend further care and labour towards this people, as way may open and ability be afforded, and report as usual next year. The branch committees are also desired to report as directed last year.

"*Report on the Concerns of the People of Colour.*

"To the Yearly Meeting,—Reports have been received from all the branches of this committee, from which it appears that they have, to some considerable extent, laboured to promote the welfare of the people of colour within their respective limits. A summary of their proceedings shows: that during the past year there have been thirty one schools amongst them, in most instances taught by persons of colour. One of the schools is reported as having been in session most of the year, the others for lengths of time, varying from six to three months each. Six hundred and thirty-two children have attended them; and the branches taught have been spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, and, in some of them, English grammar, geography, and natural philosophy. The Holy Scriptures have been read in most of the schools, and the general demeanour of the children, and their progress in learning, have been satisfactory. It is also reported that eighty-two coloured children have been attending Friends' schools.

"The amount paid by the branches for educational purposes, is about two hundred dollars, besides some books. They have also paid near one hundred dollars for the relief of the indigent and afflicted.

"There have been nine First-day schools for Scriptural instruction noticed in the reports, in most of which Friends have rendered some assistance. One of them is reported to have been in operation the greater part of the year, and regularly attended by about one hundred pupils, some of them adults.

"One of the branches states, that the Library referred to by them last year, is in successful operation; and that it is, for the most part, managed by the coloured people themselves. Another branch states that there has been a Library procured amongst the coloured people under their care, of fifty-four volumes and some tracts.

"Although there are obstacles in the way of the progress of the elevation of this people, and the sympathizing heart is brought into deep sorrow in contemplating their situation, and the many disabilities under which they labour, yet we would earnestly encourage Friends to embrace every right opening for their advancement, religiously, morally and socially; and that they continue to plead for the liberation of those yet in bondage, as way may open."

Our present Yearly Meeting has been largely attended, and we have had many important subjects before us, in the different sittings, for consideration and action; and we may now, at the close, thankfully acknowledge, that we have been enabled to conduct the business that has come before us in a good degree of harmony and brotherly condescension; and that we have, through Divine mercy, been edified and refreshed together in the love of the Gospel; and now, having finished our business, we come to a solemn conclusion, to meet again at the usual time and place next year, if consistent with the Divine will.

Elijah Coffin, Clerk.

MARRIED,—At Friends' Meeting-house, Sandwich, Mass., on the 20th ult., JOHN HENRY CROSMAN, of Lynn, to DEBORAH W. HOLWAY, of the former place.

DIED,—At his residence, on the 11th inst.. SILAS DIXON, a valuable Elder of Lick Creek Monthly Meeting, Orange county, Indiana, in the 65th year of his age. He bore a lingering illness with Christian resignation, and passed quietly away, giving undoubted evidence that, through adorable mercy, our loss is his everlasting gain.

——, On the morning of the 4th instant, at her residence in Raysville, Henry county, Indiana, in the 55th year of her age, REBECCA JOHNSON; an esteemed member of Spiceland Monthly Meeting.

WEST TOWN SCHOOL.

The General Committee to superintend the Boarding School at West-town, will meet *there* on Fourth-day, the 8th of next month, at 10 o'clock, A. M.,—the Committee on Instruction on the preceding evening, at 7½ o'clock. And the Visiting Committee on Seventh-day afternoon, the 4th of the month.

THOMAS KIMBER, Clerk.

Philadelphia, Eleventh month 27th, 1852.—2t.

FREEDOM NATIONAL, SLAVERY SECTIONAL.

(Concluded from page 123.)

(2.) *And now of the denial of Trial by Jury.* Admitting, for the moment, that Congress is intrusted with power over this subject, which truth disowns, still the Act is again radically unconstitutional from its denial of Trial by Jury in a question of Personal Liberty and a suit at common law. Since on the one side there is a claim of property, and on the other of liberty, both property and liberty are involved in the issue. To this claim on either side is attached Trial by Jury.

Several expressions in the provision for the surrender of fugitives from labor show the essential character of the proceedings. In the first place, the person must be, not merely *charged*, as in the case of fugitives from justice, but actually *held to labor* in the State from which he escaped. In the second place, he must be "delivered up on claim of the party to whom such labor is *due*." These two facts, that he was *held* to labor, and that his labor was *due* to his claimant, are directly placed in issue and must be proved. Two necessary incidents of the delivery may also be observed. First, it must be made in the State where the fugitive is found; and, second, it restores to the claimant his complete control over the person of the fugitive. From these circumstances it is evident that the proceedings cannot be regarded, in any just sense, as preliminary, or ancillary to some future or formal trial, but as complete in themselves, final and conclusive.

And these proceedings determine on the one side the question of property, and on the other the sacred question of Personal Liberty in its most transcendent form; not merely Liberty for a day or a year, but for life, and the Liberty of generations that shall come after, so long as Slavery endures. To these questions, the Constitution, by two specific provisions, attaches the Trial by Jury. One of these is the familiar clause, already adduced: "No *person* shall be deprived of life, *liberty*, or property, *without due process of law*;" that is, without due proceedings at law, with Trial by Jury. Not stopping to dwell on this, I press at once to the other provision, which is still more express: "In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of Trial by Jury shall be preserved." This clause, which was not in the original Constitution, was suggested by the very spirit of Freedom. At the close of the National Convention, Elbridge Gerry refused to sign the Constitution, because among other things, it established "a tribunal *without juries*, a Star Chamber as to civil cases." Many united in his opposition, and on the recommendation of the First Congress this additional safeguard was adopted as an amendment.

Now, regarding the question as one of property, or of Personal Liberty, in either alternative the Trial by Jury is secured. For this position authority is ample. In the debate on the Fugitive Slave Bill of 1817–'18, a Senator from South Carolina, Mr. Smith, anxious for the asserted right of property, objected, on this very floor, to a reference of the question, under the writ of Habeas Corpus, to a judge without a jury. Speaking solely for property, these were his words:

"This would give the Judge the sole power of deciding *the right of property the master claims in his slaves, instead of trying that right by a jury, as prescribed by the Constitution.* He would be judge of matters of law and matters of fact; clothed with all the powers of a court. Such a principle is unknown in your system of jurisprudence. *Your Constitution has forbid it.* It preserves the right of Trial by Jury in all cases where the value in controversy exceeds twenty dollars."

The Senator then cites several decisions of the Supreme Court, and several passages from legal writers to prove that, technically, a suit for the recovery of a fugitive slave is a suit at common law. He then proceeds:

Clearly and indisputably, in England, the country of the common law, a claim for a fugitive slave was "a suit at common law," recognized "among its old and settled proceedings." To question this, in the face of authentic principles and precedents, would be preposterous. As well might it be questioned, that a writ of replevin for a horse, or a writ of right for land, was "a suit at common law." It follows, then, that this *technical term* of the Constitution, read in the illumination of the common law, naturally and necessarily embraces proceedings for the recovery of

fugitive slaves, if any such be instituted or allowed under the Constitution. And thus by the letter of the Constitution, in harmony with the requirements of the common law, all such persons, when claimed by their masters, are entitled to a Trial by Jury.

He then adverts to the British Stamp Act of 1765, which raised such a storm of opposition, that, from New Hampshire to Georgia inclusively, the stamp distributors and inspectors were compelled to renounce their offices. One of the strongest arguments against this act, was that it violates the Great Charter, by vesting in a single magistrate, *without the intervention of a jury*, the power to try and determine controversies respecting property, arising from internal concerns. This act he observes, denounced and discredited, was repealed in less than a year from its original passage. He then adds:

Regarding the Stamp Act candidly and cautiously, free from the animosities of the time, it is impossible not to see that, though gravely unconstitutional, it was at most an infringement of *civil* liberty only; not of *personal* liberty. There was an unjust tax of a few pence, with the chances of amercements by a single judge without a jury; but, by no provision of this Act was the *personal* liberty of any man assailed. Under it no freeman could be seized as a slave. Such an act, though justly obnoxious to every lover of constitutional liberty, cannot be viewed with the feelings of repugnance, enkindled by a statute, which assails the personal liberty of every man, and under which any freeman may be seized as a slave. Sir, in placing the Stamp Act by the side of the Slave Act, I do injustice to that emanation of British tyranny. Both, indeed, infringe important rights; one of property; the other the vital right of all, which is to other rights as the soul to the body—*the right of a man to himself.* Both are condemned; but their relative condemnation must be measured by their relative characters. As Freedom is more than property; as Man is above the dollar that he earns; as Heaven, to which we all aspire, is higher than the earth, where every accumulation of wealth must ever remain; so are the rights assailed by an American Congress higher than those once assailed by the British Parliament. And just in this degree must history condemn the Slave Act more than the Stamp Act.

Sir, I might here stop. It is enough in this place, and on this occasion, to show the unconstitutionality of this enactment. Your duty commences at once. All legislation hostile to the fundamental law of the land should be repealed without delay. But the argument is not yet exhausted. Even if this Act could claim any validity or apology under the Constitution, which it cannot, *it lacks that essential support in the Public Conscience of the States, where it is to be enforced, which is the life of all law, and without which any law must become a dead letter.*

The Senator from South Carolina [Mr. Butler] was right, when, at the beginning of the session, he pointedly said that a law which could be enforced only by the bayonet, was no law. Sir, it is idle to suppose that an act of Congress becomes effective, merely by compliance with the forms of legislation. Something more is necessary. The Act must be in harmony with the prevailing public sentiment of the community upon which it bears. Of course, I do not suggest that the cordial support of every man or of every small locality is necessary; but I do mean that the public feelings, the public convictions, the public conscience, must not be touched, wounded, lacerated, by every endeavor to enforce it. With all these it must be so far in harmony, that, like other laws, by which property, liberty, and life, are guarded, it may be administered by the ordinary process of the courts, without jeoparding the public peace or shocking good men. If this be true as a general rule—if the public support and sympathy be essential to the life of all law, this is especially the case in an enactment which concerns the important and sensitive rights of Personal Liberty. In conformity with this principle the Legislature of Massachusetts, by formal resolution, in 1850, with singular unanimity declared:

"We hold it to be the duty of Congress to pass such laws only in regard thereto as will be maintained by the sentiments of the Free States, where such laws are to be enforced."

With every attempt to administer the Slave Act, it constantly becomes more revolting, particularly in its influence on the agents it enlists. Pitch cannot be touched without defilement, and all who lend themselves to this work seem at once and unconsciously to lose the better part of man. The spirit of the law passes into them, as the devils entered the swine. Upstart commissioners, the mere mushrooms of courts, vie and revie with each other. Now by indecent speed, now by harshness of manner, now by a denial of evidence, now by crippling the defence, and now by open glaring wrong, they make the odious Act yet more odious. Clemency, grace, and justice, die in its presence. All this is observed by the world. Not a case occurs which does not harrow the souls of good men, and bring tears of sympathy to the eyes, also those other tears which "patriots shed o'er dying laws."

But the great heart of the people recoils from this enactment. It palpitates for the fugitive, and rejoices in his escape. Sir, I am telling you facts. The literature of the age is all on his side. The songs, more potent than laws, are for him. The poets, with voices of melody, are for Freedom. Who could sing for Slavery? They who make the permanent opinion of the country, who mould our youth, whose words, dropped into the

soul, are the germs of character, supplicate for the Slave.

These things I dwell upon as the incentives and tokens of an existing public sentiment, which renders this Act practically inoperative, except as a tremendous engine of terror. Sir, the sentiment is just. Even in the lands of slavery, the slave-trader is loathed as an ignoble character, from whom the countenance is turned away; and can the Slave-Hunter be more regarded while pursuing his prey in a land of Freedom? In early Europe, in barbarous days, while Slavery prevailed, a Hunting Master, *nach jagender Herr*, as the Germans called him, was held in aversion. Nor was this all. The fugitive was welcomed in cities, and protected against the pursuit. Sometimes vengeance awaited the Hunter. Down to this day, at Revel, now a Russian city, a sword is proudly preserved with which a Hunting Baron was beheaded, who, in violation of the municipal rights of this place, seized a fugitive slave.

And now, sir, let us review the field over which we have passed. We have seen that any compromise, finally closing the discussion of Slavery under the Constitution, is tyrannical, absurd and impotent; that as Slavery can exist only by virtue of positive law, and as it has no such positive support in the Constitution, it cannot exist within the National jurisdiction; that the Constitution nowhere recognises property in man, and that, according to its true interpretation, Freedom and not Slavery is national, while Slavery and not Freedom is sectional; that, in this spirit, the National Government was first organized under Washington, himself an Abolitionist, surrounded by Abolitionists, while the whole country, by its Church, its Colleges, its Literature, and all its best voices, was united against Slavery, and the National flag at that time nowhere within the National Territory covered a single slave; still further, that the National Government is a Government of delegated powers, and as among these there is no power to support Slavery, this institution cannot be national, nor can Congress in any way legislate in its behalf; and, finally, that the establishment of this principle is the true way of peace and safety for the Republic. Considering next the provision for the surrender of fugitives from labor, we have seen that it was not one of the original compromises of the Constitution; that it was introduced tardily and with hesitation, and adopted with little discussion, and then and for a long period was regarded with comparative indifference; that the recent Slave Act, though many times unconstitutional, is especially so on two grounds—*first*, as a usurpation by Congress of powers not granted by the Constitution, and an infraction of rights secured to the States; and *secondly*, as a denial of Trial by Jury, in a question of Personal Liberty and a suit at common law; that its glaring unconstitutionality finds a prototype in the British Stamp Act, which our fathers refused to obey as unconstitutional on two parallel grounds—*first*, because it was a usurpation by Parliament of powers not belonging to it under the British Constitution and an infraction of rights belonging to the colonies; and, *secondly*, because it was a denial of Trial by Jury in certain cases of property; that as Liberty is far above property, so is the outrage perpetrated by the American Congress far above that perpetrated by the British Parliament; and, finally, that the Slave Act has not that support in the public sentiment of the States where it is to be executed, which is the life of all law, and which prudence and the precepts of Washington require.

AN IMPORTANT MISSION BY LIEUT. LYNCH.

We learn that Lieutenant Lynch, of the United States Navy, whose name is familiar to the country, in consequence of his having headed the Expedition to the Dead Sea, left New York on Saturday last, in the steamer "Arctic" for Liverpool. He is charged with a highly important mission. It is to visit the Western coast of Africa, to make inquiries and arrange preliminaries, with reference to an Exploring Expedition to that coast and the adjoining country. This is a measure of the deepest interest, and the task could not have been confided to more capable hands. The Republic of Liberia is located on that coast, and the prospect of an extensive settlement—one indeed that will form the nucleus of a great empire—was never more encouraging than at the present time. The population of the colony consists of about eight thousand individuals of American birth, and one hundred and fifty thousand natives. They occupy a country above five hundred miles along the coast, with an average depth of thirty miles. The slave trade has been entirely abolished in that region, and the habits and manners of the people have been greatly softened and civilized. Formal treaties have been entered into with several European Powers, and many of the most distinguished statesmen and philanthropists of the Old World as well as the New, are watching with the liveliest interest, the progress of this truly laudable enterprise. The government of the Colony, as is well known, is thoroughly republican, its model being the United States. Heretofore some prejudice has existed among our colored population, but this is rapidly passing away. At this moment, several vessels are preparing at Baltimore, Norfolk, Wilmington, N. C., and New Orleans, to carry over an aggregate of more than six hundred emigrants, most of them emancipated slaves. The little acorn is indeed rapidly growing; and should Lieut. Lynch return with favorable impressions, a new impulse will no doubt be given to this truly important movement. The trip between the U. States and Liberia, in sailing vessels, is made in about five weeks; by steam it could be made in two. The colony is, indeed, but little more remote from us than Liverpool. Mr. J. J. Roberts, a bright

mulatto, is President of the Republic; and has been for several years. He is now about 38 years of age, and is a native of Petersburg, Va. He is a man of undoubted character and high intelligence, and is much respected by the citizens of the young Republic. We may here add, on the authority of a letter from a friend, that President Roberts recently visited Paris, where he had an interview with Louis Napoleon, who received him in the kindest manner, presented him with a vessel of war, and offered him any ammunition, ordnance or military clothing that he might stand in need of. The British Government also, some time since, presented him with a small vessel of war—and both Powers have formally recognized the independence of the Republic of Liberia. This duty is yet to be discharged by the United States. Aside from the social and benevolent objects to be accomplished by Lieut. Lynch, his mission possesses interest in a commercial point of view, and will no doubt materially tend to the increase of the trade between Africa and the United States.—*Pa. Inquirer.*

LLOYD'S IN LONDON.

The Society of Underwriters or Marine Insurers, now known by the designation of Lloyd's, appears to be one of the oldest associations extant. The system of insuring shippers of goods as well as owners of ships against losses at sea, may be traced as long back as the reign of Edward the Sixth—probably still farther; although that is the date of the oldest record of such a practice to be found amongst the State Papers. In the preamble to statute 43d of Elizabeth, marine insurance is mentioned as "an usage time out of mind." At these periods, the merchants and others who insured and underwrote policies, assembled at the "Exchange-house" in Lombard Street, long before the old Royal Exchange was built. After the Great Fire of London, the Society of Underwriters assembled for the purpose of business at a coffee-house in Lombard Street, and afterwards in Pope's Head Alley, kept by a person named Lloyd—hence the present designation of the body; and they appear to have remained guests of Mr. Lloyd until the year 1774, when they once more took up their quarters in the Royal Exchange, to be again burnt out in 1838.

The institution now numbers two hundred and seventeen underwriters, one thousand three hundred and sixty-eight members and substitutes, and five hundred and three subscribers to the Merchant's Room, each of whom pays a yearly subscription varying from ten to two guineas. These receipts, added to two hundred pounds a year paid by each of the five principal Assurance companies, besides entrance fees and various annual sums from dock companies, sale-rooms, and the editors of such daily papers as are furnished with early copies of shipping intelligence, make up a total annual income of about twelve thousand pounds.

As regards the means by which this great commercial establishment obtains at all times the earliest and most reliable information relative to shipping and cargoes at every point of the civilized globe, one is struck with the extensiveness and admirable order of the system employed. Agents are located at each port of note in the four quarters of the world, whose duty it is to despatch reports by every mail of the arrivals and departures of ships; of all casualties or disasters affecting shipping or cargoes; the appearance and movements of hostile cruisers in time of war; and in addition to this communication of intelligence, they are required to assist masters of vessels in distress or difficulty; to furnish certificates for damage to merchandize or vessels, and generally to act as purveyors and transmitters of any and all news which may be of use or advantage to the underwriters at Lloyd's.

This corps of officials, distributed among foreign and colonial ports, numbers two hundred and ninety-six persons, who receive no compensation except certain casual fees—the post itself conferring an influence and respectability on the incumbent so highly prized that as many as fifty applications are always standing for the first vacancy in the service. These agents are mostly mercantile men—the British consul sometimes filling an agency—and no considerable maritime town is unsupplied with one of these officers of Lloyd's.

The Society occupies apartments in the Royal Exchange, London, embracing rooms appropriated to the use of the Committee and officers, and a series of saloons devoted to the various subscribers. There are a secretary's room, clerk's, waiting, committee and record rooms, and an admirably arranged lavatory. Five apartments are dedicated to public transactions, the largest being that in which the multifarious business of underwriting is carried on by brokers and insurance companies.

To indicate the magnitude of the operations and interests represented and managed by the institution, it is enough to state that nearly the entire sum of British shipping and goods imported into and exported from the United Kingdom, as well as into and from most foreign countries, is insured at Lloyd's; while the insurances of America, France, Germany, Spain and all other trading nations are chiefly effected through the agency of the Association.

Special arrangements are made with the Post Office by which all letters and packages addressed to Lloyd's are promptly delivered there; at half-past eight in the morning the opening and assorting of the first mail matter received commences. By means of the most perfect disposition of labor, the work of arranging the budget and copying the various names, dates, and incidents, is performed so rapidly, that complete lists of arrivals, etc., are made up and posted in the public rooms by ten

o'clock A. M., when business men are usually at their offices. At the same time that the lists are being formed, they are put into type at Lloyd's printing office, and slips, marked with the hour and minute of issuing, are sent to the several Assurance companies, and posted in the reading room of the establishment.

As mails are hourly arriving in London, these slips are struck off at short intervals, and, with all electric despatches, form the foundation of the corrected and final daily list published every afternoon, and known as "Lloyd's List." They are also literally copied into Lloyd's Books, which are all kept posted up to the latest moment, and displayed in the underwriting room. The vast mass of marine intelligence is necessarily classified to facilitate research, and is distributed between what is called the "Arrivals Book" and the "Loss Book"—the one recording losses and casualties, and the other the arrivals of vessels in all parts of the world.

In addition to this daily digest of news, all shipping intelligence is transcribed into certain books, according to a geographical arrangement, affording a lucid exposition of the shipping transactions of the different parts of the world, and facilitating inquiries respecting vessels whose *destinations* are known, but whose *names* are not.

Again—in order to enable parties to trace retrospectively to any point of time the voyages of any vessel, or the date of the departure or arrival of any ship from or at any particular port, indexes to the shipping lists are daily written up in four large folio volumes, including the names of all ships known at Lloyd's from A to Z. These records form a summary made from "Lloyd's List," and show the passages of every vessel known, from the date of its maiden voyage to that last recorded. These indexes are enormous. and employ in keeping them two clerks, who labor each day from the opening until the close of the office, and contain the names of forty thousand sea-going craft, exclusive of the British coasters.

Such is Lloyd's, as described by a citizen of London, from whose sketch we gather the above particulars. As a commercial institution, there is no other in the world to compare with it in completeness of organization, extensive influence, and general usefulness. It is truly and forcibly said of it, that, "like the human body, with its many veins and nerves, it feels the least disturbance in the distant corners of the earth. Not a storm can rage in the wide oceans of the south, without record at Lloyd's. No hurricane can rush through eastern seas, without a chronicle at Lloyd's. Every gale, every squall, let it be where it may, is felt at Lloyd's. The smallest craft that tempts the mighty seas leaves those at home who track it on its way with anxious, throbbing hearts; and when in some fierce storm it founders far from land, and its lost sailor sinks with bubbling groan, it is not soon forgotten; there are those who, hoping against hope, look long, though vainly, in each coming mail for tidings which will never come; and, when long months have passed, the name is scored from off the books at Lloyd's."—*Household Words.*

For Friends' Review.

A MOUSE.

Lines suggested by seeing a mouse in a Friends' Meeting, quietly cogitating in his own manner, until a slight noise frightened him away.

Fear not, thou tiny little mouse;
This is a Quaker meeting-house,
And none will do thee harm.
The Prince of Peace is worship'd here;
So, then, why need'st thou fear,
Or take alarm?

The self same hand that fashion'd thee,
Hath made all persons thou dost see,
To live, and love each other;
And, though sometimes, thou cunning elf,
Thou art disposed to pelf,
And give us bother;

Yet that is no good reason why
Thou shouldst from us attempt to fly,
Or we to do thee ill;
Since He, who made, sustaineth all
That tread this earthly ball,
To do His will.

Perchance thou see'st in this throng,
Some one, to whom thou'st done wrong,
And now, thou fear'st his ire.
Does conscience burn all unrepress?
Within thy trembling breast,
Dost feel its fire?

Then come and join our waiting band.
Beside thy erring brothers stand,
And boldly plead thy cause.
Canst give excuse for every crime,—
Each trivial act of thine,
'Gainst household laws?

Was't hunger, then, that made thee steal
Those bits of cheese, and eat that meal?
And did'st not know 'twas wrong!
Thou'st ne'er been taught those Gospel Truths,
That men so seldom use,
Though known so long.

If man, then, has a nobler mind,
And greater gifts to him assigned
Than are vouchsafed to thee,
Then ought he not that virtue show
In all his walks below,
And nobler be?

Shall he, whose heart still harbors crime,
Sit as a judge o'er acts of thine,
And doom thee at his will?
And from the act then turn away,
Before his God to pray
For mercy still!

Thus shall he, with relentless hand,
Wreak vengeance on thy little band,
For every trivial sin?—
Could he but stand as well excused,
For gifts he has abused,
'Twere well for him.

RUSTICUS.

New Hampshire.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.—The steamship Asia, from Liverpool, arrived at New York at midnight of the 18th, bringing English dates to the 6th inst.

ENGLAND.—Both Houses of Parliament met on the 4th inst. Charles Shaw Lefevre was unanimously re-elected Speaker of the House of Commons.

The Commissioners of the late World's Fair have purchased with the surplus funds of the exhibition, a plot of ground near Kensington, which they intend to present to the nation as a site for a new National Gallery of Art.

FRANCE.—The Senate met on the 4th inst. for the purpose of settling the preliminaries for the establishment of the Empire. Ten members voted to refer the decision of the question to the people. M. Fould, Minister of State, declared that the Government would not oppose the proposition, which was then referred to a special committee, who would report on the 6th inst.

The Russian and Prussian Ministers have received sudden orders from their Governments, no longer to absent themselves from their posts at Paris.

The Council of State has lately had a number of questions brought before it relative to legacies bequeathed to the clergy, and in particular to the Jesuits. It appears that during the past year, so many instances of this kind have occurred, that the Council consider the practice to have fallen into abuse, and intend in future to investigate such claims more closely than heretofore. One point appears decided on—that whatever gifts or legacies of money may be authorized, the Government will not sanction any donation of real estate.

BELGIUM.—M. Brouckere, the new Minister, met the Chambers on the 3d inst., and explained the circumstances under which he had undertaken the formation of a cabinet, and gave an indication of the policy he intended to pursue. He admitted that factions had broken up and weakened the Liberal party, but believed they still had a working majority, and he would frame his measures in accordance with a liberal and conciliatory creed, which would entitle him to their support.

SPAIN.—It is reported that Government is about to sell all the salt mines belonging to the State.

PORTUGAL.—A Portuguese company is organizing at Oporto to run a line of steamships between Lisbon and Rio Janeiro, calling at Madeira, St. Vincent's, Pernambuco and Bahia. They will run monthly or semi-monthly, according to the season.

GERMANY.—The Austrian Premier, Count Buel Schauenstein, opened the Zoll Congress at Vienna on the 2d. The Darmstadt allies have decided that they will enter into a Custom's Union with Austria, leaving the path open to a re-union with Prussia, till 1st January, 1854.

SWEDEN.—The King of Sweden is so dangerously ill, that it has been deemed necessary to appoint an *interim* Regency for Sweden and Norway.

MEXICO.—Mexico continues to be torn by civil dissensions. The revolution of Mazatlan continues to make progress, and the Supreme Government has finally declared the city in open rebellion and decreed the closing of its port.

Gen. Morales had been ordered to return and take charge of the State of Sinaloa, and assist the commandante against the insurgents of Mazatlan. Gov. Valdez, of the State of Sinaloa, was at the head of the movement, and had proclaimed the plan of Guadalajara, with a few unimportant additions, and all the public officers had signed with him. Bahamonde, the commander of the troops of the movement, had taken Morelia, the garrisons surrendering. The Mazatlan movement thus ceases to be merely a local affair.

The Patria, of Guadalajara, says that on the 24th ult. advices were received from San Luis Potosi that the departments of Tancanhuitz and Rio Verde had pronounced in favor of the plan of Guadalajara, and rejecting the authority of the Governor of the State of San Luis.

The Ayuntamiento of Matamoras having refused to obey the dictates of Cardenas, the members were arrested and were to be sent to Victoria for trial. The National Guard of Matamoras had crossed the Rio Grande to the American side and taken the road to Victoria, with the intention, it was supposed, of deposing Cardenas. Generals Avalos and Canales, with a considerable force, started in pursuit. The Guard turned and met them, when a bloody conflict ensued, in which Avalos and Canales were entirely defeated with the loss of a large part of their artillery, &c.

DOMESTIC.—M. Perczel, who was deputized by a large number of Hungarians in England and France, to act for them, made a purchase last month of two townships, situated near Davenport, in Iowa, for a Hungarian colony, and in the spring the great body of the purchasers design emigrating to this country, and settling upon their purchases. Amongst the number are many persons who have distinguished themselves in the Legislatures of their country, and in the recent revolutions. They are General Moritz Perezel, Field Marshal and Minister of War; Count Ladislaus Lisaky; Földvray, a wealthy capitalist and Minister of Justice to the Republic, and others. It is designed to furnish each person in indigent circumstances with forty acres of land, at the Government price, on credit.

The Judges of the Supreme Court in New Hampshire have pronounced the liquor law unconstitutional on eight points.

The safe arrival of the Crescent City at New York on the 22d inst., and the announcement of the fact that she was allowed to prosecute her voyage and to land her passengers and mails without molestation from the authorities at Havana, have removed whatever doubt may have remained in the public mind, as to the continuance of friendly relations with the Spanish Government.

A fire occurred in the Boston county prison during the night of the 21st inst., by which the building was partly destroyed. The cells contained a large number of prisoners; fifteen of whom were insane. Of this class four were suffocated before they could be rescued. All the rest were saved and removed to a place of security.

It is reported that the steam frigate Princeton will not be able to proceed on her Japan expedition, the boilers having been condemned by the United States engineers.

We are informed that an abundant fall of snow took place at Syracuse on the 22d inst., and that the ground there was frozen to a considerable depth.

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

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EXTRACTS FROM MEMOIRS OF MARIA FOX.

Wellington, Eighth month 25th, 1835.

Thy kind letter reached me a few days since, and though I may not be able to write much, I am disposed to begin a few lines, which may, perhaps, find thee in your temporary seclusion, at the Sand Rock Spring. There is, I know, a feeling of loneliness, in being placed at a distance from one's friends, amidst the sublime and wild of nature's scenery, which is more especially depressing when interrupted health is the cause, and under these circumstances, the remembrance of those who are affectionately interested in our welfare, is peculiarly grateful. I thought, as I read thy letter, I could enter, in some degree, into the state of mind in which I fancied it was written; but I doubt not, my dear friend, there are some advantages in your present retirement. I often think, when we are obliged to go to the sea-side for health, the opportunity it affords for quiet and withdrawing for a season from the excitement of company, and other things which unavoidably press on the attention at home, is one of its great enjoyments and advantages. The mind does not bear a continual giving out, even though it be, to what may seem only necessary cares, without suffering; and intervals of rest, when it can review the past with instruction, recount the mercies of the present, and seek for strength to meet the unknown trials of the future, are peculiarly desirable for the Christian pilgrim; and oh! my dear friend, let us not, for a moment, give way to the discouraging idea that we cannot do this. Who is there that can do anything, but by the power of divine grace? If Paul said, "I can do all things," it was not without this most important addition, whereon, indeed, all his ability turned, "through Christ which strengtheneth me." Now, if we conclude that the same Almighty Saviour will not strengthen *us,* when we apply to Him in faith, we derogate greatly from the gracious benevolence of his character. It is the enemy of all good, who tempts us to dwell on our unworthiness. Merit, we can never have, to recommend us to his favor, but because of our utter demerit, our entire helplessness and inability to do any thing for ourselves, yes, and in exact proportion to our sense of it, He is willing to succor and to save us. Instead then of seeking to find in ourselves anything that will recommend us in the divine sight, let us, my friend, be content to go simply, just as we are, to Him who has said, He will not cast out those who come unto Him, and then, He will enable us to believe, that we are objects of his love, and mercy, and tender care, and that all our trials are but evidences of the Father's love. Mary Fletcher relates, in the account of her life, a very curious dream, the remembrance of which has often afforded comfort and instruction to me, and, though I am not a dealer in dreams, I will tell it thee as nearly as I can. The individual thought he was at the bottom of a deep well, from which there was no possibility of rising, when, looking up, he perceived, through the opening at the top, a small bright spot in the sky. He fixed his eyes earnestly upon it, and, whilst doing this, perceived he had risen gradually several feet from the bottom; he then looked down into the well, and immediately sank again. Still the bright spot was in the sky, and he now determined to fix his eye steadily upon it, and look down no more: he did so, and soon found himself safe on dry ground. So, dear M., I would encourage thee not to look down, but to look up, and that constantly, to that Saviour on whom help is laid; who is not only able, but willing, "to save to the uttermost them who come unto God by Him." I had no intention, when I began, to write in this manner, but the affectionate sympathy I feel for thee, has drawn me on. I must now turn to what is a very absorbing subject with myself, the state of my beloved sister. We are still closely watching her bed, where she is patiently waiting, I think I may say, all the days of her appointed time. It is a great comfort, to believe she does not suffer much acute pain; great weakness is in itself no small suffering; but we do, I hope, feel very thankful, that this seems at present her principal trial. Her mind is kept in great quietude, and the support that is graciously af-

forded to her, is, I think, mercifully permitted to extend to those around her bed.

Wellington, Ninth month 14th, 1835.

The thoughts of my heart, my beloved cousins, are so many, in reference to the deeply affecting scenes we have had to pass through, that I scarcely know how to say anything; much, I cannot say now, but if ever we should be favored to meet, I should find comfort in giving you the interesting and affecting particulars that are hoarded in my memory, concerning that beloved and blessed one, who has died in the Lord. I feel anxious you should know, that we do fully believe, the conflict of the last hours, to us so agonizing, was of a character in which the mind had little participation; indeed, I can take comfort in the full belief, that the precious sufferer was, in great measure, spared the perception of it. I think that we had more than one merciful evidence of this. But we dwell with peculiar comfort on a gleam of consciousness, which we were favored to witness, on the morning of Fifth-day, when, after the night of unutterable distress which we had passed through, she opened her eyes upon us, with a most sweet and expressive smile. There was no expression of sorrow in the countenance, no appeal to our sympathy, as if in suffering, but, like one awaking from sleep, she seemed surprised to see so many faces around the bed, and delighted to recognise those most dear and familiar. A holy, heavenly joy animated her features, and, though unable to speak, she made great attempts to testify her full assent to my dear husband's remark, that he believed she was very happy. I cannot feel sufficiently thankful for those few moments, which, however, soon passed away. I believe all present were sensible, in a greater or less degree, of the supporting calm that was to be felt in the chamber; a precious evidence to some of us, that the Angel of the everlasting covenant was with her; that, through all, she was upheld by the power of that Almighty King, who sitteth upon the flood. Nothing else could have supported us.

Some memoranda, written soon afterwards, are as follows:

Though we were brought, by the good hand of the Lord, through this time of deep affliction, and were permitted to feel, that as regarded our departed one, death was swallowed up in victory; that, through the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, she was set free from all sorrow, and was added to the glorious company that surround the throne, such a separation could not take place without strong conflicts of natural feeling.

I was now the only survivor of our family,—bereft of the society of a sister, to whom I had been most closely united; one, who, from our earliest years, had shared my joys and sorrows, with the tenderest sympathy; from whom, throughout the course of my life, I had been but little separated, and who, since my marriage, had been the faithful friend and confidential counsellor of my dear husband and myself, whilst her love and care for our children were little less than maternal. Sorrows, through which we had passed together in our earlier days, were afresh brought to view, and the affecting details of her recent illness, deeply engraven on my memory, were often presented to my mind with almost overwhelming force; though I am bound thankfully to acknowledge, that, for some weeks, the sense of her present blessedness was so continued to me, that it seemed to overcome any other consideration.

In the Tenth month, we went, for a short time, to Exmouth; afterwards, to Bath. This change did not appear to produce the desired effect, and early in the present year, (1836) my dear husband prevailed on me to go to London, to take further advice. We returned to Bath, with the intention of continuing the plan prescribed; but the surgeon we employed there, ventured on a more powerful application of the means than was suited to my frame; and by the severe suffering and attendant fever, my strength was much reduced, and extreme nervous debility was the consequence. My distress was indeed great, and it was a season of peculiar trial to us both. I was brought so low that I could only expect to lay down the body, and I had not those spiritual consolations and supports my soul felt the need of, in such an hour of extremity. Yet was the divine arm mercifully underneath, and we were enabled, at seasons, to believe, that He who had helped us hitherto, would not now cast us off. On one occasion, when my tears had been abundantly poured forth, the Lord was pleased to grant me great consolation, by the reading of the sixty-sixth psalm, and my soul was permitted to rejoice in tribulation, and to trust, that I should yet be brought up again, as from the horrible pit, and that the song of praise would be once more put into our mouths. Blessed for ever be the name of the Lord! My dear husband called in another surgeon, under whose judicious treatment, I soon gained sufficient strength to think of returning home, and we left Bath the latter end of the Third month. My strength was still small, and as the spring advanced, I was sensible of its decrease, so that I was led to take a very serious view of the future. My mind was filled with the awful prospect of death and eternity, and the probability of a separation from my beloved husband and children, was set fully before me. My soul was humbled, and laid low before the Lord, beseeching with strong crying and tears, that He would be with me and with them, that He would give me ability to drink every cup of suffering, with filial submission to his perfect will, and enable me to cast myself and those dearest to me, upon his free mercy. May my soul never forget the solemnity of those seasons, when I seemed to stand as on the threshold of eternity, overwhelmed with the

sense of my own vileness, and made deeply to feel, that there was no hope, but through the everlasting mercies of God, in Christ Jesus. Oh! the preciousness of that salvation which comes by him,—the reconciliation of sinners unto God, by the blood of the cross, whereby, even my poor trembling soul was enabled to lay hold on hope, and, in some degree of living faith, to plead on behalf of myself, my beloved husband and tender children, our interest in the blessings and privileges of the gospel covenant. For some weeks, this prospect of departure was continued to my mind, but it pleased the Lord, as the season advanced, to give me some increase of strength, and my dear S. F., anxious to confirm this improvement, proposed a journey into Devon and Cornwall. We set off, the latter end of the Sixth month, and proceeded, by very easy journeys, along the beautiful coast of Devon, into Cornwall, where we paid some pleasant visits to several dear friends and relatives; our B. M. accompanying us. We were favored to derive essential benefit from the change, and, after a very interesting journey, returned as far as Dawlish, where we entered on lodgings. Here, our other dear boys joined us. The fine air of this sweet spot, the congenial retirement it afforded me, and the lively society of our children, were very grateful, and tended to confirm the benefit derived from our late excursion. We returned home, in the Ninth month, with an increase of health and strength, which calls for humble gratitude; and though my lameness is not removed, and the prospect of another winter is, in some respects, formidable, yet for the present ability to move about in my family, and enjoy the society of my husband and children, I desire to return the heartfelt tribute of praise, and to say with David, "Blessed be the Lord, who daily loadeth us with benefits."

For Friends' Review.

AN INSTRUCTIVE EXAMPLE.

In the life of MARY CAPPER, we are furnished with the following extract of a letter of James Backhouse, giving an account of a visit to this highly esteemed minister of our Society, and of an interesting act of self-denial performed by her when more than *eighty years of age*, and which certainly furnishes instructive encouragement for a similar practice of abstinence on the part of those who may be younger in years, and to whom the sacrifice may not be, seemingly, so great. He says, "In the course of conversation she informed me, that she had adopted the principles of Total Abstinence as regards intoxicating liquors: that though on the first mention of the subject she had doubted its propriety, yet on reflecting upon it, and considering the numbers led away into inebriety, and that ALL *those begun their course of drunkenness by taking intoxicating liquors in what had been thought to be moderation*, she came to the resolution, that *no one should be able to plead her example for taking them at all.*

"At the time she left them off she was upwards of eighty years of age, and in the practice of taking a single glass of wine, daily, with her dinner; and having been for many years unable to take animal food, this glass of wine had been thought almost essential to her existence, especially as she had been accustomed to it from an early period of her life. She told me that she expected to have something to suffer in making this change, and that she might probably have to endure a greater sense of feebleness during the remainder of her days; but the welfare of those by whom she was surrounded, and on whom her example might have some influence, she considered to be of much greater importance.

"On making the trial she was, however, agreeably disappointed; for although she felt some languor for a few days, she soon became sensible of an increase of strength, and was more vigorous without the wine than she had been with it; so that she had cause to commemorate the goodness by which she had been enabled to make this little sacrifice. And I believe that her example in this respect, as well as her Christian practice exhibited in a great variety of other points, had a beneficial influence on many."

There cannot, perhaps, be any question, that long practice and old opinions often lead us to suppose that intoxicating liquors are essential, when, in fact, we should be actually better without them. I was much pleased with the firmness displayed by a sick young man, although rather quaintly expressed, when strongly urged by his physician to take alcoholic drink. He had publicly professed the principles of abstinence, and therefore decidedly declined. "Then," said the physician, "you will have spasms."—"Well," replied the young man, unmoved, "I will then first try a spasm or two." They came not, however, and he soon recovered. T.

JOHN PEMBERTON.

"Whilst John Pemberton and James Thornton were in London, we had the satisfaction of having much of their company; the former frequently lodged at our house. He was a man of an affectionate and kind disposition, with great humility, and a most benevolent mind. I understood that in his visit to Ireland, he expended among the poor of that nation more than a thousand pounds. Whilst travelling through Scotland, he was equally liberal to the poor of that country; and finding, in his visit to the northern islands, that the inhabitants had nothing to eat but dried fish, when he returned into Scotland he loaded a vessel with meal, as a present to these poor islanders.

"Whilst at Lincoln, in company with Thomas Ross, also from America, and some other Friends,

John Pemberton had a particular wish to have a meeting with the soldiers that were quartered there; and application being made to some of the officers for leave, it was refused. This produced great exercise of mind to J. P., so that he could get no rest; nor could he leave the place, much to the mortification of Thomas Ross, who wanted to be moving forward. At last as he was lying on the bed, it came into his mind to make inquiry whether the commander of the regiment was in the city. This being done, it was discovered that he was. J. P. then said he would go to him himself. When he got to the house where he was, he sent up his name, and added "from Philadelphia." The General desired Mr. Pemberton might be told to walk in. On entering the room the general rose up to meet him, and in the most affectionate manner asked after his health, expressing the great satisfaction he felt at meeting with him in England, and inquiring how he had found him out. All this much surprised J. P., and he told the general that he thought he mistook him for some other person. But the general asked him if he did not remember his being quartered at his house during the American war, adding, 'If you do not, Sir, I do; also the great kindness I received from you and your family. I have every reason to be grateful to you; and now you are in England, if there is anything in which I can contribute to your happiness, it will afford me the greatest pleasure.' J. P. then recognized his friend, and related to him the subject of his errand, which appeared remarkable to both of them. He told him that if it would be any gratification to him to have a meeting with his regiment, it should be held in any way he should appoint, either on the parade or in the meeting house; and he added, 'both officers and men shall attend, and I shall attend also.' As the meeting-house was not sufficiently large, it was concluded to hold the meeting on the parade; and it may be considered the most extraordinary circumstance relative to this meeting, that the whole service, which was truly satisfactory, fell on Thomas Ross, John Pemberton being silent."

On John Pemberton's return home after his second visit to Europe, he wrote the following letter to Frederick Smith of London:—

Philadelphia, Eighth month, 1790.

"Beloved Friend,—On First-day last, in the evening, I reached my habitation from a journey into Virginia, when I met thy affectionate letter of 22d of 2d month, and 9th of 4th month. The forepart was much descriptive of my own situation for a long course of time; and at times I did not expect ever to experience favor to be renewed. I am through mercy somewhat relieved through the weight of distress I had endured many months, and laboring to stand single and resigned. It is acceptable to find light and favor is renewed to thee; and perhaps thou art now enabled to see that the trying dispensations which attended thee, were for the great work of sanctification, and that thou mightest speak from living, feeling experience of what the Lord hath done for thy soul. Thou knowest the Lord's people formerly had many trials, conflicts, and engagements, before the old inhabitants were removed; and yet some were suffered to remain, to prove their faith and patience; and it requires great watchfulness, circumspection, and humility, with daily dependence, to keep inward quiet and peace. But the Lamb and his followers will have the victory. I hear a good account of thee, and wish thy steady attention and faithfulness to the gift. Thou must expect, while here, to meet with conflicts, provings of faith and patience; we are given to expect it. 'In the world ye shall have tribulation,' but 'in me peace.' Mayst thou be strengthened to abide in his love, so wilt thou experience the joy of the Lord to be thy strength. And let it be thy care, whatever thou mayst meet with which may be hard to the natural part, to sink down into patience, with a hope that all things will work together for good. I did hope and am rejoiced to find thy beloved wife comes forward, and trust she will become a helpmeet to thee, and that you will become one another's joy in the Lord. I had sympathy with her when present, as I thought I saw and felt there was a strong conflict between the house of Saul and the house of David, and I am glad to find the latter waxeth stronger and stronger. My dear love to her and your lovely children; and revive in her remembrance that the righteous shall hold on their way. May she be strengthened to become victorious.

"I am glad to find my countryman, Jacob Duche, was so sustained under the great trial he experienced. The value of religion is best known under great trials; there is something to recur to, that stays and steadies the mind. My love to him and wife. I wish him to see through all mixtures, and to become truly simple and open to the instruction of the still small voice."

British Friend.

CHOOSE THE SUNNY SIDE OF THE STREET.

The sunny side of the street should always be chosen as a residence, for its superior healthfulnesss. In some barracks in Russia, it was found that in a wing where no sun penetrated, there occurred three cases of sickness for every single case which occurred on that side of the building exposed to the sun's rays. All other circumstances were equal—such as ventilation, size of apartments, &c., so that no other cause for this disproportion seemed to exist. In the Italian cities, this practical hint is well known. Malaria seldom attacks the set of apartments or houses which are freely open to the sun; while, on the opposite side of the street, the summer and autumn are very unhealthful, and even dangerous.

Chambers' Journal.

To the Editor of the London Friend.

STUDY OF WORDS.

Esteemed Friend,—A little manual has recently appeared, which I think is well deserving of circulation and attentive perusal. It is entitled 'Lectures on the Study of Words,' and emanates from a clergyman of the established church, Richard C. Trench, Vicar of Itchenstoke, &c.—He is already favorably known in the literary world, as the author of a volume of Hulsean Lectures, on the 'Unconscious Prophecies of Heathendom,' a work of more than ordinary value.

The study of words will probably appear an uninviting subject to many; it may be supposed to be adapted for teachers only; for them, certainly, it has peculiar recommendations; but I venture to believe that most, even of good readers, will rise from the perusal of this little volume, with the acknowledgment of having derived from it as much pleasure and profit, as from many works with far more attractive titles. May I be allowed space in the columns of *The Friend*, for a few remarks on the general character of the work. Pre-eminent amongst the recommendations of these lectures is their great suggestiveness. We were taught in our school-days that "words are articulate sounds, used by common consent, as signs of our ideas." We are reminded in the pages before us, that words exert a far more extended influence, and subserve purposes scarcely less important:—that whilst in their gregarious association with other words, they enable us to express, and fix, and make permanent, the present thought, which but for them might have been evanescent as the moment; they also possess in their distinct isolated individuality, an inherent value—a historic interest in relation to their own origin, and an important amount of latent history in relation to the country of their birth:—that they are replete with lessons of warning, and counsel, and instruction, and exert a moral power over the people that use them:—that they bear the impress of the nation's character that adopts them, and record, for the benefit of posterity, the taste, the social circumstances, and moral *status* of the age in which they originated.

Illustrative of the value which the author attaches to 'The History in Words,' we may refer to the comparison he has instituted between the contributions severally furnished by the Normans and Saxons to our language. He goes so far as to assert that, had all other records perished, "we might still work out, and almost reconstruct the history from these aids:—that were we to call up the words as witnesses, and interrogate them, their testimony would be, that the Normans were the conquerors, and the Saxons the subjugated; that the Normans possessed the power and the wealth, and that the poverty-stricken Saxons served; that the Normans were the smaller class, and the Saxons constituted the great body of the people." The manner in which these and other historical facts are demonstrated is curious and interesting. We will let the writer speak for himself:—"We should confidently conclude that the Norman was the ruling race, from the noticeable fact that all the words of dignity, state, honor and pre-eminence, with one remarkable exception (that of 'king,' which exception records an important historical circumstance,) descend to us from them—sovereign, sceptre, throne, realm, royalty; homage, prince, duke, count ('earl,' indeed, is Scandinavian, though he must borrow his 'countess' from the Norman,) chancellor, treasurer, palace, castle, hall, dome, and a multitude more." * * * "And yet, while the statelier superstructure of the language, almost all articles of luxury, all that has to do with the chase, with chivalry, with personal adornment, is Norman throughout; with the broad basis of the language, and therefore of the life, it is otherwise. The great features of nature, sun, moon, and stars, earth, water, and fire; all the prime social relations, father, mother, husband, wife, son, daughter—these are Saxon.—The palace, and the castle, may have come to us from the Norman; but to the Saxon we owe far dearer names—the house, the roof, the home, the hearth." He is the boor, the hind, the churl; or if his Norman master has a name for him, it is one which on his lips becomes more and more a title of opprobrium and contempt—the villain. The instruments used in cultivating the earth—the flail, the plough, the sickle, the spade, are expressed in his language; so too, the main products of the earth, and no less the domestic animals. Concerning these last, it is not a little characteristic to observe, that the names of almost all animals, so long as they are alive, are thus Saxon; but when dressed and prepared for food become Norman:—a fact, indeed, which we might have expected beforehand; for the Saxon hind had the charge and labor of tending and feeding them, but only that they might appear on the table of his Norman lord. Thus ox, steer, cow are Saxon, but beef, Norman; calf is Saxon, but veal Norman; sheep is Saxon, but mutton, Norman; so it is severally with swine and pork, deer and venison, fowl and pullet. Bacon, the only flesh which perhaps ever came within his reach, is the single exception."

We might enlarge our extracts, but our limits forbid, and these will suffice to indicate the lively and ingenious style in which the lectures proceed.

The chapter on "The Morality in Words," is however the portion of the work to which we would especially invite attention, as being directly practical and highly instructive. The writer, with great force and clearness, treats of the use and abuse of words, and their powerful influence on the morals and intelligence of a people; and in reference to these subjects, pursues a line of argument nearly parallel to that drawn by Friends in explaining their reasons for what is convention-

ally termed "the plain language"—apparently arriving at almost the same abstract conclusions. That he does not carry them out into practice is evident, however, as we proceed.

We had listened with pleasure and instruction to the excellent exposition of our author's sentiments, on "the fearful force and imposture of words," and were hailing him as an able apologist for the practices of our Society, in regard to language, when we were surprised, and taken somewhat aback, by the startling heading of a page, "Quaker Prudery about Words," and by finding our presumed advocate travelling a little out of his way to offer some rather severe animadversions on our disuse of the heathen names of the days and months. He adduces the ordinary objection that "the names have long left their etymologies behind, and have quite disengaged themselves from them." Would that it were so! But when we witness the depraved taste of the present day in its love for the heathen mythology manifest in every direction; when we listen to the names given to our ships, our dogs, our periodical literature; when we examine our scientific nomenclatures; when we scrutinize our poetry, our paintings, our statuary, and find unmistakeable evidence of an unchristian predilection obvious throughout, we may well doubt the truth of the assertion, and rather incline to adopt the sentiment of Bacon, which we find quoted with cordial approval, that though "men think their intellect governs their words, yet it may be that their words reflect back, and exert a powerful influence upon their intellect or understanding." It is a lamentable illustration of the correctness of this sentiment that not a new planet or asteroid is discovered, but it at once receives, we cannot say is dignified with, the name of some fabulous deity; till we may almost assert that the vast vault of heaven is made the dome of a Pantheon, and every lovely star a demigod. But, says our author, somewhat tauntingly, "to be consistent you ought not to stop where you have stopped." Admit the fact, still it is but an *argumentum ad hominem*, to which we may reasonably reply, that it is far easier to urge the plea of inconsistency in practice, than to prove unsoundness in principle. We may freely acknowledge that it is difficult to be consistent when we are compelled to use a language abounding in impurities, and depraved by a corrupt and unchristian vocabulary; but we do not, therefore, allow that we should be deterred from going as far as we can in the right direction.

Entirely dissenting from the caveat of our author, it will only be necessary to oppose to it his previously recorded sentiments; and I think we shall acknowledge that out of his own mouth he is condemned, and that, on the principles he has himself enunciated, Quaker practices may be justified. It is always confirmatory of the probable truth of a conclusion, when men, treating of similar subjects, but with different objects in view, and therefore, reasoning from different premises, converge to the same point, and arrive at the same ultimate decision.

By pursuing this course, we shall, at the same time, present a sketch of the interesting manner in which these lectures treat of "Morality in Words." Quoting from the chapter in question, we select the writer's remarks on the word "kind." "We speak of a 'kind' person, and we speak of man 'kind,' and, perhaps, if we think about the matter at all, we seem to ourselves to be using quite different words, or the same words in senses quite unconnected. But they *are* connected, and that by closest bonds; a 'kind' person is a 'kinned' person, of one kin; one who acknowledges and acts upon his kinship with other men, confesses that he owes to them, as of one blood with himself, the debt of love. And so man*kind* is man*kinned*. In the word is contained a declaration of the relationship which exists between all the members of the human family; and seeing that this relationship in a race now scattered so widely, and divided so far asunder, can only be through a common head, we do, in fact, every time that we use the word 'mankind,' declare our faith in the one common descent of the whole race of man. And beautiful before, how much more beautiful now do the words 'kind' and 'kindness' appear."

Now, if it be correct that in the use of the word 'mankind,' we declare our faith in the common origin of the race, is it not equally reasonable to assert that whenever we use the heathen names of the days and months, we do, in fact, honor the fabled deities thus commemorated, and declare a similar measure of faith in the reality of the Saxon or Roman mythology? Do we not thereby give a tacit sanction to "the uses of words which imply moral perversity," and which, in a remarkable degree, "bear the slime on them of the serpent's trail!"

Again, if, as is asserted, "lucky" and "fortunate" are morally objectionable, on the plea that they are used because men thus "ascribe to chance or fortune those good gifts and blessings which indeed come directly from God;" (and so are the terms regarded, and for the same reason, by Friends,) and if "happy" from "hap," though it is probable "it has long left its etymology behind," be "indeed *more* objectionable, inasmuch as by the 'happy' man, we mean much more than by the 'fortunate' man." Now, is it not still more objectionable to ascribe certain days as devoted to the worship of pagan idols, instead of Him, from whom all our "good gifts and blessings indeed come?"

If, too, "the immorality of words mainly displays itself," and if "they work their greatest mischief in giving honorable names to dishonorable things, and *vice versa*," why should those be sneeringly stamped as "precisians," who, in obedience to the divine command "to make no mention of other gods," discard these idolatrous

names of the days and months, and revert to the original, scriptural, and truthful mode of distinguishing them by their numerical order? But our author assures us that there is "an awful, yea, a fearful force and imposture of words, leading men captive at will,"—that "there is an atmosphere about them which they are evermore diffusing, an atmosphere of life or of death, which we insensibly inhale at each moral breath we draw;" and they are "the winds of the soul, which fill its sails, and are continually impelling it upon its course heavenward or to perdition." If these sentiments are sound, where, we would ask, is "the ethical prudery" of endeavoring to purify the atmosphere, the pestilential influence of which we find so justly and so earnestly deprecated, and to regulate those winds whose power for good or evil is so eminently fearful? Can it be otherwise than consistent with a sound Christian philosophy to fall back upon terms sanctioned by Scripture, authorized by ancient prescription, and recommended by simplicity and acknowledged general convenience? And ought we not (still quoting from the work before us on the giving of honorable names to dishonorable things) "vigorously to oppose ourselves to all such immoralities of language, though such opposition may neither be easy nor pleasant?"

Friends have not rested their adoption of the plain language on philological, but on Christian principles; but it would appear, from the views indicated in these lectures, that philological and Christian principles beautifully harmonise. Far be it from me to attach undue importance to what have been called, though I do not like the word, our *peculiarities:* except as the healthy fruit of the good tree, they are of but little worth; and I deprecate the resting in them as unsound and dangerous;—but regarding them, as our friend J. J. Gurney expresses it, as part of a system of truth, I should much regret to see them surrendered, and I confess that the course of argument pursued in these lectures on the moral influence of words in general, has afresh confirmed my judgment in the correctness of our views and practices in regard to language.

These observations have already extended to a somewhat unreasonable length, or I might have offered a few remarks on the succeeding lectures on the "Rise of New Words"—the "Distinction of Words"—and the "Schoolmaster's Use of Words;" but I must refer to the work itself, with hearty recommendation of its general character, "anything herein contained to the contrary in any wise, notwithstanding."

Thy sincere Friend

THOMAS PUMPHREY.

To travel for pleasure and not improvement, is like putting to sea in a skiff with much sail and little ballast. It may do in light breezes but not in heavy gales.—*Dillwyn.*

LONGEVITY.

Dr. Fitch, in his excellent work on consumption, groups together quite a number of remarkable cases of longevity. Thomas Parr was born in 1483, and died in 1635, aged 152 years. He died not from the disease or decay of a single organ, but from too great fullness of blood, caused by more than usual indulgence in eating and drinking. He had led an active country life, and enjoying country air and exercise; but was invited to London, where luxurious eating and drinking soon finished him. His body was examined by the celebrated Dr. Harvey, discoverer of the circulation of the blood, who has left an account of the examination. Parr enjoyed good health for a century and a half. Thirty-five years after the death of Parr, Henry Jenkins, of Yorkshire, England, died, aged 169 years. He was born in 1501, and died in 1670. His age is fully authenticated, and is the greatest among the moderns. John Effingham, of Cornwall, England, died aged 147 years. James Lawrence, a Scotchman, lived 140 years. About the year 1790, Joseph Surrington died at Bergen, Norway, aged 160 years. In 1772, a man named Drakenburg, died in Denmark, in the 147th year of his age.

In 1825, Pope Leo. XII. granted to a poor man living near Lake Thrasimene, in Italy, a pension on account of his great age; he was then 125 years old. He died aged 130 years. In 1830, a man died at St. Petersburgh, aged 130 years. I knew a man in the Island of Cuba, who was 120 years old; he was able to ride on horseback 60 miles in a day, and return home on the next. We will now come to our own country. In 1820, a man named Henry Francisco, died at Whitehall, in the State of New York, aged 134 years. He beat the drum at the coronation of Queen Anne, and was then 16 years of age; he did not die of old age, but of ague and fever. I forgot to mention the name of Dr. Mead, who was consulting physician to Queen Elizabeth, and died at the age of 148 years. John Hightower, residing in Marengo county, Alabama, died January, 1845, aged 126 years. William Pridgen, of Maryland, died October, 1845, aged 123 years. Mr. Harvey, a Baptist clergyman, residing at Frankfort, in the State of New York, is now in the active and useful discharge of his clerical duties, at the age of 111 years. This very year he presided at a convention of the Baptist clergy, and is perhaps the oldest clergyman in the world who is able to discharge his clerical duties.

A Mr. Blakewell, residing near Grenville, North Carolina, was living a short time since, at the age of 136 years. A colored man named Syphax, in fine vigorous health, was living last year in Cumberland county, Virginia, at the age of 117 years. The Montreal Times, October, 1846, translates the following from the Revue Canadienne:—"An old man died at Wexford,

Upper Canada, a short time since, named Daniel Atkin, but rejoiced in the soubriquet of Black Dan. At the time of his decease he was 120 years of age; and during his life had contracted seven marriages, by which he had an incredible number of children, grand-children and great grand-children, in all about 570; 370 of whom are boys, and 200 girls." Mr. John Van Hoozer, of Jefferson county, Tennessee, died at his residence, about the 1st of August, 1850, aged 122 years. A great many men are now living in this country (the United States) who are over 100 years of age.—*Late Paper.*

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

PHILADELPHIA, TWELFTH MONTH 4, 1852.

The article relative to the example set by Mary Capper, at an advanced period of life, is published in our present number, as received from a valued correspondent; and the editor fully responds to the belief that many who, from long established habit, have learned to imagine that stimulating drink has become to them a necessary of life, would find the same result which Mary Capper experienced, if they imitate her example; more especially if they should act in the case upon motives similar to hers.

The testimony of James Backhouse, as furnished by our correspondent, was inserted in the first volume of the Review; but it is now re-published, under an apprehension that to many of our subscribers it will be new.

A place is given in the Review to the following communication, from a thorough conviction that the present condition and future prospects of the native inhabitants of this continent, present strong and unanswerable claims upon our sympathy and aid.

A little more than three centuries ago, the continent of North America from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the Gulf of Mexico to the highest habitable latitude, was occupied by its native races, mostly in scattered bands, roving at large over its interminable forests, and depending upon the products of the chase for a precarious and often scanty subsistence.

The empire of Montezuma, itself a barbarous and tyrannical government, first quailed before the policy and force of its Spanish invaders. In the early part of the seventeenth century, the subjects of the British sovereigns began to form settlements along the Atlantic coast. These feeble adventurers, when they presented the olive branch to the natives, were almost, if not altogether, invariably treated with confiding hospitality. Lands were ceded upon terms so low, as to appear in the view of the present age, little more than nominal. The settlement of Christian and civilized Europeans among the native tribes, or in their immediate vicinity, in case the principles of our holy religion had been duly observed, could not have failed to contribute to the advantage and welfare of the latter; for the whites would necessarily supply them with the products of European industry and skill, in exchange for the skins and furs of the forest. If the spirit by which William Penn was actuated, and which Elliott and Mayhew manifested at an earlier day, had predominated among the colonists, there can be no doubt but that their arts and the religion which they professed, would have been extensively embraced by the native tribes. The sorrowful fact, however, can neither be concealed nor disguised, that instead of bringing the aborigines of the country within the pale of civilization and the Christian church, they have either melted away, or receded before the tide of European population, carrying their paganism, and no inconsiderable share of their primitive rudeness along with them. They have retreated from forest to forest, resigning to the whites one portion of their domain after another, till only a few fragments of their once numerous race remain on the east of the Mississippi. Still, until recently the mountains and forests of the far west seemed to offer a retreat, which might afford, for ages to come, at least a scanty supply from the plunder of sylvan war. But the flood which has been pressing upon them from the east, is now meeting them from the west, and showing them that their progress in that direction has nearly reached its limit.

Their case, however, is not desperate. Though they probably must, before many years, abandon the prospect of deriving their principal support from the herds that range the valleys free, they still possess, in unquestioned right, an ample domain for agricultural purposes. If the fostering care of the American government could be applied to their instruction in the arts of civilized life, and the promotion of industry among them, it is not improbable that the extension of the Anglo-Saxon race into this western world may yet be rendered a blessing to the native tribes. The conversion of the wandering tenants of the wilderness into industrious and peaceful cultivators of the soil, would place them in a much more eligible situation than they ever were, or ever could be in, while dependent upon the spontaneous productions of the forest.

The great enemy of the red man, when brought into the vicinity of the white race, is the inebriating liquid with which a horde of unprincipled traders are almost perpetually striving to beguile him. It is ardently to be hoped, that as these native tribes become more concentrated, the federal government

will adopt more stringent measures for their protection from this species of robbery.

Whatever the Society of Friends can accomplish, either in their individual or collective capacity, consistently with their established order of proceeding, will no doubt be willingly done. The efforts that Friends of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting have been making during the last fifty years, and those more recently commenced and prosecuted by our Friends of Indiana, aided by the Yearly Meetings of Baltimore and Ohio, for the instruction of the natives in the arts and habits of civilized life, may be adduced as evidence of the interest still taken in the welfare of the red race.

Philadelphia, November 27th, 1852.

Mr. Editor,—Amongst the numerous important and philanthropic subjects of deep interest and attention, on the part of the Society of Friends, none has commanded a more prominent position than *the welfare and destiny of the red race of this continent.* This interest has been coeval with the Society's existence in this country, and so uniformly exhibited, as to be of universal acceptance and approval with the American people and government, constituting one of the highest characteristics of the Society in public estimation.

Presuming so far on this well established reputation for benevolence towards our Indians, I am induced to attempt to direct attention to this subject by suggesting that, at *no* previous period, has the destiny of the red race been more prominently forced upon the contemplation of the philanthropic mind than now, from many causes, amongst which the following appear the most prominent.

We find, from the recent important treaties with the Naudowessies and other Indian nations, that the remaining large portions of the red race, residing within the limits of the States, have parted with their lands, thas forcing the removal of these numerous remnants of these unfortunate people into the western territories of the United States. It must be remembered also, that this removal must be a *permanent one*, and thus fix the destiny of the red man for good or evil, for all time to come; for west of their locations, and beyond the Rocky Mountains, are formed the *nucleus* of great states, pre-occupied by the white race, extending along the whole Pacific front of the continent.

Thus it is evident, that the general governmental policy of removing the Indians farther west, as the resistless waves of white improvements reach them, must *necessarily* cease, and a new policy be adopted in its place. At this important epoch, why not substitute a more protective, parental, and philanthropic policy, accompanied with a more benevolent administration, involving as they do, the character of the white race and the existence of the red? There is no reason why this should not be, but, on the contrary, every motive of interest and humanity dictates that it should; and nothing, Mr. Editor, would give so irresistible an impulse to such a cause, as for the Society of Friends to take the *initiative* in so important a movement, acting up to the utmost limits their sense of propriety admits.

Not only has the time arrived for such action, but, if desired, I think I can show that a combination of the most favorable circumstances and events conspires to induce it, on the part of the early, constant, and consistent friends of the Indians, as your Society is so universally recognized to be.

Yours respectfully,
Wm. Linn Brown.

Married,—At Friends' Meeting, Bloomfield, Parke county, Indiana, on the 20th of Tenth month last, John Cox, of Sand Creek, Bartholomew county, to Mahala, daughter of Exum Morris, of the former place.

——, At Friends' Meeting, Schagticoke, Rensselaer county, N. Y., on the 11th ult., Rowland R. Collins, of Butternuts, Otsego county, to Mary D., daughter of Abner De Vol, of the former place.

Died,—At his residence, Queen's county, Long Island, on the 10th ult., Stephen Rushmore, a member of Westbury and Jericho Monthly Meeting, in the 90th year of his age. Having submitted to the sanctifying operations of Divine Grace, he became qualified for usefulness in the church; many years filling the station of overseer and elder. He was a practical believer in the doctrines of the Christian religion, as held by Friends; and through mercy experiencing, as it is believed, that redemption which comes by Jesus Christ, he bore testimony to the efficacy of living faith in Him, as the Saviour and Redeemer of men, our alone mediator and advocate with the Father. He was almost wholly prevented, for several of the last years of his life, from mingling with his friends in their meetings for Divine worship; but he enjoyed much comfort in the daily perusal of the Holy Scriptures, and in meditating on the wisdom and goodness of his Creator; ever manifesting a grateful heart for the blessings bestowed by His all-bountiful hand. During his last short illness his heart appeared to be fixed, trusting in God, and on one occasion feelingly responded to the language, "Lord, now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace, for mine eyes have seen thy salvation." Yet, said he, all the days of my appointed time will I wait. Thus, with his lamp trimmed and burning, he was favoured, according to his own testimony, to lay down his head in peace.

——, On the 14th of Ninth month last, at Mount Pleasant, Ohio, whither she had gone to attend the Yearly Meeting, Matilda, wife of Moses H Beede, in the 63d year of her age. She was a member of Rhode Island Monthly Meeting, but for some time previous to her decease had, with her family, resided near Salem, Ohio.

The early part of her painful illness was attended with deep inward exercise, and close searching of heart, accompanied with the desire for a more certain assurance of acceptance with God. This, with a calm confiding trust in her Redeemer, she was mercifully favored to experience; and in full possession of her mental powers, she passed quietly away.

——, At Batavia, Genessee county, N. Y., on the 6th of Tenth month last, Ann E., wife of Joseph Heston, in the 67th year of her age; a member of Elba Monthly Meeting.

——, At Ledyard, Cayuga county, N. Y., after a short illness, on the 21st of Tenth month last, Phebe S., wife of Abraham M. Underhill, and

daughter of Joseph Heston, in the 45th year of her age; a member of Scipio Monthly Meeting.

Died, On the 1st of Tenth month last, at the residence of his son-in-law, Samuel Weeden, in Norwich, Chenango county, N. Y., Peleg Weeden, in the 91st year of his age; for many years an esteemed elder of Butternuts Monthly Meeting. "Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright, for the end of that man is peace."

——, At New Bedford, Mass., on the 10th of Tenth month last, John Howland, aged 70 years; an Elder of New Bedford Monthly Meeting. This dear Friend placed a humble estimate upon his religious attainments, and for several months previous to his decease, suffered much mental depression: but his friends feel the consoling assurance that his end was peace.

Errata.—On page 155, 12th line from top of second column, for daughter read *wife*.

WEST TOWN SCHOOL.

The General Committee to superintend the Boarding School at West-town, will meet *there* on Fourth-day, the 8th of next month, at 10 o'clock, A. M.,—the Committee on Instruction on the preceding evening, at 7½ o'clock. And the Visiting Committee on Seventh-day afternoon, the 4th of the month.

Thomas Kimber, Clerk.

Philadelphia, Eleventh month 27th, 1852.—2t.

For Friends' Review.

JOHN SERGEANT.

Since our last number was prepared for the press, our citizens, and the country at large, have been called to lament the death of one who had long occupied a conspicuous station, in several respects, among the citizens of Philadelphia, and before the world. John Sergeant expired on the evening of the 23d ult., in the 73d year of his age.

Among the members of the Philadelphia bar, it is generally admitted that he had no superior; and while holding a seat in the House of Representatives, at Washington, his public speeches exhibited a force of intellect and mastery of his subject which commanded the admiration of his opponents, as well as of his friends. But the strict integrity with which his eminent abilities and extensive attainments were occupied, constitutes his highest eulogium. In the promotion of the philanthropic institutions for which his native city is remarkable, he took an active and efficient part. Though accustomed to move in the highest circles of civil and political society, and to be treated in them with respect and deference, his manners were simple and unaffected, exhibiting no inconsiderable share of the Christian humility which constitutes the best adornment of a great and noble mind. E. L.

He who would avoid sin, will not sit at the door of temptation.

For Friends' Review.

MISQUOTATIONS OF SCRIPTURE.

It has been said that some of the first Friends among those usually regarded as the founders of the Society, knew the entire Scriptures by heart; and that to know every passage in the New Testament, was by no means uncommon. Judging from what we often read of the practices of that day, we are led to the belief, that among the members of the Society, generally, the Scriptures were more closely read and studied, and much better understood, than by the members at large at the present day. And who ever heard, among the many thousands of recorded instances, a single death-bed regret for having read or studied them too much?

Is there not reason to believe, that the frequent misquotations, (I do not mean *accidental*, but standing, or permanent, misquotations,) which we hear in public, are owing to a neglect of frequent and careful reading, and to relying very much on what is heard from others. A habit of criticism is a very poor habit indeed; but I have heard the following so repeatedly, that I have thought it might be useful to point them out as very common misquotations:—

"As iron sharpeneth iron, so doth the countenance of a man his friend." It should be, "Iron sharpeneth iron; so a man sharpeneth the countenance of his friend." Prov. xxvii. 17.

"The merciful man is merciful to his beast," should be, "The righteous man regardeth the life of his beast." Prov. xii. 10.

"That he who runs may read."—"That he may run that readeth it." Hab. ii. 2

"In that day there shall be a fountain opened to the house of David, and to the inhabitants of Jerusalem, *to wash and to bathe in.*" It should be, "For sin and for uncleanness." Zech. xiii. 1.

The following are sometimes quoted as Scripture, erroneously:—

"A Saviour, or I die; a Redeemer, or I perish forever."—An excellent passage, of unknown origin.

"Strength in weakness, riches in poverty, and a present help in every needful time."—I found it difficult to convince a company of several very intelligent Friends, that this, although an excellent passage, was to be found nowhere in the Bible.

"Who was never foiled in battle."

"Choose the Lord for your portion," &c.

Even the following are sometimes supposed to be from Scripture:—

"In the midst of life we are in death."—*Burial Service.*

"God tempers the wind to the shorn lamb."—*A smooth line from Sterne.*

"A nation shall be born in a day."—See Isa. lxvi. 8. T.

PRESENTATION OF FRIENDLY ADDRESSES IN FRANCE.

In our 42d number of the last volume, we introduced a remonstrance presented to Parliament by our brethren, at their late Yearly Meeting in London, against the enrolment of a large body of militia; and in the 52d number we gave the substance of the law as enacted by the British Parliament. The ostensible object of this military measure appears to have been to prepare for repelling an apprehended invasion from France. We find by the subjoined report, that our friend Elihu Burritt has been employed in an effort to secure the peace between these anciently rival nations, in a manner much more congenial to the spirit of the gospel, than by the enrolment of a military force.

In the last number of the "*Bond*," we were only able to give a brief account of the presentation of the Friendly Addresses from Chelmsford and York, to Caen and Rouen. We now continue the record of the "Mission" from that to the present date. We reached Paris on the 21st of August, and immediately entered upon the preliminaries to the discharge of our commission to that city; to which the great capitals of the United Kingdom had each addressed a fraternal greeting. The address from London was signed by four members of Parliament; by the secretaries and representatives of several of the prominent societies; and by more than 1500 respectable citizens. The address from Edinburgh was signed by the lord provost, by several magistrates, councillors, ministers, and many of the most influential inhabitants of that city. The people-letter from Glasgow bore the signatures of the lord provost, of four members of parliament, magistrates, councillors, ministers of the Gospel, and about 1800 other citizens, embodying and expressing the sentiment of that great commercial city. The fourth address emanated from Dublin, and bore the signature of the lord mayor and other eminent citizens of the Irish metropolis. The aspect and augury of this manifestation of brotherly feeling were full of interest. Here were the capitals of the three kingdoms composing the British realm, extending their hands across the Channel to the great metropolis of France, with a warm and earnest utterance of good will and good wishes. It was a right brotherly act of Christian neighborhood—an incident betokening the morning of a better day in the intercourse and reciprocal estimation of these two peoples, who, in mutual antagonism, have filled the world with discord; but, linked in the union to which these messages aspire, may harmonise the nations of Christendom to peace and brotherhood. Owing to the absence from Paris of many of the friends of peace, and other parties whose co-operation was desirable, considerable delay attended the presentation of the addresses. It was a season of the year when every one who could indulge in the luxury was in the country. But we found most earnest, active and sympathetic coadjutors in Joseph Garnier and Charles Read. The name of the former must be well known to our readers, and to all who were present at the three last Congresses of Peace. At first there was some doubt in reference to the authority to whom the addresses should be presented, or whether they should be placed in the hands of the head mayor of Paris, or in those of the prefect of the Seine, whose jurisdiction is more extensive and political. But the prefect was also in the country, and would not return for several weeks. So we concluded to present the interesting communications to the *doyen*, or president of the twelve mayors of the metropolis, who was really a better representative of its municipal interests than the other personage. On Tuesday, August 31st, therefore, in company with Joseph Garnier and Charles Read, we waited on M. Monin-Jappy, who received us with the greatest cordiality, and entered into the object of the "mission" with lively sympathy. He hailed with hearty satisfaction every measure and every manifestation of mutual respect and esteem, which tended to unite the two nations more closely in the bonds of peace and good-will. Such a union was of vast importance, not only to their best interests, but to the progress and development of Christianity and civilization throughout the world. He was sure that the citizens of Paris, and the whole nation, would receive the assurances of friendly feeling on the part of the English people with peculiar satisfaction, as a more truthful expression of the sentiment of the English nation towards France than had been presented in certain London journals, which pretended to represent its opinions. He himself was happy to testify to an interesting and salutary change in these opinions in regard to the French, from his own personal observation and experience. He had visited England several times, and had marked the progress of this change with great delight. In 1829, he first crossed the Channel on business in London, and was embarrassed and mortified at the prejudice which seemed to pervade even the commercial world against his countrymen. They appeared to be regarded a mere nation of barbers, and but little pains were taken to conceal this dislike by the men with whom he had dealings. He was treated with coldness, and something that savored of distrust. The next time he visited England, we understood, was in 1841, when he was highly gratified to perceive a decided change in the deportment and disposition of the people towards the French. His country and countrymen had manifestly come to be regarded in another light—with much esteem and confidence. He no longer saw or heard those

little expressions of dislike or distrust, to which he could not shut his eye or ear during his first visit. He was everywhere treated with cordial respect, and was happy to receive it as offered to his character as a Frenchman, rather than to that of the merchant. In 1852, he again crossed the Channel, and visited several of the chief cities of the kingdom, and was delighted with the progress or the consummation of the change he had perceived when last in the country. Everywhere he was treated with the utmost cordiality and kindness. His character as a Frenchman seemed to be a passport to every good office and act of courtesy. He dwelt with peculiar interest upon his visit to Manchester—upon the most generous and hearty kindness of some of the leading manufacturers of that town. They would take him over their extensive works, and show him, to the minutest details, all the machinery and every process they employed in producing their celebrated fabrics; thus thoroughly acquainting him with all the means and secrets of their success, to which, as a Frenchman, he would have been debarred admission a few years before. He was thus well prepared to believe in the sincerity of those expressions of esteem and good will, which the addresses from the chief cities of Great Britain conveyed to the inhabitants of Paris, and to the whole French nation. He entertained a doubt whether the official reception of these communications came within the competency of the mayors of Paris; but he would convene a special meeting of his colleagues, and would lay the subject before them. If they decided that they were competent to receive the Addresses, he was quite confident that they would concur with a proposition which he would submit, to send a collective letter of acknowledgment to the lord mayors of Edinburgh, Dublin and Glasgow, and to some one heading the London address, responding to the friendly greetings which bore their signatures. As we arose to depart, he adverted to the Peace Congress in Paris, and to a very interesting incident connected with it, which had made a lively impression on his mind. Some of the friends of peace from England, desirous of leaving behind them a souvenir of that great occasion, had presented copies of the New Testament to many French persons, and one to himself, among others, which he received with especial pleasure. About six months after this, he was confined to his bed by a severe indisposition; and one morning, while his daughter was reading to him from this very copy of the New Testament, the archbishop of Paris came in to see him, to whom he related the circumstances in which it had been presented. He dwelt upon this incident with manifest feeling, and it seemed to superadd a pleasant element to the interest of the interview.

Such was the substance of the Mayor's observations, so far as we are able to recall them. He spoke at times with great vivacity, and we were unable to recover some of his earnest and emphatic expressions. The next day after the meeting of the Mayors, we waited upon him again, to learn the result of their deliberations. He said, that they met at the time appointed, and that he read to them the Friendly Addresses from London, Edinburgh, Dublin and Glasgow, the sentiments of which they received with infinite satisfaction. But after a consultation which lasted about two hours, they concluded unanimously that the Prefect of the Seine was the only authority who could officially receive the communications. They then appointed a deputation of their number to wait upon the *sous-préfet* at the Hotel de Ville, but that functionary did not feel himself competent to act in the matter, in the absence of the chief of the department. As we were anxious to continue our journey to other cities of France in the discharge of the commission we had undertaken, M. Monin-Jappy very cordially engaged to wait upon the Prefect of the Seine, immediately on his return to Paris, place in his hands the four addresses, and exert his influence to elicit an official response from that authority.

Having thus done all that seemed to be in our power, to present the addresses to the authorities, we now proceeded to endeavour to present them to the people of Paris, through the medium of the public press. We prepared a manuscript copy of one of the communications for each of the eight leading journals, accompanying it with a letter to the editor, explaining, at considerable length, the object and origin of these friendly messages, and closing with the following paragraph:—

"We sincerely hope that the citizens of Paris, and the whole French people, will accept these Friendly Addresses as a proof that the heart of the English nation beats with the best sentiments for France, and desires that these two great countries may be inseparably united in the bonds of mutual amity, and join, with a common interest, and in a common effort, to extend the benefits of science, civilization, and Christianity throughout the world."

We took these communications personally to the offices of the eight journals, and had an interview with several of the editors, who expressed themselves in hearty sympathy with the sentiments thus addressed to the French metropolis and nation. This was on Saturday, September 4th; and on the following Monday, two influential journals, the *Pays* and the *Siècle*, published, one, the Address from London—the other that of Glasgow, with our letter of explanation, and some excellent remarks from both the editors. These, with extracts from other journals, giving the spirit of the French Press in reference to the Friendly Addresses, will probably appear elsewhere; and we will not dwell upon them here. Suffice it to say, that they realized all that our sanguine hopes could warrant us to expect.

On Monday, September 6th, we left Paris, and proceeded on our journey southward. Passed the night at Fontainbleau, and early next morning, waited upon the mayor of that old palace-town, to present an Address to its inhabitants, through him, from Fordingbridge, Hants. He is the son of the celebrated Polignac, who figured so conspicuously in the French ministry—a grave-looking man of about sixty. He received us without any delay, although it was at an unusual hour, and was very kindly and courteous in his deportment. We entered immediately upon the object of the interview, stating the origin and object of the Friendly Addresses. As we proceeded, he made occasional remarks, signifying his approbation and sympathy, which were frequently reflected in expressions of his countenance. When we had concluded our statements, he replied, saying, that the sentiments expressed in these communications found an echo and response in his own mind, and he had no doubt they would be received by the authorities and inhabitants of Fontainbleau with lively sympathy. He would convene the Municipal Council in a few days, and present to them the Friendly Address from Fordingbridge, which we had placed in his hands, and they would determine upon the response to be addressed to the people of that town. For himself, he felt highly gratified with being the medium of communicating such a salutation to the inhabitants of Fontainbleau. His manner was very cordial and easy, and we took leave, feeling much encouraged by the result of the interview; as it proved that we might address ourself directly to the Mayors of different French towns, without the formality of an introduction.

To be continued.

NEW MONSTER TELESCOPE.

In the 3d number of the present volume, some account was given of a gigantic telescope, which has been recently set up on Wandsworth common, England. A late number of the Morning Chronicle, contains an account of this instrument very similar to that which was copied into the Review, and proceeds:

It has already been ascertained that, as a measuring instrument or for penetrating space, the powers of this new contrivance are very extraordinary. "It separates minute points of light so distinctly that its qualifications as a discovering telescope must be extremely valuable. It resolves the milky way not simply into beautiful and brilliant stardust, to use the language of astronomers, but subdivides this 'dust' into regular constellations, showing counterparts of the Orion, the Great Bear, and the other brilliant galaxies of our system, adorned, in addition, with the most varied colors. The lenses are so perfectly achromatic that the planet Saturn appears of milk-like whiteness; and, as regards this planet, a good deal of scientific interest has been recently attached to it in consequence of the distinguished American Astronomer, Bond, of the Cambridge Observatory, Massachusetts, having stated he believed he saw a third ring or belt round the planet. Prof. Challis brought the Northumberland telescope at Cambridge to bear upon it, but failed in discovering it. Lord Rosse's gigantic telescope was also employed upon it in vain, and it became a matter of great interest to the astronomical world to ascertain whether there was a third ring or not, and this question has been solved by the Craig telescope, the third ring, of a clear brilliant gray color, having been distinctly seen. This is owing to the great quantity of light which the Wandsworth telescope brings to the eye of the observer from this planet, giving a bright appearance to what, in an instrument of less power, would have been completely invisible.

Some idea of its powers may be formed from the fact that it magnifies the light of the moon 40,000 times, and in coarse objects, like the outlines of the lunar mountains, and the craters, the whole of these rays may be allowed to pass at once to the focal point, as they do not in such objects confuse it in any appreciable degree. In the Craig telescope, the moon is a most magnificent object, and perfectly colorless, enabling the beholder to trace the outlines of the various mountain ranges with such vivid distinctness, as to make us long for fine clear weather in order to bring the whole powers of this marvellous instrument to bear upon our satellite. It is positively asserted that on a favorable evening, if there was a building or object of the size of Westminster Abbey, in the moon, the whole of its parts and proportions would be distinctly revealed. As an illustration of its space-penetrating powers, and the manner in which it grasps in the light, it is stated that soon after it was erected, it was directed to a test object, a minute speck of light in one of the constellations, which is not to be seen at all times by the most excellent instruments, though guided by first rate observers, and in profound darkness. The Craig telescope at once discovered that this test object was not a minute speck of light, but a brilliant double star. As soon as it is finally adjusted, Mr. Craig proposes to direct the instrument to the planet Venus, to examine it minutely, in the hope that he may be able to settle the question of whether she has a satellite or not."

But, continues the account, wonderful as are the effects of this telescope, it is not yet perfect, and it has been found that a part of one of the lenses is too flat by about the five thousandth part of an inch. To many it may appear incredible that the five thousandth part of an inch can be estimated so as to be appreciable and measured, but the indistinctness of a portion of the image, revealed the fact. The rays of light which fall upon that part of the lens go beyond

the focal length, and render the object indistinct, and confuse the image. This portion of the lens has to be "stopped out" when extraordinary accuracy of definition is required; as, for instance, in observing so fine a point as the third ring of Saturn; and, as the aperture is so large, the absence of this small portion of the rays is not important, the quantity of light being so great. It was at first feared that the attempt to correct this defect, might produce the inconvenience of over correcting it, and produce an error on the other side; but Mr. Gravatt has devised a plan by which the lens, which was polished in the first instance by four workmen, may now be repolished by machinery, upon such accurate mathematical principles, as will prevent the possibility of error. The machinery is somewhat similar to that by which the reflector of Lord Rosse's gigantic telescope was polished, with the difference that the reflector being concave, and the Craig lenses convex, the machinery will act reversely.

"Like Lord Rosse's great reflector, the achromatic telescope on Wandsworth common can only exert its marvellous powers when the weather is calm as well as clear. During the last three weeks, although a succession of scientific visitors have been watching on the common, only one night proved favorable, and that for merely the space of half an hour. When there is any atmospheric disturbance arising either from high winds or from a high temperature, during the day, followed by cold at night, the objects in the glass are seen in motion, rising and surging like the waves of the sea. This disturbance, which is seen more or less in all large telescopes, is owing to the movement of different strata of air, the more heated portion ascending, and the cold air descending to supply its place. The same phenomena are observable occasionally even with the naked eye in hot weather, in looking over an extensive beach of heated sand or dry soil, and the mirage of the desert, and the *fata morgana* of the Sicilian coast, are to be ascribed to the same atmospheric disturbances.

The site upon which the telescope and its tower stand, and which is about a mile and a half from the Clapham station of the South-Western Railway, is of the extent of about two acres, and has been liberally granted free of rent by Earl Spencer, so long as the telescope is maintained there. The ground is at present surrounded by a boarding, the building and its appurtenances being still in the hands of Mr. Gravatt and his workmen. It is intended to erect a small house within the enclosure for the use of the resident observer or astronomer who may be placed in charge of the instrument, but as the arrangements are not yet completed, and the instrument itself not finally adjusted, no provision has been made to enable the public to inspect this last marvel of science, which, we have no doubt, will soon become one of the lions of the metropolis."

INTERESTING DISCOVERIES IN PERSIA.

We have had the pleasure of listening to a letter written in Persia, to a gentlemen in this city, which gives an account of some recent and most interesting discoveries in that country. The writer is a scientific gentleman of the highest standing, an American, and one whose position in Persia is a pledge of the correctness of his details.

The line between Persia and Turkey has not been defined with that correctness which peace and security demand; and soldiers have by both governments been placed upon the disputed territory, to defend the rights of Turkey and Persia. And for many years the soldiers have been in the practice of coming into collision. To avoid this bloodshed, and settle definitely the boundary-line between the two nations, England and Russia have induced Persia to consent to a mixed commission, which should embrace England, Russia, and Persia. That commission is now engaged in establishing the line between Persia and Turkey, Col. Williams well known to many Americans, and a man of character and talent, is the English Commissioner.

In the prosecution of this work the Commissioners have come upon the remains of the ancient palace of Shushan, mentioned in the sacred books of Esther and Daniel, together with the tomb of Daniel the prophet. The locality answers to the received tradition of its position, and the internal evidence, arising from its correspondence with the description of the palace recorded in the sacred history, amounts almost to demonstration. The reader can turn to Esther, chap. i. v. 6; there he will read of a "pavement of red, and blue, and white, and black marble in that palace." That pavement still exists, and, as described by Col. Williams, corresponds to the description given thus in the sacred history. And in the marble columns, dilapidated ruins, the sculpture, and the remaining marks of greatness and glory that are scattered around, the Commissioners read the exact truth of the record made by the sacred penman.

Not far from the palace stands a tomb; on it is sculptured the figure of a man bound hand and foot, with a huge lion in the act of springing upon him to devour him. No history could speak more graphically the story of Daniel in the Lion's Den. The Commissioners have with them an able corps of engineers and scientific men, and most interesting discoveries may be expected. The Persian arrowheads are found upon the palace and the tomb. Glass bottles, elegant as those placed upon the toilet tables of the ladies of our day, have been discovered, with other indications of art and refinement, which bear out the statements of the Bible. Thus, twenty-five hundred years after the historians of Esther and Daniel made their records, their histories are verified by the peaceful movements of the nations of our day.

N. A. & U. S. Gaz.

A NEW LIGHT-HOUSE.

For many months past a series of experiments have been making, resulting in perfect success, of Grant's system of light-houses, and a report in its favor is to be made to the next Congress by the naval officers by whom the experiments have been conducted. The plan is to make use of the Drummond light—the strongest artificial light known—and as it can be seen to the best advantage only by reflectors throwing but a single ray of light, the whole apparatus is made to revolve constantly, thus throwing, as it were, a lightning flash upon any particutar point at each revolution. To distinguish one light-house from another, the revolutions are made regular or intermittent, somewhat after the style of the alphabet used on Professor Morse's magnetic telegraph machine. For instance, one light revolves regularly; another makes two revolutions, then stops long enough to perform a third, then goes on again; another makes three revolutions, then stops one, then revolves twice, and so on, furnishing an almost endless variety in the arrangement of the flashes. The advantages of the system are: —1st, the cost of the light-house machinery is but $1000, whereas a "Fresnel" light—the best in use, but far less brilliant than the Drummond —costs $16,000; 2d, the current expenses for gas, lime, etc., for producing a given amount of light, is only one per cent.—or one cent where the Fresnel light costs one dollar—of the cost for the Fresnel: 3d, the light being stronger, can be seen at a much greater distance; and 4th, the flashes can be seen distinctly for many miles through a thick fog.

This last is a curious as well as a valuable feature in Professor Grant's system. The ordinary light-houses are of no use whatever when any considerable amount of fog pervades the atmosphere; whereas, these flashes are so intensely brilliant, that at a considerable distance off, they present the same effect, seen through a thick fog, as what is known as "heat lightning"—a general illumination in the direction of the light-house.—*N. Y. Sun.*

FALL OF ROCKS AT NIAGARA.

Some one at Niagara Falls writes as follows, in a letter to the Baltimore Courier:—

It was my good fortune to witness, one day last week, a sight such as is not often seen, being the descent of an immense mass of solid rock into the river below. On the point where we were at work (upon the Lewistown Railroad) a monster rock, weighing, as near as I can calculate, about two hundred tons, projected out from the perpendicular ledge on which we were at work, with seemingly no support under it, but held only by the earth, roots, &c. on top, and connecting it with the main bank.

On removing this earth a seam was discovered, and the rock began to manifest signs of uneasiness, feeling, as much as a rock *could* feel, evident agitation at the prospect before it. The seam gradually opened, little patches of earth disengaged themselves, and the word was soon spread that the big rock was about to take a leap into the foaming cauldron below. Quite a concourse of visiters gathered on the bank above, and the men ran from their work, some in fear and trembling, to the top of the bank, one hundred and fifty feet above, to be sure to be out of the way. At length the monster gave signs of acute internal distress; the trees which stood upon it began to nod good bye; the seam rent, and the rock fell; "the fall thereof being great."

Away it went, jumping, crashing and tearing everything before it, two hundred feet down to the river below. The tall trees in its course snapped like pipe stems. But when it reached the river a most magnificent spectacle was presented. There rose, like a great water-giant, a white column of spray and mist, a hundred feet high: incredible as it may seem, those who witnessed it will attest that it rose to one-third the height of the chasm, and spread around, in falling, a distance of from two to three hundred feet, and the rays of the sun striking it, formed a perfect rainbow. It was certainly the grandest sight of the kind I ever witnessed, and worth a journey to see. It impresses one vividly with a pretty tangible idea of the effect of an accumulation of power.

What cause of mourning it is that all parents, to whom the precious charge of children is committed, are not careful to train them up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord, coveting for them the best gifts, desiring that their tender minds may be replenished with the dew of heaven, rather than craving for them the fatness of the earth, knowing that all things here perish with the using.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Foreign Intelligence.—The steamship America arrived at Boston on the 24th ult., and the Baltic at New York on the 28th, bringing Liverpool dates, respectively, to the 13th and 17th ult.

England.—The actual session of Parliament commenced on the 11th ult., when the Queen was present in person, and read her speech. The speech announces that friendly relations exist with all foreign powers, and, in regard to the fisheries, declares that while the rights of her subjects shall be firmly maintained, the friendly spirit in which the question has been treated, induces the hope that it will result in a beneficial extension and improvement of the intercourse with the great American Republic.

In the House of Commons, on the 15th, a return of the number of slaves imported into Cuba and the Brazils was ordered.

Very high floods had occurred on the Thames, Wye, Severn, and smaller rivers. The valleys of the Thames and the Severn are represented as presenting the appearance of extensive lakes, the houses in some places being submerged to the roofs, leaving only the chimneys visible. Several of the

villages on the banks of the Severn were deserted, the inhabitants having fled to the more elevated parts of the country. Great distress is anticipated in consequence of the destruction of crops, and of the large quantities of hay and live stock carried off by the floods.

France.—The French Empire has been voted by the Senate, but the question is to be submitted to a vote of the people, which was to take place on the 21st and 22d ult. The ballots to be voted are simply yea or nay. The Empire is to be hereditary in Napoleon, whose title is to be Napoleon III. The succession is to be confined to the legitimate male issue of Napoleon; failing which, the Emperor may adopt an heir from the legitimate children and descendants of the Bonaparte family in the male line, no members of which are to marry without his consent.

The Constitution of 1852 is to be maintained.

The President sent a message to the Senate, officially accepting the proffer of the Empire. Letters from Paris state that the Empire would probably be proclaimed on the 2d inst.

The latest intelligence from Paris says, "Already the time serving judges and prefects are filling the jails with parties who are suspected even of opposition to the tyrant and usurper. The slightest pretexts are made use of for arrests."

Spain.—A severe shock of an earthquake had been felt at Malaga, which caused much consternation, many families taking refuge on board the vessels in the harbor.

Austria.—The Ex-emperor of Austria has been struck with apoplexy. He was still living at the latest accounts.

Turkey.—On the 25th of the 10th month a fire broke out in Constantinople, and consumed 500 houses before it could be subdued. The Sultan has granted an amnesty to the 1400 families of insurrectionary Bosnians, who fled, some months since, into Austria.

Cape of Good Hope.—The Kaffir war appears to be fast drawing to a close. General Cathcart has obtained possession of the Waterkloof and a body of troops is left in possession of that noted stronghold which had so long afforded shelter to Macomo and the insurgents who were immediately dangerous to the frontier districts.

California.—The steamship Prometheus, from San Juan del Norte, arrived at New York on the evening of the 27th ult., and the Georgia and Northern Light, from Aspinwall, on the morning of the 28th.

By these arrivals we have California news to 11th month 1st.

The Georgia brings the United State's mails, and upwards of $2,700,000 of gold dust on freight, being the largest amount ever received by one vessel.

The specie entered at Panama during the 10th month, amounted to upwards of five millions of dollars.

The province of Panama has been divided into eight districts, and a military police of fifty men organized, a part of whose duty it will be to escort treasure across the Isthmus.

Four attempts had been made to fire the city of San Francisco, but they had been discovered in time to prevent much damage.

The work on the telegraph line was in progress. The posts were all on the ground to within four miles of Grass Valley. The yield of the gold mines is steadily increasing—nearly all the mining parties are doing well.

The miners in Jacksonville had expelled the Chinese from their diggings.

Major Heintzleman has put an end to the war with the Yuma Indians, who have come in and begged for peace.

A correspondent of the *Alta California*, who has returned from an excursion to the Mormon settlement of San Bernardino, represents that colony as in a highly prosperous condition.

The colonists supply the southern country with lumber, and furnish flour to the people for miles around, from the fine mills which they have erected. They have purchased land for town sites in eligible situations on the sea coast, and will soon establish depots of supplies and markets for produce, near San Pedro and San Diego.

Oregon.—Dates from Oregon are to 10th month 23d. Overland emigrants continued to arrive, most of them in a very destitute condition. They report 800 or 900 wagons still on the way. The citizens of Oregon city and Milwaukie, had raised $1000 for the relief of the immigrants.

Buenos Ayres.—A revolution has broken out at Buenos Ayres, and Manuel G. Pinta has been named governor, without opposition or bloodshed. Urquiza left Buenos Ayres on the 9th of 9th month, with the English, French and American ministers, for Santa Fe.

The Chamber of Representatives met on the 11th of 9th month, and having recognised the act of the people, declared themselves re-instated, and elected General Pinta Governor of the province, who appointed Dr. Alsina minister general.

Two proclamations of General Urquiza were issued on the 22d, one on the Entre Rianes, and the other to the Santaficonians, in which he announces that even without Buenos Ayres, a great, rich and powerful nation may be formed. In neither of them does he speak of the Congress. He also notified, on the 24th, that notwithstanding the mutiny of Buenos Ayres, he retired to Entre Rios, to continue from thence the direction of the foreign relations, and the organization of the country.

He declares that he entertains no hostile intentions against Buenos Ayres, but would remain tranquil in his own province, defending himself nevertheless, should any attempt be made to invade it.

Domestic.—The United States steam frigate Mississippi, sailed from Norfolk, Va., for the East Indies and coast of Japan, on the 24th ult., bearing the broad pennant of Commodore Perry, and under the immediate command of Commander L. S. Lee.

The North Pacific fleet of 1852, of American whalers, it is now ascertained, comprises not less than two hundred and eighty-six ships. This number exceeds that of any previous year, except in 1846, when the fleet consisted of 292 ships.

The success of the proposed Reform of the Constitution of North Carolina, abolishing the property qualification now required of each voter for a State Senator, is virtually secured. A bill for the purpose has passed its second reading in the House of Commons by 84 to 27—four more in the affirmative than the Constitutional requirement.

Walter Forward died at Pittsburg, on the morning of the 24th ult., in the 65th year of his age.

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

A RELIGIOUS, LITERARY AND MISCELLANEOUS JOURNAL.

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Testimony of Ferrisburgh Monthly Meeting, Vermont, concerning HULDAH HOAG, *deceased.*

In recording our testimony to the faithfulness, the upright example, and devotedness of heart of our beloved friend Huldah Hoag, we feel that we are bringing to view some of the evidences of the efficacy of that grace that comes by Jesus Christ, which, as it is received, believed in, and obeyed, enables the followers of the Lamb to fulfil their appointed allotments in the Church, and to become meet for an inheritance with the saints in light.

She was daughter of Nathan and Elizabeth Case, and was born on the 5th of Eighth month, 1762, at Little Nine Partners, Dutchess County, State of New York. The religious instruction which she received while young was in accordance with the views of Friends, although her parents were not members of the Society.

From some of her memoranda it appears that in her early years her mind was sensibly affected and brought into contrition by the visitations of Divine grace. The following are nearly her own words: "When very young I found there was something that visited my mind, and brought it into tenderness, and at times into great love to Christ. At one time as I sat by the fireside, reading the account of the sufferings of Christ when crucified, my mind was overcome with love to him, and filled with grief because of the hardness of the hearts of his persecutors; the tears ran down, and I wept much."

From about the tenth year of her age until near maturity, she attended the Meetings of the several religious societies within her reach, in which, she says, "I was often much tendered,—the tears ran from my eyes, and I had a great desire to know the way of truth."

About the thirteenth year of her age, several of her near relatives were removed from works to rewards, by an epidemic disease then prevalent in the country, which seems to have been a means by which her mind was brought into deep thoughtfulness; and she was enabled to enter into covenant with the Lord, that if he would spare her, she would endeavor to walk before him in such manner as she believed would be pleasing to him. "The Lord," she says, "was with me in a wonderful manner, praised and honored be his great and worthy name."

As she advanced in years she became more exposed to temptation, being often solicited by her youthful companions to join in the vain amusements and follies of the day. These solicitations she was enabled for the most part to resist, much to the peace and satisfaction of her mind. It appears, nevertheless, that she became more negligent and careless, of which the enemy took advantage, and induced her to consent to attend a place of diversion. A sudden attack of sickness, however, prevented her complying, and caused her to reflect seriously upon her situation. This illness she considered a merciful interposition of her Heavenly Father, who watched over her for good, as she was thereby prevented from fulfilling her intention, which she thought might have opened the way for still greater departures from the path of rectitude, and occasioned her much suffering and sorrow of heart, even if she should have been favored to find a place of repentance and a return to her Father's house. It also proved to be a season of renewed visitation, in which she was brought to see that by not taking heed to the reproofs of instruction, she had lost much of the sweetness and peace of mind she had previously enjoyed. About this time she was brought into deep and close searching of heart, in which she experienced much conflict of spirit. While under the refining operation of that power which alone can purify the heart, and prepare the creature to stand as an advocate for that cause which is dignified by immortality, and crowned with eternal life, she believed it was given her to see that it would be required of her to bear public testimony to the mercy and goodness of an all-gracious Creator. During this dispensation her mind became settled in the doctrines of truth as professed by Friends, and she diligently attended their Meetings, which were held at the distance of eight miles from her father's house.

In the eighteenth year of her age, she was, at her own request, received into membership, and soon after gave up to the work to which she believed she was called, and for disobedience in neglecting which she had felt much condemnation. Respecting her first appearance in the ministry, she says, "I was enabled to give up to express a few words in fear and trembling, and great was my peace. May I ever bless and praise his great and worthy name, who alone is a present helper in the needful time."

In her twenty-first year she was married to our friend Joseph Hoag, who about this time appeared publicly in the ministry, and who, in after life, travelled extensively in the service of his Master. In the year 1791 they removed, with their family of four children, to Monkton, Vermont, and being amongst the first Friends who settled in this country, an arduous portion of labor in establishing Meetings and administering the discipline, devolved upon them.

Huldah Hoag became a faithful laborer in her Master's vineyard; she was diligent in the attendance of Meetings, not only at home, but also of the Monthly and Quarterly Meetings of which she was a member, although they were held for many years at a great distance from the place of her residence. She was often engaged in holding Meetings with the inhabitants in various parts of this newly-settled country, many of whom were little acquainted with the doctrines of Friends; and it is believed that her labors in the gospel were made effectual in bringing numbers of these to a knowledge and profession of the truth as held by us. Firmly attached to the doctrines and testimonies of the Society, she labored faithfully for the support of its discipline; at the same time manifesting an earnest solicitude for the restoration of those who had departed therefrom, she strove with them in the spirit of meekness and restoring love.

She was a tender nursing mother to those who were young in religious experience, like a good scribe bringing out of the treasury things new and old for their comfort and encouragement. She evinced a lively interest for the young and rising generation, and was often drawn forth in earnest invitation to them, to come "taste and see that the Lord is good."

Her husband being much engaged in travelling abroad in the ministry, she cheerfully gave him up to the service, sympathizing with him in his exercises, and encouraging him to faithfulness by her counsel and example. During his absence the care of a young and numerous family devolved much upon her. Towards these tender objects of her solicitude she endeavored honestly to discharge the trust reposed in her; watched over, admonished and instructed them, and strove to bring them up in the "nurture and admonition of the Lord."

She feelingly sympathized with her suffering fellow-creatures, of whatever color, class or clime; and much of her time was devoted to visiting the sick and afflicted, ministering to their physical and spiritual wants, for which she was peculiarly qualified.

Besides performing a number of religious visits within the compass of her own Quarterly and Yearly Meetings, she made a general visit to Friends within the limits of Philadelphia and Baltimore Yearly Meetings, holding also many meetings amongst those not professing with us. From some memoranda kept during this journey, and the testimonials of the Meetings which she attended, it appears that this visit was performed to the peace of her own mind, and the satisfaction of her friends.

In the year 1825, she made a general visit to Friends of New England Yearly Meeting, at the conclusion of which she writes as follows: "In all these Meetings the Lord was with me, and helped me through to my admiration. What great cause of humble thankfulness and bowedness of soul, to Him, the great preserver and care-taker of his unworthy children, doth my soul say! He hath been with me in many trials and deep wadings, and kept my head above the billows, that I sank not. May I praise and worship him to all eternity!"

Under the influence of gospel love, in the eighty-first year of her age, she visited Friends in Canada West, and, as one of the Yearly Meeting's Committee, attended the opening of the Quarterly Meeting at Adrian, Michigan. She also visited, at the same time, most of the Meetings in Western New York, and returned to her home in an infirm state of health, caused by disease supposed to have been contracted during this journey, and from the effects of which it is believed she never fully recovered.

In the spring of 1848, she attended the Yearly Meeting for the last time. On her way home she was attacked by paralysis, which impaired her mental and physical strength. Partially recovering from this attack after her return, she attended Meetings pretty constantly for several months, excepting which, she was confined at home for nearly two years.

About the first of Fourth month 1850, she was attacked with severe pain in the chest, from which for a time she suffered much; but was favored to bear it with resignation and patience, and when in great distress, feelingly alluded to the sufferings of our dear Redeemer on our account. Several times she spoke of her departure as being probably near; expressed a belief that preparation had not now to be made for the solemn event, and desired that faith and patience might hold out to the end. During the last twenty-four hours of her life, she was unable to articulate; but it was evident that her desire was mercifully granted, and she quietly passed away on the eighth of the month, aged eighty-seven years and eight months; and we reverently trust that an entrance is ministered unto her

abundantly into the everlasting kingdom of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ.

FRIENDS IN NORWAY.

The readers of the Review are no doubt aware that our friends John and Elizabeth Meader, during last year, paid a religious visit to the few Friends residing in Norway, as well as to some other parts of the continent; and that Edward Backhouse, Jr., accompanied them in this journey.* They were also apprised that a similar visit was paid to those under our name in Norway during the past summer, by John Yeardley and Peter Bedford. The following communication relative to these people and the visits recently paid to them, will, it is apprehended, be acceptable to many of our friends.

Providence, 11th mo. 30th, 1852.

My dear Friend, E. Lewis,—Knowing that thou art interested in everything connected with the welfare of our religious Society, and with the spread of the truth in the earth, I forward thee the following copy of a letter from our dear friend and companion through Norway, from which thou art at liberty to make any extract which may interest the readers of the Review.

Thy sincere friend,

John Meader.

I have not had any recent accounts direct from Norway, but you will be interested in knowing that J. Yeardley and P. Bedford have had much satisfaction in their recent visit. They visited the people at Srödesögn (first heard of when we were at Stavanger,) and John Yeardley says they seem to be one with us in principle. I do not remember whether I told you that Endri Dahl, in a letter written a few months ago to George Richardson, stated these poor people had been under much persecution for their conscientious objection to pay the school tax, &c. J. Y. says also *to row the priest to his place of worship!* The said priest has, in consequence of their refusal, made sad havoc of their goods, having swept away nearly all, if not quite all, of the outward substance of some of them; their cattle carried off, and in one instance the house emptied of everything, even to the pulling down of the stove, leaving nothing but the walls. J. Yeardley says that at that place two of the so-called Norway Saints having joined the little company professing with Friends, the circumstance has caused an unfriendly feeling towards Friends among those they have left, which was manifested during J. Yeardley's visit, by their influencing the landlord of the dirty little inn, to refuse them a room for a public meeting. They, however, obtained a more commodious one elsewhere. "Captain Dahl," as Peter Bedford called Endri, "and his interesting crew of volunteers, all connected with Friends, navigated the Fjord very nicely for 120 miles in five days." J. Yeardley says, "Very precious was it to us to be surrounded by such willing-hearted workmen, all deeply interested in the object of our journey. They were a good example to all where we came, and their placid, happy countenances set forth the peaceful, cheerful nature of the religion they profess. It was delightful to see with what quickness these dear ones would prepare a place for a meeting, whether in the open air or in rooms, and run in all directions to give notice. On these occasions the people would come from the mountains, and walk or row in boats a distance of fourteen or seventeen miles (English miles.) It was a lovely sight to see so many neatly dressed peasants seated on the grass, with countenances indicating the seriousness of the object that had brought them together. The silence was most solemn, and their hearts open to receive the gospel message."

This will remind you of your own experience. It brings the dear people vividly before me; does it not?

J. Yeardley's whole account leads to the conclusion that preparation to receive the truth is progressing in Norway. Two individuals whom we now hear of for the first time, have been, it seems, in the habit of meeting together for worship at Sond, *unknown to Friends, or Friends to them.* Sond is on the Sond Fjord, in the same district as Sonde Sogn. They (J. Y. and P. B.) held a public meeting in that little town, which was remarkably a time of Divine favor. A public meeting was held at Flekkefjord, attended by 700 persons, to which Tollock Torgrimson Roisland and his two daughters came from Quinnisdol. Peter Bedford went by steamer, and therefore was not at all the meetings held between Stavanger and Christiansand. J. Yeardley says: "I think the best meeting we had in Norway was in Quinnisdol. After the meeting, the people could not leave us. Several of them clung to Endri Dahl, saying, "It is the truth; it goes to our heart, and we cannot resist it." At present, however, it seems that only one man meets with Tollock and his family there. At Tedde, where we met Tollock in the inn, a meeting of 600 persons was held. You will remember it is only a small place, and J. Yeardley wondered where all the people came from; but he was told that many had walked twelve or thirteen miles to attend it. Truly there seems a hungering and thirsting people there—I mean in Norway. Of the Friends of Stavanger, J. Yeardley observes, "They are a simple, honest-hearted people, with great independence of mind. I believe they grow in grace, and that many up and down are prepared to worship with them. At Bergen there are twelve who now meet together; they are not a strong company. Meetings are also held at

* Vol. 4, p. 777.

Soinness, Eggersend, Farsen, Mandol, Kleves, Christiansand and Christianned, and other places about Stavanger."

J. Y. saw a good deal of A. S. Josness and others at Christiansand. A. S. Josness is under suffering at present on account of military claims, but is firm in refusing to serve. They did not regularly hold a meeting, but J. Y. encouraged them to do so in future. The difficulty in getting together was the obstacle. J. Y. hopes they do so now. Endri Dahl has sold a part of his farm, and expects to be more at liberty from business. J. Yeardley remarks, "Thou knowest what a fine useful character his is—very conscientious, and faithful as the day. A. Kloster is very hopeful and peculiarly useful with his English tongue and pen. They had a very tender parting with the dear company at Stavanger, and seem to have been deeply interested. This is the substance of the visit, I think, which I knew you would be glad to hear, if not already informed through some other channel.

I am your affectionate friend,

E. Backhouse, Jun.

SLAVE CASE AT NEW YORK—DECISION OF JUDGE PAINE.

After stating the facts of the case, substantially as related at pages 154–5 of this Journal, the judge proceeded:—

I certainly supposed, when this case was first presented to me, that, as there could be no dispute about the facts, there would be no delay or difficulty in disposing of it. But, upon the argument, the counsel for the respondent cited several cases which satisfied me that this case could not be decided until those had been carefully examined.

The principle which those cases tend more or less forcibly to sustain, is, that if the owner of the slaves is merely passing from home with them, through a free state into another slave state, without any intention of remaining, the slaves while in such free state, will not be allowed to assert their freedom. As that is precisely the state of facts constituting this case, it becomes necessary to inquire whether the doctrines of those cases can be maintained upon general principles, and whether the law of this state does not differ from the laws of those states where the decisions were made.

I shall first consider whether those cases can be sustained upon general principles.

The first case of the kind which occurred, was that of Sewall's slaves, which was decided in Indiana, in 1829, by Judge Morris, and will be found reported in 3 Am. Jurist, 404. The return to the *habeas corpus* stated that Sewall resided in Virginia, and owned and held the slaves under the laws of that State; that he was emigrating with them to Missouri, and on his way was passing through Indiana, when he was served with the *habeas corpus*.

It, however, appeared on the hearing, that Sewall was not going to Missouri to reside, but to Illinois, a state whose laws do not allow of slavery. The judge, for this reason, discharged the slaves. This case, therefore, is not in point, and would be entirely irrelevant to the present, were it not for a portion of the judge's opinion, which was not called for by the case before him, but applies directly to the case now before me.

The opinion thus incidentally given, was, that if the master had been going directly to a slave state, he would have had a right to pass through Indiana with his slaves. Yet he admitted that right would not be derived from any provision of positive law.

Another case cited was one decided in Illinois, in which the defendant was subjected to a penalty for harboring a slave who had escaped while passing with her master through the state. This decision was ostensibly founded upon a principle of international law, which authorizes a person to pass, with his property, through the dominions of a friendly power.

A further case cited, was that of a slave taken by her mistress to Boston, with intent to reside there five or six months, and then return to the slave state from which they came. The slave being brought by *habeas corpus* before Judge Shaw, was discharged. But the Judge expressly declined giving an opinion as to what the decision would have been, if they had been merely passing through the state.

Judge Paine then proceeds:

I have quoted at large from the opinions in these cases, in order that it may be understood clearly what is presented by them as their governing principle. The respondent's counsel insists it is this: That by the law of nations, an owner of a slave may, either from necessity, or in the absence of all intention to remain, pass with such slave through a state where slavery is not legalized, on his way from one slave state to another; and that during such transit through the free state the slave cannot assert his freedom.

I admit that this is the principle of these cases, and I now propose to consider it. Each case denies that the right of transit can be derived from the provision of the Constitution of the United States, respecting the fugitive slaves, and, where an opinion was expressed, places the right upon the law of nations.

Writers of the highest authority on the law of nations agree that strangers have a right to pass with their property through the territories of a

nation. (Vattel, B. 2, ch. 9, ss. 123 to 136; Puffendorf, B. 3, ch. 3, ss. 5 to 10.) And this right, which exists by nature between states wholly foreign to each other, undoubtedly exists, at least as a natural right, between the states which compose our Union.

But we are to look further than this, and to see what the law of nations is, when the property which a stranger wishes to take with him is a slave.

The property which writers on the law of nations speak of, is merchandise, or inanimate things, and by the law of nature these belong to their owner. But those writers nowhere speak of a right to pass through a foreign country with slaves as property. On the contrary, they all agree, that by the law of nature alone no one can have a property in slaves. And they also hold that, even where slavery is established by the local law, a man cannot have that full and absolute property in a person which he may have in an inanimate thing. (Puffendorf, B. 6, ch. 3, s. 7.) It can scarcely, therefore, be said, that when writers on the law of nations maintain that strangers have a right to pass through a country with their merchandise or property, they thereby maintain their right to pass with their slaves.

But the property or merchandise spoken of by writers on the law of nations which the stranger may take with him, being mere inanimate things, can have no rights; and the rights of the owner are all that can be thought of. It is, therefore, necessary to look still further, and to see what is the state of things by the law of nature, as affecting the rights of the slave, when an owner finds himself, from necessity, with his slave in a country where slavery is not legalized or is not upheld by law.

It is generally supposed that freedom of the soil from slavery is the boast of the common law of England, and that a great truth was brought to light in Somerset's case. This is not so. Lord Mansfield was by no means, so far as the rest of the world is concerned, the pioneer of freedom. Whatever honor there may be in having first asserted that slavery cannot exist by the law of nature, but only by force of local law, that honor among modern nations belongs to France, and among systems of jurisprudence to the civil law. The case of Somerset did not occur until the year 1772, and in 1738 a case arose in France in which it was held that a negro slave became free by being brought into France. (13 Causes Celebres, 49.)

But in truth, the discovery that by nature all men are free, belongs neither to England nor to France, but is as old as ancient Rome; and the law of Rome repeatedly asserts that all men by nature are free, and that slavery can subsist only by the laws of the state. (Digests, B. 1, T. 1, s. 4. B. 1, T. 5, ss. 4, 5.)

The writers on the law of nations uniformly maintain the same principle, viz., that by the law of nature all men are free, and that where slavery is not established and upheld by the law of the state, there can be no slaves. (Grotius, B. 2, ch. 22, s. 11. Hobbes de Cive, B. 1, ch. 1, s. 3. Puffendorf (Barbeyrac) Droit de la Nature, B. 3, ch. 2, ss. 1, 2. B. 6, ch. 3, s. 2.)

The same writers also hold, that by the law of nature one race of men is no more subject to be reduced to slavery than other races. (Puffendorf, B. 3, ch. 2, s. 8.)

When we are considering a master and a slave in a free state, where slavery is not upheld by law, we must take into view all these principles of the law of nature, and see how they are respectively to be dealt with according to that law; for it will be remembered that the master can now claim nothing except by virtue of the law of nature. He claims under that law a right to pass through the country. That is awarded to him. But he claims, in addition, to take his slave with him; but upon what ground? That the slave is his property. By the same law, however, under which he himself claims, that cannot be; for the law of nature says, that there can be no property in a slave.

We must look still further to see what is to be done with the claims of the slave. There being now no law but the law of nature, the slave must have all his rights under that, as well as the master; and it is just as much a slave's right under that to be free, as it is the master's to pass through the country. It is very clear, therefore, that the slave has a right to his freedom, and that the master cannot have a right to take him with him.

As the cases cited by the respondent's counsel all vest the master's right of transit exclusively upon the law of nations, and admit that he cannot have it under any other law, I have thus followed out that view, perhaps at unnecessary length, in order to see to what it would lead. In order to prevent any misapprehension as to the identity of the law of nature and the law of nations, I will close my observations upon this part of the case with a citation, upon that point, from Vattel, (Preliminaries, s. 6.) "The law of nations is originally no more than the law of nature applied to nations."

I ought also to notice here, that the respondent's counsel, upon the authority of the case in Illinois, insisted that this right of transit with slaves, is strengthened by that clause in the Constitution of the United States which declares, that "The citizens of each state shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states." The case in Indiana, on the other hand, says expressly, that the right does not depend upon any positive law.

I think this remark must have found its way into the opinion of the judge who decided the Illinois case, without due consideration. I have always understood that provision of the Constitution to mean, (at least so far as this case is concerned,) that a citizen who was absent from his

own state, and in some other state, was entitled, while there, to all the privileges of the citizens of that state. And I have never heard of any other or different meaning being given to it. It would be absurd to say, that while in the sister state he is entitled to all the privileges secured to citizens by the laws of all the several states, or even of his own state; for that would be to confound all territorial limits, and give to the states not only an entire community, but a perfect confusion of laws. If I am right in this view of the matter, the clause of the constitution relied upon, cannot help the respondent; for if he is entitled while here to those privileges only which the citizens of this state possess, he cannot hold his slaves.

(To be concluded next week.)

THE MISSING SHIP.

Alexis Himkoff had just taken an affectionate leave of his wife, and stood looking after her on the deck of the vessel to which he had been appointed mate, and which had been fitted up for the whale fishery near Spitzbergen, by a merchant of the name of Jeremiah Oxlamdoff, of Mesen, a town in the province of Jesovia, in the government of Archangel. She sailed in 1743 on her first voyage. We can conceive how lonely the house of Alexis must have been without him. We may be sure that the wife's last prayer at night was offered up for his safety. We constantly hear it said, in stormy weather, 'God help those who are at sea!' 'God help those who have friends at sea!' might be added to the petition; for there are hearts which quail at every gust of wind—there are thick-coming fancies which can conjure up tempest-tossed vessels, sweeping gales and raging billows; and yet the ship may at that very moment be in calm waters, or sailing with a prosperous breeze.

The time came that there might be some account of Himkof—then, that the vessel might be back; but no news or vessel came. Month after month passed on, and still it came not; and then years went by, and still there was no ship; whenever a sail was seen in the distance, the poor wife would hasten to the shore; but still the ship she looked for never came. With a sinking heart, she would retrace her steps homewards; but still she came again and again; so true it is that affection and hope are the last earthly companions that part company. The neighbors would look at her as she passed along, and shake their heads in pity.

The vessel, which had fourteen hands on board, had sailed on with a fair wind for eight days. On the ninth it veered, and instead of reaching the west of Spitzbergen, the place of rendezvous for the vessels employed annually in in the whale-fishery, it was driven eastward of those islands. A few days brought her near one of them, known as East Spitzbergen. When within about two English miles, she was hemmed in by ice, and in extreme danger. In this dreadful emergency, the crew consulted on what was best to be done. Himkof mentioned that he had been told some time before, that some men from Mesen having decided on wintering on the island, had provided themselves with timber for building a hut, which they accordingly erected at some distance from the shore. Being quite aware that if they remained in their present situation, they must inevitably perish, they determined to search for the hut, and to winter there, if so fortunate as to find it. Himkof, with three others, were selected to make the search. They were provided with a musket, twelve charges of powder, a dozen balls, an axe, a small kettle, a knife, a tinder-box and tinder, a wooden pipe for each, some tobacco, and a bag with twenty pounds of flour. This was as much as they could carry with safety, as they had to make their way for two miles over loose ridges of ice, which would be still more difficult and dangerous if they were overloaded, and it required the utmost caution to avoid falling between these ridges, which had been raised by the waves and driven together by the winds. The footing once lost, inevitable destruction must follow. They had not proceeded above an English mile, when, to their great delight, they descried the hut, at a distance of about a mile and a half from the shore. Its length was thirty-six feet, and its breadth and height eighteen. It consisted of two rooms. The ante-chamber was about twelve feet broad, and had two doors —one to exclude the outer air, the other by which it communicated with the inner room, in which there was an earthen stove such as is commonly used in Russia. A very slight inspection served to show that the hut had sustained great injury from the weather; but to have found it in any condition was a subject of great joy, and they availed themselves of its shelter for the night.

Eager to communicate the good news to their companions, they set out early the next morning; and as they went on, they chatted cheerfully about the stores of ammunition and provisions, and various requisites, which could be conveyed from the ship, to be stored in the hut for winter use. They pursued their way in the highest spirits, picturing to themselves the delight which they were about to give to their companions. When they arrived on the shore, not a vestige of the ship was to be seen; no track through the waters marked her path; all was still and silent, desolate and bleak; no familiar face was seen; not one of their comrades was left to tell the hapless tale! They stood aghast, looking in mute despair upon the sea. The ice, by which the vessel had been hemmed in had totally disappeared. The violent storm of the night before, they concluded, might have been the cause of this fatal disaster; the ice might have been disturbed by the agitation of

the waves, and beaten violently against the ship, till she was shattered to pieces; or she might, perhaps, have been carried on by the current into the ocean, and there lost. However it might have been, they were never to see her again. What a difference a few short moments had made in their feelings and in their fate! They thought to have re-entered the hut with glad companions; but they returned to it the sole inhabitants of that desolate region, disconsolate and utterly hopeless of ever leaving it. When they could collect their thoughts, they were anxiously turned to the preservation of their lives, for which it was necessary to provide some kind of sustenance. The island abounded with reindeer, and they brought down one with every charge of their powder. They set about devising means to repair the hut, which, from the cracks and crevices produced by the weather, let in the piercingly cold air in various directions. No wood or even shrub grew on that sterile ground. Nothing could be more dreary than the prospect—a bleak waste without vegetation; the high mountains with their rocks and crags; the everlasting ice and the vast masses of snow. The very sublimity of the scene was awfully impressed with all the marks of stern desolation and solitude. As in that cold climate wood is not liable to decay, they joined the boards of which the hut was constructed, with the help of their axe, very tolerably, filling up the crevices with moss, which grows in abundance all over the island. The poor men, like all of their country, were expert carpenters, for it is customary with them to build their own houses. No want could have been more dreadful than that of wood, for without firing they could never bear up against the intense cold.

As they strayed along the beach, they found, to their joy, a quantity of wood which had been carried in by the tide. What they first got in this way were parts of the wreck of vessels, and afterwards trees which had been uprooted by the overflowing of rivers, and borne by the waves into the ocean; but what proved a treasure to the poor castaways, were some boards which they discovered on the beach, with a long iron hook, some nails of five or six inches long, and thick in proportion, and other pieces of iron fastened in them—the sad memorials of some shattered vessel. Kind Providence seemed to have directed their steps where help was to be found. Just at the time when their provisions had nearly failed, and when they were without the means of replenishing their store, they perceived, not far from the boards, the root of a fir-tree, which had almost taken the form of a bow. With the help of their knife, they soon brought it into more regular shape, but they were unprovided with a string and with arrows. They determined, in the first instance, to make two lances, to guard themselves against the formidable attacks of the ferocious white bear; but without a hammer it was impossible to form their heads or those of the arrows. However, by beating the iron hook, and widening a hole which it happened to have in the centre, with the help of one of the large nails, they inserted the handle, and a round button at one end of the hook, made the face of the hammer. A large pebble served for an anvil, and a pair of reindeer's horns were the tongs. Such were the tools with which they fashioned the heads for two spears, which they polished and sharpened on stones, and then tied them fast with strips of reindeer-skin to thick sticks with which they were supplied from the branches of trees which had been wafted on shore. Thus armed, they attacked a white bear, and after a desperate struggle, they succeeded in killing him. They made use of the flesh for food, which they described as being like beef; by separating the tendons they were supplied with filaments as fine as they pleased, which enabled them to string their bow. Their next work was to form pieces of iron into heads for their arrows, like the spears which they had already manufactured. They polished and sharpened them in the same way, and made them fast to pieces of the fir with the sinews of the white bear; feathers of sea-fowl being tied with the filaments. They were now equipped with a complete bow and arrows, which proved a most serviceable acquisition, and furnished them from time to time with reindeer to the amount of 250, besides vast numbers of the blue and white foxes; providing them not only with food, but with clothing, as their skins were a great defence from the coldness of the climate.

They destroyed no more than ten white bears; these animals defended themselves with prodigious strength and fury. The first was attacked by the sailors; the other nine were the assailants. Some of them were so daring as to walk into the hut in search of their prey. Those among them who were the least voracious were easily driven away, but the more ravenous were not to be deterred; and it was not without encountering the most imminent danger that the men escaped in the dreadful conflicts. But they were in continual fear of being devoured, as these ferocious animals repeated their visits to the hut, and renewed their attacks continually. When they succeeded in slaying one, they made use of its flesh as food, which, with that of the reindeer and the blue and white foxes, were the only kind they could have in that bleak region.

To be continued.

AN IMMENSE IRON STRUCTURE.

The Oswego N. Y. Times, notices an iron frame recently put in the starch mill in that city. The statement sounds almost fabulous, and will be apt to make simple people stare. The main posts and beams in the factory, which have decayed, have been taken out and replaced by this huge iron

frame, which is formed of hollow iron columns, upon which are cast-iron beams with wrought-iron trusses. This frame, which has its foundation on the rock, is five stories high, and weighs 300,000 pounds. This factory itself, we learn from the Times, is the largest of its kind in the United States. The buildings cover one acre and a half of ground, and are lighted by nearly 100 sky-lights. The machinery weighs 600,000 pounds. The establishment gives employment to over 100 hands, and consumes annually from 175,000 to 200,000 bushels of corn, 800 tons of anthracite coal, and from 6 to 800,000 feet of lumber in the manufacture of boxes and for other purposes, and makes 10,000 pounds of starch a day. The machinery is propelled by four water-wheels, combining 80 horse power.

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

PHILADELPHIA, TWELFTH MONTH 11, 1852.

Our readers will find in this week's number, under the caption, "Interesting selection of Scripture passages," a concise notice of a species of exercise, which may probably be new to most of them. If young persons would adopt the practice of frequently examining what passages of the holy scriptures most clearly explain or most forcibly impress our civil and religious duties, or the peculiar excellency of the Christian system, there can be very little doubt that such exercise would greatly enhance, in their view, the value and importance of the sacred volume. The Apostle, in addressing his beloved Timothy, adverts to the advantages of his education, calling to remembrance the unfeigned faith which dwelt first in his grandmother Lois, and in his mother Eunice, and that from a child he had known the holy scriptures, which were able to make him wise unto salvation, *through faith which is in Jesus Christ.*

The recent decision in New York, relative to the slaves of Jonathan and Juliet Lemmon, has excited unusual attention, and been rendered the subject of some very acrimonious reflections, not only in the slave states, but also in the free. As this decision, in case no means should be found to overturn it, will probably settle a question of great practical importance, the Editor of the Review does not perceive how he can accomplish the objects proposed in the establishment of this periodical, without furnishing his readers with a comprehensive view of the case. It was stated in the prospectus that "Legislative enactments, and judicial decisions of the General or State Governments and Courts, when they affect the great interests of the community, will be brought into the view of his readers; more especially if they have an obvious connection with religion or morals." As much of the decision as was believed sufficient to enable our readers to understand it fully, is therefore copied into the present number. Though it is difficult to perceive how the Judge, with any regard to his duty as an authorized expounder of the law, could have pronounced a different judgment, several pro-slavery presses have denounced his decision in the most unmeasured terms.

After the able and lucid exposition of Judge Paine, it would be needless, if not impertinent, for the Editor of the Review to enter into an elaborate argument upon the legal question at issue. It may, however, be remarked, that the cases adduced to set aside this decision, either do not reach or do not apply to this. Even the opinion of Judge Grier, questionable as it is, does not meet the question. The slaves whom Kauffman was charged with harbouring, had *escaped from Maryland;* and the question which a judge of the United States' Court might feel himself bound to enquire into, was whether they were held *to service or labour there, under the laws of that state.* Had their right to freedom been claimed by themselves or others, on their behalf, while passing through Pennsylvania on their way to Maryland, that question must have been tried by Pennsylvania law. But that claim does not appear to have been made; and the slaves, from ignorance or inability, went into slavery *in Maryland.* Judge Grier finding them to have been held as slaves in that State, decided that he ought not to look behind *their laws,* and as he knew of no law or decision in Maryland, which awarded freedom to slaves, in consequence of their passage through a free State, he concluded that they were held to service or labour there under the laws thereof.

Since 1847, slaves brought into Pennsylvania, by their masters, are rendered free by the law of that State, and of course no claim of ownership can be recognised here. But in the slave states adverse decisions have been made in regard to the consequence of carrying slaves into free States, and again removing them to the State where they were originally held. As Judge Grier cites neither law nor decision *in Maryland,* on this point, the way seems to have been open for him to *presume* that the decision there would have been, as presumptions of law ought always to be, in favour of freedom. He however appears to have adopted the opposite presumption, that those held there as slaves, were *legally* held.

But the Lemmon slaves were actually in a state which had ceased to recognise slavery at all. They had not escaped into it, from a slave State, but were there by the act of the claimants. Judge Paine was not required to decide what their condition was in Virginia, or what it would have been

in Texas, in case they got there, under the laws of those States, but what it was in New York, within whose jurisdiction they actually were. Were the laws of New York or those of Virginia to govern?

The clamor raised in this case by the advocates of slavery, furnishes additional evidence that the slave power is not likely to rest satisfied with the guaranties of the Constitution. A provision in that document confers authority to recover, wherever found, such slaves as escape from the States where they are held; not as *property*, but as *persons owing service or labour*. Revolting to humanity as this provision frequently proves in its practical operation, the free States have hitherto submitted to it.

But now a claim is urged, not as a favour, but as a right; not to recover fugitives escaping into a free State, but to convey the slaves of the South through the free States, regardless of their laws. Let us suppose that Judge Paine had decided that Jonathan Lemmon had a legal right to bring these slaves into one of the ports of New York, and convey them, as he intended to do, by a carriage, to some other point for re-embarkation in the port of the same city; and all this on the plea of ownership, what principle would have been recognised? If the right of conveyance of *property* through a small portion of the State is absolute, the States of the South being permitted to define what shall be deemed property, then what is there to prevent a Southern slaveholder from bringing a full cargo of slaves to a port in the East River, and then marching them in chains through the streets of the city, to a vessel lying in the North River, to be embarked for a Southern market? The question is not as to the manner of transit, but as to the right. Grant that the authority of the master over his slaves remains in full force while passing through a free State, from one slave State to another, and it must follow that the manner of transit must depend on the choice of the master, who must be permitted to use such restraint as he may judge needful to prevent their escape. Upon the principles asserted, the free States may be rendered the highway for the internal traffic in slaves, to any extent, by water or land, which the traders may judge conducive to their interest or convenience.

We are told that such outrages as this must endanger the stability of the Union. This seems something like the alarm once in frequent use, that the church was in danger. But what is the outrage that must endanger the Union? Simply this: a Judge in New York has ventured to regard the laws of his own State, within their own jurisdiction, as paramount to those of Virginia; he has refused to apply a provision of the Federal Constitution to a case to which it was totally inapplicable; he has presumed to decide that coloured persons have rights in New York, of which they are deprived in Virginia; he has adjudged that human beings are not property, where there is no law declaring them to be property.

It would appear, indeed, from the doctrines avowed in the case, as though the advocates of slavery considered the great object and aim of the federal compact to be the extension of the slave laws, and slaveholding influence over all the States of the confederation. They do not appear to reflect how greatly such avowals, if admitted, must impair the value of the Union, in the view of an overwhelming majority of those upon whose attachment its stability must depend. It cannot be questioned that the people of the free States, with few, if any exceptions, desire to maintain the Union, because they believe its purport and tendency to be what the preamble to the Constitution announces, "to establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity." But if the people of the free States could be induced to believe that the original objects of the confederacy had been abandoned, and that the Union had degenerated into a combination for the encouragement and support of a system, which the world has agreed to condemn, a diminished regard for the Union must be the inevitable result. The stability of the Union must depend upon the attachment of the people, and that attachment will probably remain as long as the confederation shall be found productive of more good than evil. Happily we know among what class, and from what motives, the clamor in favour of slavery arises; and we may still hope that a great majority of our citizens will admit the belief that the only reliable mode of securing the stability of our government, and the permanence of our institutions, is to purge them, as much as possible, of every ingredient which savours of oppression and wrong. For it is a truth that must remain forever unchanged, that righteousness exalteth a nation.

President's Message.—The two Houses of Congress assembled at Washington on the 6th inst., when the President's annual message was delivered.

After a brief allusion to the election of the chief magistrate, which, he says, has been effected, without disturbance, by the independent suffrages of a free people, and an acknowledgment of the debt of gratitude due to the Supreme Ruler of the world, for staying the pestilence which has desolated some of our cities, and for the blessings of peace and prosperity with which our country has been favoured, he adverts to the decease of Daniel

Webster, late Secretary of State, upon whose talents and public services he passes a high eulogium.

He next alludes to the measures of the British Government in regard to the fisheries on their N. American coasts, which, for a short time, caused considerable anxiety; but satisfactory explanations of the designs of that government, have been given, both at London and Washington. Yet some questions in relation to construction of the existing treaty, remain unsettled, and the President suggests the expediency of a reconsideration of the subject, and a new arrangement of the agreement with the English Government.

The affairs of Cuba are stated to be still in an uneasy condition, and though the Captain General has in most cases treated the officers entrusted with the conveyance of the mails with kindness and liberality, some of his acts have been made the basis of a remonstrance with the Court of Madrid. He informs that an invitation was made to our Government, to join with England and France in a tripartite convention, binding them to discountenance all attempts of any power to take possession of Cuba. This invitation was declined, but with the assurance that the United States entertain no designs against that island.

Some negotiations relative to the means of effecting a canal from the waters of the Mexican Gulf to the Pacific, appear yet unadjusted.

A treaty has been concluded with the Oriental Republic of Uruguay, from which considerable commercial advantages are expected. The right of the Peruvian Government to the Lobos Islands has been acknowledged.

The recent acquisitions on the shores of the Pacific having given a great expansion, and a new direction to American commeree in that ocean, an effort has been made to obtain from the authorities of Japan, a relaxation of the inhospitable system which they have hitherto pursued.

As our paper was nearly prepared for the press before a copy of the President's Message was received, we defer till next week, our synopsis of the remaining parts of it.

Colored People in Canada.—There are about thirty thousand people of color in Canada. The majority of these people are poor; among some of them extreme suffering has prevailed. A large majority of their children are without schools, and growing up without education. A Society has recently been formed, whose seat of operation is in Detroit, for their effectual and permanent relief.

This Society proposes to purchase 50,000 acres of land at a cost of $100,000, to be distributed to the colored families in parcels of 25 acres each.

The family is to receive five acres gratis, and pay in time for the rest.

The revenue thus accruing from the settlers is to be devoted to schools and the purchase of other lands.

The Society has a Christian object, and is at present under Christian superintendence.

Charles C. Foote, of Michigan, is now in this city soliciting aid for this object. He has spent some time in Canada, and brings good testimonials for himself and mission.

Just published, by Willis P. Hazard, No. 178 Chesnut St., Philadelphia, a duodecimo volume of upwards of 400 pages, entitled The Wheat Sheaf, a suggestive reader, containing germs of pure and noble thoughts, for the youthful mind.

The following extract from the Introduction, furnishes an outline of the object designed by the compilers.

"With regard to the following work, it may be briefly stated that the compilers have laboured to select from a great variety of sources, such passages as are calculated to impress sound morality; and without being devoted to the peculiar views of any religious community, may support and impress the great truths of Christianity in general, and particularly that great fundamental doctrine which is the glory of the Christian, and which lies at the foundation of all true religion, that a measure and manifestation of the spirit of truth are given to every man to profit withal."

Married,—At Friends' Meeting-house, Carthage, Indiana, on the 22d of last month, Bowling H. Winston to Anna, daughter of John Clark.

Died,—Suddenly, of disease of the heart, on the 14th of Ninth month last, at her residence, Tiverton, R. I., Elizabeth Wing, in the 77th year of her age; a minister of Rhode Island Monthly Meeting. For some time previous to her decease, she seemed in an unusual degree to be sweetly reposing in her Saviour's love, ofttimes enjoying a foretaste of Heavenly things, and in the fruition of that peace which passeth all understanding. During this period she was frequently engaged in unfolding passages of Scripture, which were presented to her mind in a lively and forcible manner. She had been an acceptable minister for more than fifty years, in our Religious Society, and in the deep and sore conflicts in which it has been involved, unflinchingly espoused the cause of Truth in its unsullied purity.

——, At his residence, in Shelby county, Indiana, on the 23d of Seventh month last, Asa Barnard, in the 85th year of his age. Though afflicted with epilepsy for a number of years, so as to confine him principally at home, he was favored to retain his mental faculties remarkably well.

——, At his residence, in Hancock county, Indiana, on the 17th ult., of congestive fever, Nathan Bundy, in the 33d year of his age. Although thus early stricken by the undeniable messenger,

yet the patience, and resignation to the Divine will, manifested throughout his short but painful illness, afford the comfortable trust that his close was peaceful. "Therefore, be ye also ready; for in such an hour as you think not, the Son of man cometh."

DIED, At her residence, near Carthage, Rush county, Indiana, on the 3d of Tenth month last, after a few days illness, DELILA, wife of Abraham Small, aged about 67 years. It may be truly said, that she was a lover of peace.

The three last named Friends were members of Walnut Ridge Monthly Meeting.

——, At his residence in this city, on Seventh-day, the 4th inst., in the 77th year of his age, ABRAHAM HAINES; an esteemed member of Philadelphia Monthly Meeting.

——, In this city, on the 14th ult., JULIANA J., wife of Watson Jenks, in the 51st year of her age; a member of the Western District Monthly Meeting.

For Friends' Review.

INTERESTING SELECTION OF SCRIPTURE PASSAGES.

At an interesting monthly school for the encouragement and instruction of Friends' children in the Scriptures, in this neighbourhood,—the more interesting and successful from the active part which parents take in the lessons in company with their children,—an exercise was lately adopted, which has afforded much gratification as well as instruction. A question of a very general character is proposed, to be answered by a single verse of scripture, selected and copied by such of the pupils as can write with facility, on a slip of paper, all the answers being publicly read when handed in. The question proposed at a former school was, "What passage of Scripture would we wish to preserve as most valuable or excellent, if we could retain but one?" Ten answers were handed into our school to-day, all, with the exception of two, being unlike, and two-thirds of them from children under twelve years of age.—The following are the answers:

"Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart and with all thy soul, and with all thy strength, and with all thy mind, and thy neighbor as thyself." Luke x. 27.—Two were this.

"His own self bare our sins in his own body on the tree, that we, being dead to sin, should live unto righteousness, by whose stripes ye were healed." 1 Pet. ii. 24.

"But I say unto you, love your enemies, do good to them which hate you, bless them which curse you, and pray for them which despitefully use you." Luke vi. 27.

"God so loved the world that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have everlasting life." John iii. 6.

"Let us hear the conclusion of the whole matter: Fear God and keep his commandments; for this is the whole duty of man." Eccl. xii. 13.

"And this is life eternal, that they might know thee the only true God, and Jesus Christ whom thou hast sent." John xvii. 3.

"But I say unto you, Love your enemies, bless them that curse you, do good to them that hate you, and pray for them which despitefully use you and persecute you." Matt. v. 44.

"Therefore whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them." Matt. vii. 12.

One of the youngest children handed in the following:

"But Jesus said, Suffer little children, and forbid them not to come unto me, for of such is the kingdom of heaven." Matt. xix. 14.

The question for the next month is, "What verse contains the best explanation of our general duties?"

It may be proper to remark, that this is but one out of several interesting exercises; and that the school, serving, as it does, as an important auxiliary for home instruction under the care of parents, has already had a good effect; and it is believed a blessing will rest upon the persevering labors of the parents who are engaged in it, even if it may be after the lapse of many years. T.

Macedon, N. Y., 11mo. 21, 1852.

PRESENTATION OF FRIENDLY ADDRESSES IN FRANCE.

(Concluded from page 189.)

We proceeded next to the venerable old city of Dijon, the metropolis of Burgundy, and the semi-regal residence of its famous dukes of the olden time. Dundee and Darlington had sent each a fraternal greeting to this goodly city. Having been furnished with a circular letter of introduction to the Protestant ministers in the south of France, by a gentleman occupying a high position in the department of the Minister of Justice in Paris, we immediately waited upon Pasteur Pertuzon, who received us with the greatest kindness, and rendered us most valuable assistance. We repaired to the Hotel de Ville, and obtained an immediate interview with the mayor, who received us in a frank unceremonious manner. After a few words of introduction from the Pasteur Pertuzon, we explained at considerable length the spirit, motive and origin of the Friendly Addresses. He listened with marked interest, occasionally throwing in an expression of assent and sympathy. When we had concluded our observations, M. Pertuzon read the translation of the Dundee Address, and in order to give the mayor some idea of the manner in which these interesting communications had been received elsewhere, we read to him the whole article in the Caen journal, and the Chelmsford Address which elicited it. The mayor then re-

plied in a frank and earnest manner, and said he could respond from his heart to the kind and generous sentiments expressed in the salutations from Dundee and Darlington. He most cordially welcomed them, and the people of Dijon would warmly reciprocate them. It was a good thing to interchange such sentiments between the people of the two countries. He would not disguise the fact that the French nation had frequently occasion to complain of the embarrassments created by the English Government; but an increasing esteem and confidence were being manifested in the English people. The continuance of pacific relations was vitally important to their mutual interests. All the prosperity and progress of the nation they owed to peace; but war, he said energetically, was a work of mere destruction—the work of the devil (*l'œuvre du demon.*) He would convene a special meeting of the Municipal Council, and present to them the Addresses from Dundee and Darlington; and they would decide upon the response which should be sent to these towns. We next called upon the editors of the three principal journals, all of whom expressed a lively interest in these people-letters from Great Britain, and promised to insert them, with sympathetic comments.

We now continued our journey southward, and reached Lyons in the evening of Friday, September 10th. Liverpool had sent a noble greeting, full of warm, generous, and fraternal feeling, to this great metropolis of French manufactures —a city in which industrial wealth puts on as stately an appearance as it ever wore on earth,— where human skill and labor ply all their bee-winged and ingenious activities in solid palaces of hewn stone, towering up to six or seven lofty stories. It was a meet and proper thing that Liverpool should say a brotherly word to such a city. The next morning after our arrival, we called on the American Consul, as there was no such functionary representing England stationed at this important centre. He immediately entered into the object of our visit with hearty good-will. On inquiry, we found that Lyons was the only city in France placed in the same category as Paris, or where the Prefect of the Department is invested also with the authority of Mayor of the town. But he was at the moment in Paris, arranging for the visit of the President; so that the General Secretary of the Prefecture was the only authority to whom we could present the Address. At three P. M. we therefore repaired to the Hotel de la Prefecture; and, although the ante-room was thronged with persons soliciting an audience, we obtained one without any delay. He received us with frank and easy politeness, and was exceedingly affable. The American Consul, who was intimately acquainted with him, introduced the object of the interview, and we followed with a more full and detailed explanation. When we had concluded, he spoke for a few minutes in an earnest and emphatic manner. He said that the authorities and citizens of Lyons would receive with lively sensibility such an expression of kindly feeling on the part of the inhabitants of the great commercial town of Liverpool. The interests of both these large towns were vitally blended with the perpetuation of peace and friendly relations. Not only the population of Lyons, but of all France, would respond with cordial sympathy to these amicable sentiments, thus addressed to them by their English neighbors; and he was sure that the French Government would regard with lively approbation the growth, interchange and cultivation of such sentiments between the two nations. He would confer with the Prefect on the subject, immediately on his return from Paris, and they would feel it a duty and an honor to address such a response to the signers of the communication from Liverpool, as its noble expressions deserved. This was as satisfactory as we could have expected; and we took our leave, highly gratified at the result, and fully assured that the friends in Liverpool, who labored with such assiduous faith and activity in preparing such a communication to Lyons, would feel rewarded for their efforts. Having made a manuscript copy of the address for each of the three principal journals of the city, we waited upon its editor, explained the object and nature of the movement, and asked him to insert the communication, together with our letter and such remarks as he might be disposed to make on the subject. They all expressed much interest in this system of eliciting mutual good-will and esteem between the two countries, and promised to insert the papers in their respective journals. This they all fulfilled, two of them making the subject the topic of their leading articles. Our readers will see, from the comments in the *Salut Public*, especially, how this overture of brotherly words from Liverpool was regarded by the editor of that journal. We hope the response of the Prefect, superadded to this result, will satisfy our friends in Liverpool that their labor of love was not lost.

The next day, September 12th, we proceeded down the Rhone to Valence, where the greater Bonaparte first "practised recitative," and played at soldiery as an obscure and undeveloped lieutenant. We had an address to this old city from Woodbridge, Suffolk; and early next morning, finding that the steamer would leave for the south between nine and ten A. M. we repaired to the Hotel de la Prefecture, and asked for an audience of the Prefect before breakfast. This was immediately granted, and we were received by him with the kindest courtesy. We immediately entered upon the subject of the interview, and explained, at considerable length, the origin, nature and aim of the Friendly Addresses. He listened with fixed and sympathetic attention; and when we had finished our statements, he said that the Mayor was the proper authority to re-

ceive such a communication; but he would himself place it in his hands. He expressed himself with much feeling on the subject, saying that he heartily approved of such manifestations of esteem and good-will between the people of the two countries. The great interests of both were involved in the maintenance of peace. Nothing could do more to establish the reign of peace, the reign of love, the reign of Christ on earth, than the intimate union and co-operation of England and France. Only let them give each other the hand (*qu'elles se donnent le main,*) and they would bring the nations into harmony, and propel them forward in the path of progress. He spoke with fervor, accompanying us from one room to another, and down the stairway to the door, reiterating these earnest expressions, and repeating, among others, very emphatically, "*Que l'Angleterre et la France se donnent le main.*" We mutually responded to this aspiration, so far as it could be done literally and by proxy, by two humble individuals, on parting. This was peculiarly a pleasant incident, and we did not regret our mistake in waiting upon the Prefect instead of the Mayor, as the latter will receive the address from the best hands; and the former is a personage of far higher official position, and more intimately connected with the Government. Thus a double presentation of the message will be accomplished.

At about ten the same morning, we continued down the Rhone to Avignon, that old city of the Popes, whose enormous, massive palace rears its impregnable walls, grim with sullen antiquity, nearly as high as those that girdled Babylon. Ashford, Kent, had addressed a greeting to this venerable city; and immediately on our arrival, we entered upon the discharge of our commission. Called first upon Pasteur Didier, who readily and heartily rendered us all the assistance we could desire. After translating the address into French, we waited upon Mr. King, an excellent English gentleman, of great wealth, benevolence and influence, who has resided in Avignon thirty years. He expressed a warm interest in the movement, and went with us to the Hotel de Ville, where we were immediately introduced to the associate mayors, or the two first Aldermen, who presided in the absence of the Mayor. After a few words from Pasteur Didier and Mr. King, we spoke for a few minutes; then the translation of the address was read. The first Alderman then arose, and responded in a fluent, earnest manner, saying that the expression of such sentiments would be received with lively sensibility and satisfaction by the inhabitants of Avignon and of the whole country, who would heartily reciprocate and appreciate them. He dwelt upon the desirableness and effect of such manifestations of mutual esteem and confidence with much feeling and fervor. Both Mr. King and Pasteur Didier seemed delighted at the result of this interview; especially the former, who had been afflicted at the course of the London *Times*, and several other English journals, which had manifested a disposition to stir up bitterness and strife between the countries, by their virulent attacks upon the French Government. We next waited upon the editors of the two principal journals, who readily promised to insert the communication from Ashford.

From Avignon we proceeded to Nismes, the Acropolis of all Roman antiquities out of Rome itself; yet a kind of Nottingham in the loom-and-needle activities of modern civilization. And Nottingham had sent a fraternal greeting to the citizens of this interesting town, and Norwich had sent another, full of noble sentiments. We found Jules Paradon, a member of the small Society of Friends established here, who entered with hearty good-will into the object of our mission. He translated the two addresses into French; and having made a copy of each for the Mayor also, we repaired to the Hotel de Ville, and obtained an audience immediately. The Mayor, a large, grave-looking man of about sixty-five, received us with great urbanity of manner; and listened to our exposition of the object of the Friendly Addresses with marked interest. Jules Paradon then read to him the two communications from Nottingham and Norwich, which seemed to inspire him with great satisfaction. He then drew his chair nearer to us, and responded in an earnest manner. He said he was deeply sensible to the noble generosity of such sentiments of good-will and esteem from England. The inhabitants of Nismes could well reciprocate them. They were an industrial population, and derived their labor and sustenance from the maintenance of peace. War could only bring disaster to them. Of all persons in the world those engaged in manufacture and commerce had the largest interest in cultivating and preserving amicable relations between all countries. The working men of Nismes could understand and appreciate the importance of these relations. He continued in this strain for a few minutes, then made some inquiries about the manufactures of Nottingham; and when we informed him that they consisted chiefly in hosiery, gloves, &c., he said those were the articles mostly fabricated in Nismes, and expressed much interest in this coincidence. He said he would present the addresses to the Municipal Council in a few days, and they would address such a response to Norwich and Nottingham as the salutations of those towns so richly merited. After taking the name of an individual in each town, to whom an acknowledgment might be directed, he again reiterated his gratification on receiving such communications to the town of Nismes, and we withdrew, feeling that this quiet mission of peace and good-will was indeed a blessed work. We next waited upon the editors of the two principal journals, whom we found in sincere sympathy with the spirit and object of this enterprise.

From Nismes we continued our journey westward toward Bordeaux. But here we must close the record of our experience for the October *Bond;* hoping to conclude the account of this "mission" in our next number. Thus far, we trust, it has been satisfactory to those who have so earnestly co-operated in producing such an extensive and simultaneous expression of esteem and good-will towards their French neighbors and brethren. The extracts from the French journals, which will, probably, be published in this number, will surely be read with interest; and be accepted as evidence that the aspiration of the Prefect of the Drome, at Valence, may yet be realised—"*Que l'Angleterre et la France se donnent le main.*" E. B.

Montpelier, Sept. 20, 1852.

SAVINGS-BANKS IN RUSSIA.

Until the year 1825, no kind of savings-bank existed in Russia. The farmers and peasants, residing for the most part in remote and scattered habitations, were accustomed to keep their little store of money in common earthen pots, buried in the ground, whence it was not unfrequently stolen. It also often happened, that owing to the sudden illness or death of the owner, the place of concealment was unknown to any one; thus the savings were lost, and much family trouble and difficulty arose. In March 1825, a truly patriotic young merchant, Frederic Hagedom, junior, of Libau, in Couriand, perceived the advantage of savings-banks in other countries of Europe, and the disadvantages of the system pursued by his poor countrymen. He resolved, therefore, to institute a savings-bank in Libau. The patronage of the governor-general was obtained, and one of the magistrates of the town appointed superintendant. Frederic Hagedom and two other gentlemen were chosen directors. The public of the town soon testified their approbation of the good work by bringing in their silver rubles and copper kopecks at the appointed hours—namely, from five to seven every Saturday evening, and at two periods of the year daily—from the 1st to the 12th of June and December. The peasants, however, did not display the same alacrity and confidence, as, indeed, was to be expected. Their kind benefactor perceiving this, wrote and circulated a short pamphlet in the Lettish language of the country, explaining the intention, objects, and advantages of the new savings-bank. This convinced the ignorant country-people that their old way of keeping their money, even if safe, was not profitable. The pastors of the village churches also took occasion to speak to their people on the subject, being persuaded, like the benevolent founders of the savings-bank, that it was a plan which could not fail to improve the moral and religious character of the peasantry. These exertions did not fail to produce the desired effect.

To accommodate the country-people who came from a distance, it was soon found advisable to open the savings-banks for their attendance, daily, from twelve to one, the Saturday evenings being reserved for the inhabitants of the town. All classes now became desirous of taking advantage of the savings-bank, and brought in silver rubles and kopecks, instead of keeping them hoarded and useless.

A sum under five rubles receives no interest—is merely saved and kept—which is, however, no slight benefit to the poor peasant. Above that sum, four per cent. interest is paid. The owner is at liberty to withdraw the principal at will. The tables published in 1845, after twenty years' existence, afford a most satisfactory and interesting result. The increase of members who partake of the benefits, has steadily advanced. One-third of the number are inhabitants of Libau; the remainder are from the country. A very important gain was also perceived to arise from the system: a large portion of the silver rubles and Albert dollars paid in, had evidently been, for many years, kept entirely out of circulation, buried in pots in the earth, and consequently in such a condition that it was often necessary to have the coin carefully cleaned before it was fit to be sent out into circulation again. Besides the pecuniary advantage, the improvement in the character of the people has been remarkable. The savings-bank has strengthened, in a singular degree, the love of order, industry, and temperance. How many cheerful hopes and anticipations are connected with savings! It has been ascertained, both in England and France, that since the establishment of savings-banks in those countries, no criminal has ever been found to have been a member of one. How true a benefactor to his country has the young merchant, Hagedom, proved himself to be! May he live long to direct the savings-bank of his native town of Libau! And, to conclude with the words of the last report of the institution, "May a gracious Providence continue to prosper this first and oldest institution of the kind in the empire of Russia, and preserve this institution, so highly beneficial to the economical and moral state of the people, in its full prosperity, to future generations!"—*Chambers' Journal.*

The Vermont Legislature adjourned after the passage of a law, by one majority, similar to the Maine Liquor Law, which is to be submitted to the people in February next; and if sustained, to go into effect in March following. If not sustained by the people, it is not to go into effect until after the next session of the Legislature.

It is stated in the London prints that during the prevalence of the cholera in the Polish town of Koval, the worst cases were quickly cured by giving the patients copious draughts of cold spring water.

THE UNITED SSTATES MINT.

We are indebted to E. C. Dale, says the *Inquirer* of this city, for the following interesting official information. It will be seen that the amount of gold deposited for coinage, during the month of November, reached the enormous sum of $7,260,000. This is without precedent in the history of the institution:

COINAGE FOR NOVEMBER, 1852.

Gold.

207,431	Double Eagles,	$4,148,620 00
19,717	Eagles,	197,170 00
75,974	Half Eagles,	379,870 00
34,540	Quarter Eagles,	86,350 00
178,533	Gold Dollars,	178,533 00
516,195	Pieces,	$4,990,543 00

Silver.

21,940	Half Dollars,	10,970 00
70,400	Quarter Dollars,	17,600 00
80,000	Dimes,	8,000 00
67,000	Half Dimes,	3,350 00
2,002,800	Three Cent Pieces,	60,084 00
2,758,335	Pieces,	5,090,547 00

Copper.

242,232	Cents,	2,422 32
3,000,567	Pieces,	$5,092,969 32

Gold Bullion deposited for Coinage in November.

From California,	$7,185,500 00
" other sources,	71,500 00
	$7,260,000 00
Silver Bullion deposited,	24,300 00

Gold Deposits.

	1851.	1852.
January,	$5,071,669	$4,161,688
February,	3,004,970	3,010,222
March,	2,880,271	3,892,156
April,	2,878,353	3,091,037
May,	3,269,491	4,335,578
June,	3,637,560	6,689,474
July,	3,127,517	4,193,880
August,	4,135,312	2,671,563
September,	4,046,799	4,253,000
October,	4,743,584	4,140,000
November,	4,492,454	7,260,000
	$42,287,980	$47,699,354

E. C. DALE, Treasurer.

The corner-stone of a new House of Refuge was lately laid at New York. The buildings will cover two acres of ground, and afford accommodations for over one thousand juvenile delinquents. They will be surrounded by a stone wall twenty feet high, enclosing ten acres of ground.

FARMER'S ALMANAC.

Mr. Livermore, of this city, has published No. 57, of Leavitt's Farmer's Almanac. The preface announces that Mr. Dudley Leavitt, the author, after having edited the successive numbers of this work for more than half a century, died September 20, 1851, aged 80 years. One might have anticipated, from such an event, that the successive numbers of the Almanac would cease, or at least that the labor of preparing them would have devolved upon another hand. But it seems that Mr. Leavitt was so fully prepared for the event, as far at least as his astronomical labors were concerned, that not only the Almanac for the then ensuing year was completed, but the preface adds:—

"Mr. Leavitt had in his hands, *perfectly prepared for the printer*, in his legible chirography, the manuscripts of his Almanac, each carefully and neatly sewed into a book, for *every year up to* 1857 *inclusive*. Besides the incalculable labor required to bring these manuscripts into their present perfect shape, Mr. Leavitt had prepared *tables for his Almanac from* 1858 *to* 1899 *inclusive*."

This is a degree of punctuality, of which there are few examples, especially in the editorship of a periodical work.—*Boston Daily Advertiser.*

The most extensive coal-field in the world commences near Carrollton, Ky., and runs through Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa, containing about 80,000 square miles, of which a tenth part, or about 8,000 miles are in Indiana.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.

A boy was once tempted by some of his companions to pluck some ripe cherries from a tree which his father had forbidden him to touch.

"You need not be afraid; for if your father should find out that you had them, he is so kind that he will not hurt you."

"That is the very reason," replied the boy, "why I would not touch them. It is true, my father may not hurt me; yet my disobedienee, I know, would hurt my father; and that would be worse to me than anything else."

Was not this an excellent reason?

A farmer in Canton, Mass., has a cranberry meadow of twenty-two acres in extent, lying near Punkapoeg Pond, from which he has raked, the present season, upwards of 1,000 bushels of fine cranberries, for which he has realized $3000 cash.

The Scientific American gives a new cure for hiccough. Raise one or both hands high above your head.—It is said to be a certain remedy.

FLOWERS.

I deem it not an idle task
These lovely things to rear,
That spread their arms as they would ask,
If sun and dew are here.
For simple wants, alone, are theirs,
The pure and common too;
The beauty of refreshing airs,
The gift of liquid dew.

And they return, for every ray
A gayer smile and look;
And greenly as the clear drops play,
They murmur of the brook.
And thus our thoughts away they lure,
Where woods and waters gleam,
And mountain airs are strong and pure,
And sing the bird and stream.

Frail, grateful things! how fondly they
The nurtured leaf outspread!
And more than all my care repay,
When, from their folded bed,
Some pink or crimson blossoms press
To thrill me with delight;
To fill my very eyes with tears;
Their beauty is so bright.

Nay, 'tis no idle thing, I trust,
To foster beauty's birth;
To lift from out the lowly dust,
One blossom of the earth--
Where barrenness before had been,
A verdure to disclose,
And make the desert rich in sheen,
To blossom as the rose.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Foreign Intelligence.—The steamship Europa, from Liverpool, with dates to the 20th ult., arrived at New York on the evening of the 2d inst.

England.—In Parliament the Lord Chancellor has given notice of an amendment, fully endorsing free trade, to be offered to Villier's motion. It will be debated on the 23d.

The funeral of the Duke of Wellington, on the 18th, was conducted with a pomp and solemnity that surpassed all former displays of the kind.

A treaty of alliance between Great Britain and the Sandwich Islands, concluded Fifth month 10th, has been published.

Sir J. Pakington stated in the House of Commons, that the Kaffre war was about to be brought to a termination.

France.—The Moniteur announces that the proposed reduction of the army will take place on the 1st of the First month next. Thirty thousand soldiers will be disbanded.

The establishment of the President's new Bank des Rapports has been resolved on, notwithstanding the opposition of the Rothschilds and other capitalists.

The literary volumes of Napoleon I. are to be published in thirty-five volumes, folio.

The protest of the Count de Chambord, and the documents emanating from the Revolutionary committees in London and Jersey, have been published in the Moniteur. It is said that Louis Napoleon intends to publish all similar manifestos, as the most effectual means to deprive them of their sting.

Austria.—The Vienna Ministerial Journals hint that Austria will, from necessity, recognize Louis Napoleon as Emperor of France.

Greece.—It is stated that the protecting powers have signed a protocol regulating the succession to the Greek throne.

Turkey.—The Viceroy of Egypt has forwarded to the Sultan a remittance on London for £300,000 sterling.

This seasonable contribution has removed all anxiety respecting the repayment of the loan. Political affairs remain in *statu quo*.

Brazil.—The Report of the Secretary of State to the General Legislative Assembly in 5th month last, states that, "owing to a new law and to the efforts of the Government, the slave traffic has been completely extinguished. The number of Africans imported in the course of the year 1848, amounted to sixty thousand, and in 1849 to fifty-four thousand. This number in 1851 was reduced to three thousand two hundred and eighty-seven, of which one thousand and six were taken by Brazilian cruisers, and declared free.

Among the different projects of public utility in Brazil, the steam navigation of the Amazon river deserves special notice. The basis of the contract has already been definitely laid in accordance with the authorization conceded to the government, to that effect, in 1850. There is also another project of considerable importance that has been set on foot in London. A company with a capital of two millions five hundred thousand pounds sterling, has been organized in that city, for the purpose of attempting the construction of a railroad between the provinces of Rio Janeiro and those of Minas and San Paulo. Among the empresarios and directors of this company stands H. G. Hope, whose name alone is considered a sufficient guarantee in whatever enterprise he may take part.

Mexico.—The schooner Mary Ellen has arrived at New Orleans from Tampico, with dates to the 26th ult. The captain reports that the greatest excitement prevailed in consequence of a formidable revolution having broken out in the interior of the State of Tamaulipas, and the city of Victoria, the capital of the State, having fallen into the hands of the revolutionists. The victorious force was also marching upon Tampico, and an attack was hourly expected. Preparations were making to repel the attack, but the citizens seemed not very confident of success.

Cuba.—The late difficulties between Cuba and this country, have been satisfactorily terminated, the Captain General of Cuba having expressed his entire satisfaction with Purser Smith's affidavit.

Domestic.—Accounts from the country around Lake Superior, to the 13th ult., state that winter had fairly set in. Seventy miles south of Lake Superior, the snow was from two to three feet deep. Business has increased so much during the past season that the shipping on Lake Superior has been found totally inadequate to the performance of the service required.

The Scientific American says that camphor has been discovered to be an antidote to that terrible poison strychnine. A man who had been thrown into convulsions by two doses of the poison—one-sixth of a grain each, administered for the rheumatism—was relieved by twenty grains of camphor, taken in six grains of almond mixture. Dr. Suddock in a letter to the London Lancet, claims to have made the discovery.

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

A RELIGIOUS, LITERARY AND MISCELLANEOUS JOURNAL.

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A Testimony of New York Monthly Meeting concerning our beloved friend, THOMAS HAWXHURST, *deceased.*

From the rise of our Religious Society it has been the practice of Friends to commemorate the lives of the righteous, by holding up their example for the benefit of survivors. In reviewing the labors of those faithful servants of the Most High who devoted their time and their talents to the advancement of the Messiah's kingdom, much comfort and encouragement have been experienced.

Under this impression it is thought right to place upon record some account of the gospel labors, and distinctive traits in the character of our late beloved friend, Thomas Hawxhurst, the subject of the present memoir.

He was born in the township of Oyster Bay, Queen's County, N. Y., in the year 1752. His parents were members of our Religious Society. In speaking of them he remarks, "I descended of honest and well-inclined parents, professors of the principles of Friends"—"and who endeavored to guard their children from the many allurements and temptations by which they were encompassed." From the memorandums of our dear friend, it appears that "at an early period of life, he was sensible of the tendering impressions of Divine love."

He was married, in the twenty-fourth year of his age, to Sarah, daughter of James Wright, residing at Bedford, Westchester county, N. Y. About this time the American Colonies became involved in difficulty with the mother country,—and he so far lost sight of the sound Christian principles in which he had been educated, as to take an active part in behalf of the colonies, in the border warfare, and was disowned for participating in warlike movements.

For several years he discontinued his attendance of Friends' meetings, and seemed in great measure to have lost the influence of those "tendering impressions" which he had experienced in early life. After the restoration of peace, it appears from his own account, he was favored to take a calm review of his past life, and, finding much therein to condemn, he was impressed with serious convictions, and, as faithfulness was abode in, was brought under close exercise of mind. For several months he attended the meetings of another Religious Society, but becoming dissatisfied with all set forms of worship, he resumed the attendance of our meetings. About the thirtieth year of his age he made an acknowledgment to Friends, and became a member of Shappaqua Monthly Meeting.

In his thirty-fifth year he first appeared in the ministry with the following words: "Surely it is meet to be said unto God, I have borne chastisement, I will not offend any more: that which I see not teach thou me: if I have done iniquity, I will do no more." Job xxxiv. 31, 32.

He was acknowledged a minister while a member of Shappaqua Monthly Meeting, and continued to labor in the word as ability was afforded, being careful not to exceed the bounds of Truth's requirings.

In the year 1800, he removed to the city of New York, where he continued to reside the remainder of his life. It was his lot to pass through many deep trials and provings during his earthly pilgrimage, some of which were of a peculiar character; but amidst all his afflictions, he manifested a cheerful resignation of mind, saying, "for all I bless thee, most for the severe." His wife was for more than twenty years in so feeble a state of health, as to require the unremitting attention of her husband and family,—and during this period they lost several adult children; yet, amidst his varied trials and conflicts, his patience and resignation to the Divine will were manifest in a remarkable degree. His concern of mind indicated that he was desirous that patience should have her perfect work.

His simplicity of manners and strong attachment to the doctrines and testimonies of our Religious Society were strikingly exhibited during the trying period which preceded the schism in some of the Yearly Meetings on the American continent in 1828. He evinced a kind and ten-

der spirit, which increased with his declining years; and when reviled, he reviled not again.

Being sound in judgment and deep in religious experience, he was particularly useful in the administration of our Christian discipline, and his clearness of vision in relation to any departure from the order of our Society, continued with him until the last. His remarks were mostly short, pertinent, and instructive; exciting to a steady attention to Divine counsel in meetings for discipline, and therein to exercise true judgment, without partiality or respect of persons.

In meetings for religious worship he was weighty, solid in his deportment, sound and edifying in his ministry.

He occasionally visited in gospel love some of the neighboring Meetings; but being watchful in all his movements, he was particularly careful not to leave home until he had first obtained the approbation of his friends, agreeably to our discipline.

In the year 1814, with the unity and sympathy of his friends, he performed an extensive visit to the Meetings within the compass of Philadelphia and Baltimore Yearly Meetings, and some parts of North Carolina. This service he accomplished to the satisfaction of his friends, and to the comfort and peace of his own mind. In the year 1819 he made a visit to several parts of our own Yearly Meeting, and in the same year visited the families of Friends composing the Monthly Meetings of Westbury and Jericho.

He was exemplary in visiting the bed of sickness, and many times enabled to administer comfort and consolation to the afflicted. Having himself drunk deeply of the cup of suffering, he was the better qualified to be made instrumental in imparting relief to others; and on such occasions he would remark, in the emphatic language of the Psalmist, "Before I was afflicted I went astray;" yea, "it is good for me that I have been afflicted; that I might learn thy statutes," and love, O Lord, thy law.

He bore a steady testimony against the corrupt customs, fashions, and ways of the world, yet he was courteous and affable in his manners, mild and easy in his conversation, and the aim of his life was—while seeking to promote the cause of the Redeemer on earth—to keep a conscience void of offence towards God and man.

He descended the vale of life with great equanimity, looking with Christian resignation towards the final close. He was taken sick in Eleventh month, 1842, and continued very ill for several weeks, with a spasmodic affection and disease of the heart; and so severe were the paroxysms at times, as to deprive him of consciousness: but when they subsided he was perfectly sensible, and would then say, his greatest fear was, he might be deprived of his reason, which, previous to his illness, he had expressed a desire might be continued to the last—in a moment he would check himself and say, "Why should I fear any evil, I feel so perfectly resigned to the will of my Heavenly Father,"—adding, "thy rod and thy staff they comfort me"—"my prospect is clear and bright." At another time he said, "Do not hold me, dear children, let me go to that rest prepared for me. I think I can say with the Psalmist, 'all the days of my appointed time will I wait till my change come.'" To his physician he said, "Doctor, if my pulse indicates a near approach to the final close, it will be cheering to me,"—and to his brother-in-law, who was standing near, he observed, "The outward man is distressed and distorted, but the inward is all peaceful and quiet." His position being changed, he was asked if he lay comfortably: he said, "O yes, if I could only pass away now, the way looks clear and pleasant." Unexpectedly to himself and his family, he so far recovered as to be able to go out, and attend Meetings, though in much physical weakness.

He continued to evince a deep and abiding interest in the welfare of our Religious Society, and in the promotion of truth and righteousness in the earth. A few days previous to his decease, his family being collected for the purpose of reading the Scriptures, he remarked, "Is it possible for those that are in health, and in the pursuit of business, to see and feel the excellency and immaculate purity of that great and Heavenly Being as I have been favoured to see them, since my sickness and weakness?" and added, "I am furnished with the consoling evidence, that a preparation has been mercifully granted, at any moment He may please to call."

He continued to keep about until the day of his death, his strength gradually declining. He was frequently heard in the night season, uttering sweet petitions to the throne of Grace, for patience and preservation through all the remaining conflicts and struggles that might be meted out to him. On one of his family coming near him while he was in a very feeble state, he said, "I am ready to query sometimes why am I thus detained just within sight of the desired port"—but added, "Secret things belong to God, who is my rock of firm support, my shield of sure defence."

On the evening of the day in which he died, he walked up stairs with a little assistance, and on being seated, observed to his daughter, "I am brought to a very narrow compass." With a little aid his clothing was removed, he wound up his watch, lay down, and soon after fell into a quiet sleep. In half an hour he calmly and sweetly breathed his last, on the 6th of Tenth month, 1843, in the ninety-second year of his age, and the fifty-seventh of his ministry.

We doubt not his immortal spirit is at rest in the perfect fruition of unalloyed and eternal joy.

His remains were taken to Orchard Street Meeting House, where living testimonies were

borne to the efficacy of that Divine Grace which had kept and sustained him through a long life; after which they were interred in Friends' burial ground in New York.

For Friends' Review.

REPORT ON PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The following "REPORT on behalf of the SUB-COMMITTEE appointed by the Yearly Meeting's Committee to visit the PUBLIC SCHOOLS of Friends within its limits," has been placed in my hands for perusal, and I hand it to the editor of the Review, that he may participate in the interest I have felt, and diffuse that interest among his numerous readers, by giving it a place in his columns.

Those who are engaged in the duties connected with our Boarding Schools, or with the smaller schools throughout the country, or who are entrusted with children of their own, around their own firesides, no doubt often feel the responsibility of their position; and many are sensible that it is only as they watch over themselves, and are brought under the regulating influences of religion, that they are qualified to *preach* by example, and bring up those under their care "in the nurture and admonition of the Lord."

To the Christian parent, or to the religious citizen, there is perhaps no object of greater solicitude, than the proper training of the generation that is to succeed him. We cannot dispense grace to our children, nor even, by our wisdom or efforts, procure it for ourselves; but there is great encouragement in the exhortation of the wise man—"in the morning sow thy seed." A.

A sub-committee having been separated to visit the public schools of our religious Society, several of us have devoted some time to the service during the last spring; we have also called at a few private schools, as opportunity presented; and we have been received throughout with much kindness and openness. The first visit was in the North of England, and included the schools at Ayton, Wigton, Rawden, Penketh and Ackworth, and also the boys' and girls' school at York, under the care of Friends of York Quarterly Meeting. The schools at Sibford, Sidcot and Croydon have since been visited.

Our attention was chiefly directed to the moral and religious circumstances of the schools, as respects both teachers and pupils; and to the measures now in use or desirable to be adopted for promoting their well-being and advancement. Among the objects of such schools, an acquaintance with scriptural truth, and with the grounds of the several doctrines and testimonies of our own religious Society, was felt to be essential. We had much satisfaction in believing that these subjects do occupy a prominent place in the care of a very large proportion of the teachers. We endeavored to strengthen their hands herein; and to invite the children to yield their hearts and submit their wills to the teachings of the Holy Spirit, and to accept, in a serious, humble frame of mind, the doctrines of Christ, as set forth in the New Testament.

Intimately connected with this subject are the tone of morals which prevails, the nature of the discipline which is exercised, and the system of correction. On each of these points we are comforted by the conviction that a considerable improvement has taken place of late years, and is still going forward; a good and active moral influence over the children being successfully substituted, to a large extent, for personal privations and punishments; while an intelligent conscientious obedience is thus obtained. The general standard of literary acquirement in the schools of Friends has evidently advanced in the last few years. There is, perhaps, less of industrial employment, and a larger preparation for commercial pursuits, in several of these institutions, than at some former periods. On this question, as well as on many others connected with the education of the young, diversity of opinion must be expected to prevail.

To dwell on the particular circumstances of each school would not be suitable, nor is it necessary; but to the large and interesting establishment of the Yearly Meeting at Ackworth, especial reference appears to be due. Five of our number spent four or five days there, and had many opportunities for serious and social intercourse with the numerous officers, apprentices and scholars, who form together a highly interesting family of about three hundred and thirty individuals. We paid about forty separate visits or calls of a religious character to those who belong to or are more or less connected with the school. The Christian feeling, intelligence, harmony and literary qualifications of the adult part of the family, brought to bear on the younger class, under a large sense of responsibility, and with considerable diligence, were animating and satisfactory. And we have been anxious for the encouragement of all our dear friends, both there and elsewhere, in their endeavors to train the young in the nurture and admonition of the Lord, and inculcating those principles and habits of morality and religion which prepare them for usefulness in civil society, in the church, and for fulfilling the great purpose of their being.

We desire that the Superintendents of these institutions may, as far as practicable, acquaint themselves with the individual character and circumstances of the young people, and more especially of those who have entered upon their last year at school, informing their understandings on our religious principles, and inducing a love for the Christian testimonies and practices of Friends, and giving to them that counsel, encouragement and instruction, which may be called for by their several habits and dispositions, and

which, under the divine blessing, may guard them against the temptations to which they will be exposed after leaving school.

We have been glad to believe that these schools are generally judiciously cared for by well-concerned Friends of the several Committees. We feel the value of that increasing confidence, which we believe they are disposed to place in those to whom the more immediate care of the family is entrusted; and of their sympathising and sharing with them in their arduous and important trust; and also exercising a watchful, Christian oversight over both officers and scholars.

The following were the numbers of children in the schools, 1st of 12th mo. 1851:

	MEMBERS.		NOT MEMBERS.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Ackworth	172	122	....	....	294
Croydon	75	37	6	5	123
Sidcot	31	25	10	9	75
Wigton	15	16	6	7	44
Rawden	5	3	21	19	48
Penketh	17	8	17	14	56
Sibford	5	5	29	17	56
Ayton	1	2	36	37	76
	321	218	125	108	772
		321		125	

Total members, 539 Not mem. 233

On the *Flounder's Institute*, near Ackworth, (a liberal provision of recent date, for training and instructing young men to become teachers amongst Friends,) our call was an interesting one. The excellent accommodation afforded by the building, and the moral and literary benefits derived under the present Superintendent, will, we trust, be shared, after the next vacation, by a larger number of students; the results of the Institute will thus be greater, and the supply of teachers qualified for public and private tuition, will, we believe, be more adequate than hitherto to the wants of our Society. We regard it as a matter of great importance, that the institutions at Ackworth and the Flounder's are under the superintendence of Friends of religious feeling and experience. The same remark may be applied to our public schools generally; and we wish to extend the language of commendation and encouragement to very many of the subordinate teachers.

Whilst good provision is made in our schools for the proper care and instruction of the young, it may deserve serious thoughtfulness whether the period of life between the removal from these institutions and the arrival at mature age, is sheltered and improved with sufficient care. It is chiefly during this period, that a most important part of the work of education, the knowledge of mankind, is acquired; and that good associations and judicious restraints, though especially needful, are less regularly provided. We feel this for the young who are in membership with us, as well as for that numerous class who are not in membership, but who have received the great benefit of an education at our public schools; and we desire that the good instructions and habits there obtained may not be departed from in the succeeding years of life, but be strengthened by their own watchfulness and care, and encouraged by the kind notice and Christian counsel of Friends.

Signed on behalf of the Sub-committee,

JOHN ALLEN.

London, 5th mo. 15th, 1852.

SLAVE CASE AT NEW YORK—DECISION OF JUDGE PAINE.

(Concluded from page 198.)

I must also here notice some other similar grounds insisted upon by the respondent's counsel.

He cites Vattel (B. 2, ch. 8, s. 81) to prove that the goods of an individual as regards other states are the goods of his state. I have already shown that by the law of nature, about which, alone, Vattel is always speaking, slaves are not goods; and I may add, that what Vattel says in the passage to which he refers, has no connexion with the right of transit through a foreign country. Besides, in the case from Illinois, referred to by respondent's counsel, the Court distinctly declare, (Willard agt. People, 4 Scammon's Rep. 471,) that they "cannot see the application to this case of the law of nations in relation to the domicil of the owner fixing the condition of, and securing the right of property in this slave, and regarding the slave as a part of the wealth of Louisiana, and our obligation of comity to respect and enforce that right."

The respondent's counsel also refers to those provisions of the Constitution of the United States which relate to fugitive slaves, and to the regulation of commerce among the several states. With regard to the first of these provisions, which the counsel insists recognizes and gives a property in slaves, it is sufficient to say, that although the supreme law of the land in respect to fugitive slaves, and, as such, entitled to unquestioning obedience from all, it is, so far as everything else is concerned, the same as if there were no such provision in the Constitution. This has been so held in cases almost without number, and is held in each of the three cases cited by the respondent's counsel, and upon which I have before commented,

As for the provision of the Constitution in relation to commerce among the states, it has been often held, that notwithstanding this provision, the states have the power impliedly reserved to them, of passing all such laws as may be necessary for the preservation within the state, of health, order, and the well-being of society, or laws which

are usually called sanative and police regulations. (Passenger Cases, 7 *Howard, S. C. R.*, 283. License Cases, 5 *Ib.* 504. Blackbird Creek Marsh Company, 2 *Peters*, 250. New York agt. Miln, 11 *Peters*, 130. Brown agt. State of Maryland, 12 *Wheat.* 419. Groves agt. Slaughter, 15 *Peters*, 511.) Laws regulating, or entirely abolishing slavery, or forbidding the bringing of slaves into a state, belong to this class of laws, and a right to pass those laws, is not affected by the Constitution of the United States.

This view of the subject is taken by the three cases upon which the counsel mainly relies. And even if all this were not so, I apprehend that the Constitution, having undertaken to regulate both external and internal commerce in slaves, by certain distinct and specific provisions, (viz., those in relation to the importation of slaves from abroad, and the return of fugitive slaves,) has thereby taken the element of slavery out of these general provisions in relation to commerce; and having legislated separately upon the subject of slavery to a very limited extent, and there stopped, has thereby shown its intention to dispose separately and completely of that subject, so far as it was to be disposed of, and has not left to Congress any power over it, under the general provisions relating to commerce. For, under any other view of the subject, the provisions in relation to the importation of slaves, and to fugitive slaves, would be entirely superfluous.

If the Constitution had intended to give Congress power over slavery by the general provision in relation to commerce, that provision is, of itself, quite sufficient by its letter, or terms, to enable Congress to do all that they are specially empowered to do by the clauses expressly relating to slavery; and as an express power takes away a power which might otherwise be tacitly implied, I think it has clearly done so in this instance.

It remains for me to consider how far the local law of New York affects this case, and distinguishes it from the cases of Indiana and Illinois.

To go back, first, to the right of transit with slaves, as it is claimed to exist by the natural law: It appears to be settled in the law of nations, that a right to transit with property not only exists, but that where such right grows out of a necessity created by the *vis major*, it is a perfect right, and cannot be lawfully refused to a stranger. (Vattel, B. 2, ch. 9, s. 123. Ib. Preliminaries, s. 17. Puffendorf, B. 3, ch. 3, s. 9.) In this case it is insisted that the respondent came here with his slaves from necessity, the return having so stated, and the demurrer admitting that statement. It is perfectly true that the demurrer admits whatever is well pleaded in the return. But if the return intended to state a necessity created by the *vis major*, it has pleaded it badly; for it only alleges a necessity, without saying what kind of necessity; and, as it does not allege a necessity created by the *vis major*, the demurrer has not admitted any such necessity. Where the right of transit does not spring from the *vis major*, the same writers agree that it may be lawfully refused. (Ib.)

But, however this may be, it is well settled in this country, and, so far as I know, has not heretofore been disputed, that a state may rightly pass laws, if it chooses to do so, forbidding the entrance or bringing of slaves into its territory. This is so held, even by each of the three cases upon which the respondent's counsel relies. (Commonwealth agt. Ayres, 18 Pick. R. 221. Willard agt. the People, 4 Scammon's Rep. 471. Case of Sewall's Slaves, 3 Am. Jurist, 404.)

The laws of the State of New York upon this subject appear to me to be entirely free from any uncertainty. In my opinion, they not only do not uphold or legalize a property in slaves within the limits of the state, but they render it impossible that such property should exist within those limits, except in the single instance of fugitives from labour under the Constitution of the United States.

The Revised Statutes, (vol. i. 656, 1st ed.,) reenacting the law of 1817, provide, that "No person held as a slave, shall be imported, introduced, or brought into this state on any pretence whatever, except in the cases hereinafter specified. Every such person shall be free. Every person held as a slave, who hath been introduced or brought into this state, contrary to the laws in force at the time, shall be free." (S. I.)

The cases excepted by this section are provided for in the six succeeding sections. The second section excepts fugitives under the Constitution of the United States; the third, fourth, and fifth sections except certain slaves belonging to immigrants, who may continue to be held as apprentices; the seventh section provides, that families coming here to reside temporarily may bring with them, and take away their slaves; and the sixth section contains the following provision:—

"Any person not being an inhabitant of this state, who shall be travelling to or from, or passing through this state, may bring with him any person lawfully held by him in slavery, and may take such person with him from this state; but the person so held in slavery shall not reside or continue in this state more than nine months; and if such residence be continued beyond that time, such person shall be free."

Such was, and had always been, the law of this state, down to the year 1841. The Legislature of that year passed an act amending the revised statutes, in the following words, viz.: "The 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th sections of title 7, chapter 20, of the first part of the revised statutes, are hereby repealed."

The 6th section of the Revised Statutes, and that alone, contained an exception which would have saved the slaves of the respondent from the operation of the 1st section. The Legislature, by repealing that section, and leaving the 1st in full

force, have, as regards the rights of these people and of their master, made them absolutely free; and that not merely by the legal effect of the repealing statute, but by the clear and deliberate intention of the Legislature. It is impossible to make this more clear than it is by the mere language and evident objects of the two acts.

It was, however, insisted, on the argument, that the words "imported, introduced, or brought into this state," in the 1st Section of the Revised Statutes, meant only "introduced or brought" for the purpose of remaining here. So they did, undoubtedly, when the Revised Statutes were passed, for an express exception followed in the 6th section, giving that meaning to the 1st. And when the legislature afterwards repealed the 6th section, they entirely removed that meaning, leaving the 1st section, and intending to leave it, to mean what its own explicit, and unreserved and unqualified language imports.

Not thinking myself called upon to treat this case as a casuist or legislator, I have endeavored simply to discharge my duty as a judge in interpreting and applying the laws as I find them. Did not the law seem so clear to me, I might feel greater regret that I have been obliged to dispose so hastily of a case involving such important consequences.

My judgment is, that the eight colored persons mentioned in the writ, be discharged.

Extract from the Report of DR. RAY, *Physician to the Butler Hospital for the Insane.*

The statistical facts above referred to, naturally induce us to seek for an explanation of the increasing prevalence of insanity which they imply. The field of inquiry which they open, is a broad one, certainly, and as yet but little explored; but it cannot be doubted that a proper course of investigation—one guided by a practical knowledge of insanity, and a philosophical observation of the manners, passions and conduct of men, as well as the springs and motives of human action—would establish some important principles. The world is hardly ready, however, for results that would unquestionably shock its prejudices, and throw discredit on some of its favorite practices and opinions; still, I venture to call your attention to one of them, because it is of the deepest moment, and the occasion not altogether inappropriate. Such an inquiry would make us acquainted, I think, among other things, with much in our political, religious and social usages, in the prevalent views respecting the chief purposes of life, and especially in the moral spirit that guides the movements and kindles the aspirations of men, calculated to disturb the balance of the mental powers, and prepare the way for unequivocal insanity. It would show us that the eagerness, the hurry, the vehemence which constitute such prominent traits in our national character, produce a morbid irritability of the brain, but a single remove from overt disease. It would show us, I doubt not, as underlying and supporting nearly the whole mass of the moral causes of insanity, very serious defects in the education of our youth, whereby some of the mental powers are unduly developed, while others are grossly neglected, and left to that crooked and often positively vicious training which springs from chance and accidental circumstances. This, then, the gross neglect of the moral powers—those which guide the passions and determine the motives—is the crowning defect of the education of our times, ruinous in its consequences to the health both of body and mind.

It will scarcely be denied that the proper training and development of the moral powers are necessary to the promotion of the moral and physical well-being of the individual. The paramount object of education—that alone which should be recognized as such in a Christian community—should be to make good men; not learned men filled with various knowledge, but men ever true to the right, the honorable and the honest, and ever ready to acknowledge the claims of their fellow-men upon their sympathy and support. Indeed, the necessity of stating such a proposition with any degree of formality, shows better than anything else could, the extent of the neglect in question. The idea almost universally associated with education is, that of furnishing the mind with a certain amount of attainment in various branches of knowledge; so much arithmetic, so much geometry, so much grammar, so much geography, &c. If any higher idea than this is connected with the subject, it is only that of disciplining the intellectual powers in such a manner as to fit them better for fresh acquisitions and the practical business of life. That every individual has received from nature certain faculties whose activity and direction will have an important bearing on his happiness, as connected with his relations to his fellow-men, no one doubts; but the apprehension that they may not receive their rightful share of attention in the common modes of education, seems not to be entertained at all. To few comparatively has it ever occurred, that the training of these faculties is a legitimate object of education in the popular sense of the term. To make any proficiency in this or that branch of knowledge, a course of special instruction by means of books, teachers and apparatus, is regarded as requisite, if not indispensable. On the other hand, to make men pure, benevolent, conscientious, compassionate, obedient to God and faithful to man, desirable and important as these traits are universally considered, no special aids of education are recognized and provided. Of course, in this connection, we make no account of the public religious observances of the Sabbath, because their influence constitutes no part of what is technically called education. Nor is the defect in question

entirely supplied by Sunday schools; for valuable as they prove to some, and not altogether valueless to any, their teaching is too desultory and unsystematic to counteract the stronger influences of the other six days' training.

There remains but one other source which at present could possibly furnish the moral culture so desirable—I mean the family, the home. Here, then, if anywhere, we are to look for that moral training which is to fit our youth for the active pursuits of life, and prepare them for its seductions and its duties. Here, if anywhere, they are to acquire the power of governing passion and resisting the impulses of the lower appetites—of discerning the nicer shades of right and wrong, of sacrificing self to the call of benevolence or duty, and amid trial and change steadily keeping in view the great ends and purposes of life. The time has never been when this kind of training, in its highest condition, was very general in our country; but I submit, as a matter of fact, whether, imperfect as it has been, it has not greatly declined during the last few generations? Unquestionably, at one time, the domestic rule was needlessly rigid and disagreeable, and led to an asceticism of manners equally prejudicial to the mental health and the moral welfare. I am not sure that we have yet ceased to witness its effects, for there is reason to believe that much of the insanity so prevalent in the older parts of our country may be traced to that dearth of the means of relaxation which directly resulted from this contempt and independence of innocent pleasures.

If there be any well-settled physiological principle, it is that the ordinary routine of care and toil which is the lot of a great portion of the race, must be enlivened by judicious indulgence in rest and amusement, in order that the greatest possible degree of mental and physical health may be enjoyed. At present, however, we have little to fear from this source, the danger all lying in an opposite direction. The asceticism of our ancestors was infinitely less injurious than the license which characterises the domestic training of their descendants. How many of this generation complete their childhood, scarcely feeling the dominion of any will but their own, and obeying no higher law than the caprice of the moment. Instead of the firm but gentle sway that quietly represses or moderates every outbreak of temper, which checks the impatience of desire, which requires and encourages self-denial, and turns the performance of duty into pleasure, they experience only that feeble and fitful rule that yields to the slightest opposition, and rather stimulates than represses the selfish manifestations of our nature. After such a beginning, it could hardly be expected that during the transition period between childhood and manhood, the voice of parental authority would be more faithfully heeded. In the rapidly widening circle of desire, lessons of temperance and moderation make less and less impression upon the heart. Amid the intense selfishness around him, which begins by disgusting and ends in subduing his unsophisticated nature, the youth is little enabled to add new power to the calls of conscience. Enlarged means of self-gratification strengthen no effort of self-denial, and in the presence of companions a few steps further advanced in the career of indulgence, every manly sentiment is stifled, every noble aspiration is repressed, until at last, and long before the age of legal majority, the moral nature presents a dead level of heartless worldliness. The instructions of school or college may continue, but less than ever are they applied to the issues of the heart. The family circle is yet unbroken, but its moral influence is gradually enfeebled, because wanting the sanction of authority. The passions become more imperious with every indulgence, each successive temptation is more faintly resisted, and life begins to be contemplated, not as a field of discipline and improvement, but as a scene of inexhaustible opportunities for fulfilling hope and gratifying desire. Could we look into the inmost chambers of the youthful mind, how seldom should we fail to see an imagination teeming with unhallowed desires and ambitious schemes, an impatience of salutary restraint, a self-reliance that has in it no element of faith, and views of duty ennobled by no higher principle than that of intense selfishness. Even the intellectual exercises of this period are expressly made subservient to the gratification of the lower sentiments, and much of the literature of the day is designed to confuse the plainest of moral distinctions, and invest the world with embellishments that only an unchastened imagination could suggest. It is painful to contemplate an evil so wide-spread and seductive as this, before whose fearful magnitude every other to which I have alluded, sinks into comparative insignificance. Of all others it is most strongly calculated to destroy that equilibrium between the different powers of the mind, which is essential to the most perfect health.

The legitimate result of these defects in the education of our time, is, that finally the ordinary virtues of life are degraded to a very subordinate rank. Patient and persevering industry with its slow and moderate rewards, honest frugality and a temperance that restrains every excess, frequent and faithful self-examination, clear and well-digested views of duty, become distasteful to the mind which can breathe only an atmosphere of excitement, craving stimulus that rapidly consumes its energies, and destroys that elasticity which enables it to arise from every pressure with new vigor and increased power of endurance. It reels under the first stroke of disappointment, and with the loss of those objects on which it had placed its affections, it turns upon itself to revolve some hateful idea, until it becomes a fixed and vivid delusion. And thus it is that many a man becomes insane, by ex-

posing himself to extraordinary trial and temptation, with none of those conservative principles which a really good education can impart. Indeed, the fact is so common that it fails to attract our notice, and thus it is that we are scarcely aware of its existence. Let us educate any other organ as we do the brain, and what else could we expect but disease? Accustom the stomach from infancy to the richest food, without stint and without regard to time or occasion, and we prepare it for the torments of dyspepsia. The conclusion of the whole matter is, that insanity must necessarily increase in our community, until the moral faculties shall be subjected to a higher culture both in the school and the family. I suggest no special remedy for the evil. I doubt if it ever will be remedied, while the popular estimate of education shall be expressed rather by what it will bring to the individual, in the current coin of the realm, than by the ability it furnishes for pursuing the highest objects of his existence.—*Am. Jour. of Insan.*

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

PHILADELPHIA, TWELFTH MONTH 18, 1852.

We introduce into our paper of the present week, the report of a committee appointed to visit the public schools of Friends in England. The schools thus visited are indeed located on the other side of the Atlantic, yet it must be interesting to us to observe the religious attention bestowed by our Friends of England, upon the culture, and particularly upon the religious improvement of the rising generation.

In a very early period of domestic history, we find the religious education of youth regarded as an indispensable duty of the pious parent. It was the declaration of the Most High respecting Abraham: "I know him, that he will command his children and his household after him, and they shall keep the way of the Lord, to do justice and judgment, that the Lord may bring upon Abraham that which he hath spoken of him."

Among the precepts of Moses, that of diligently teaching the words of the law to the children, holds a prominent place. And this was not to be merely an occasional exercise, but to mingle with the regular employments of the day.*

As the physician is not required to introduce into the animal system any new or exotic principles of action, but to stimulate into healthful exercise those which are implanted by the creative power, so the proper education of youth consists in the development of the faculties which are interwoven with the human intellect, and in fixing the attention upon those principles of rectitude which are Divinely impressed on the mind, even in the very early periods of life. The sooner the minds of children can be brought to regard with reverence those secret intimations of duty, with which they often are favored, and to turn their backs upon whatever is inwardly manifested to them to be wrong, the more fully will they be prepared to discern, and to escape the snares inevitably attendant upon every step of life.

The committee, in their report, feelingly advert to the condition of young persons, during the interval between the time of leaving seminaries of instruction, and their arrival at mature age. This is indeed a critical period; and upon the habits, principles and associations then formed, the character through life must, in all probability, greatly depend. Yet, there is reason to fear, that is the very period in which young men, if not young women, are often left with but little oversight from their friends of riper age. At this period, indeed, with the liberal, not to say libertine sentiments entertained in this country, youth must be led more by influence than by authority. Those, however, who have proved by experience the safety, the dignity, and the peacefulness of a truly religious life, may often exercise an influence more salutary and effectual than any authority, however commanding.

* Deut. vi. 6, 7, 8, 9.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE—SYNOPSIS.

(Concluded from page 202.)

Passing from a survey of our foreign relations, the attention of Congress is invited to the department of State, and the great increase of business in that department, which has arisen from our own growth, and the introduction of many new States into the family of nations; and some changes in the duties of that department are recommended, as well as the means of greater security to many valuable manuscripts deposited in that office.

The cash receipts into the treasury, for the fiscal year ending 30th of Sixth month, exclusive of trust funds, were $49,728,386 89, and the expenditures, also exclusive of trust funds, were $46,007,896 89; of which $9,456,815 83 were on account of principal and interest of the national debt, including the last instalment to Mexico, under the treaty of Guadaloupe Hidalgo; leaving a balance of $14,632,136 37, on the 1st of 7th month. Since that period an additional portion of the public debt, amounting to $2,456,547 49 has been extinguished.

The value of foreign merchandise imported during the last fiscal year, was $207,240,101, and the value of domestic productions exported, was $149,861,911, besides $17,204,026 of foreign merchandise exported. Besides the above, the exports

in specie amounted to $42,507,285, and the imports to $5,262,643.

A modification of the tariff is recommended, so as to afford protection to domestic manufacturers, and furnish a home market for the surplus products of agriculture. Specific duties where practicable, or ad valorum on home valuation, are advised.

The Indians in California and Oregon are said to be left in a very exposed situation, in consequence of the rejection by the Senate of treaties negotiated with them. Their exclusive right to any part of the country, having never been recognized, they are liable to be driven from place to place at the pleasure of the whites.

The treaties with the Indians of Minnesota have secured a large tract of valuable land to the peaceful occupancy of the whites.

The removal of the Seminoles from Florida has been recently tried, upon more pacific principles than formerly, and the effort affords a reasonable prospect of success.

Within the last year 9,522,953 acres of public lands have been surveyed, and 8,032,463 acres brought into the market.

The classification and arrangement of the returns of the seventh census having been nearly completed, it now devolves upon Congress to make provision for their publication.

The attention of Congress is invited to the interests of the District, particularly the introduction of a supply of water, and the construction of bridges across the Potomac.

Difficulty has been experienced in the efforts of the Government to assign particular portions of land to the exclusive use of the natives, and thus preserve peace with them, in the State of Texas; that State having retained the ownership of all the lands within its limits, and neglected to allot any part to the use of the native inhabitants.

A considerable portion of the remaining part of the message relates to fortification, the improvement of rivers and harbors, the conducting of the navy, and the operations of the post office department. It appears that the amount received for postage, during the last fiscal year, was $1,431,696 less than the preceding year.

In regard to our intercourse with foreign nations, the President commends the policy adopted by President Washington, of abstaining from interference with the internal affairs of other powers. In closing his message, he congratulates our country on our happy and prosperous condition.

MARRIED.—In this city, at Friends' Meeting-house on Orange street, on Fourth-day, the 8th inst., JAMES NEALL to HANNAH, daughter of our late friend Isaac Lloyd.

MARRIED, On the 11th ult., at Friends' Meeting, Moreau, Saratoga county, N. Y., JOSEPH HILL, of Oneida county, to RUTH S., daughter of Lucius Carey.

——, At Friends' Meeting, Chester, Wayne county, Indiana, on Seventh-day, the 23d of Tenth month last, SAMUEL HADLEY, of Union Monthly Meeting, Morgan county, to ELIZA W. REYNOLDS, of the former place.

DIED,—In this city, on the 2d inst., HENRIETTA HOSKINS, a member of Philadelphia Monthly Meeting, in the 62d year of her age.

——, At his residence in Bedford, West Chester county, N. Y., on the evening of 3d of Ninth month last, JAMES WOOD, a valued member of Chapaqua Monthly Meeting, aged 90 years, wanting 20 days.

——, At her residence, Morean, Saratogo county, N. Y., on the 18th of Eighth month last, after a short illness, CYNTHIA, wife of Lucius Carey, in the 53d year of her age; an Elder of Queensbury Monthly Meeting. Endeavoring to do her day's work in the day time, and yielding a ready obedience to the manifestations of duty, those who knew her have the consoling assurance that her end was peace.

——, At her residence in Newport, R. I., on the 24th of Tenth month last, ANNA CHACE, in the 82d year of her age; an esteemed member of Rhode Island Monthly Meeting.

——, At the residence of her father, Henry Wilson, near Canton, Washington county, Indiana, on the 24th of last month, MARTHA ELLEN, wife of James Cochran, in the 25th year of her age; a member of Blue River Monthly Meeting. She was favored to bear a long affliction with great patience and Christian fortitude. When near her final close she said she was not alarmed at the approach of death; and her friends have the consoling belief that the Divine arm was her support to the last.

——, In this city, on the 12th of last month, LYDIA WETHERELL, a valuable member of the Western District Monthly Meeting, in the 88th year of her age.

THE MISSING SHIP.

Concluded from page 199.

The want of the necessary conveniences obliged them for some time to make use of their food without cooking. They had nothing in the way of bread or salt. The stove within was set up after the Russian fashion, and could boil nothing. The cold was so intense, that all the wood they had was reserved for the stove; they had none to spare for making a fire outside, from which they would have had but little heat, and where they would run the risk of being attacked by the white bear. Besides, the masses of snow which fell during the winter months, and the heavy rains, would have made it quite impossible, for great part of the year, to have kept a fire burning in the open air. They, however,

thought of a plan by which they were enabled to prepare some of their food. In the summer months, they exposed part of their animal food in the sun, and then hung it in the upper part of the hut, where it became thoroughly dried by the smoke. This food they used as bread, with that which they were obliged to eat half raw. By this means they were able to keep up a constant supply of provisions. They had water in the summer from the rills which fell from the rocks, and in winter, they were supplied from the snows and thawed ice. Their only utensil for holding water, and substitute for a drinking-cup, was their small kettle.

Half of the flour had been consumed by the men with their meat; the remaining portion was preserved for a different purpose. The dread of their fire going out, and of the difficulty which they should find in lighting another, without match or tinder, set their wits to work to find means to avert so great a misfortune. They obtained from the middle of the island a particular kind of slimy clay, which they had observed, and of which they modelled a sort of lamp, and filled it with the fat of the reindeer. They contrived a wick with a piece of twisted linen. When they flattered themselves that their object was accomplished, they met with a great disappointment, for the melting grease ran through the lamp. To make a new one, and to fill up the pores of the material of which it was made, was now their care. When formed, they dried it in the air, and then heated it red-hot, in which state they immersed it in their kettle, in a preparation of flour, which had been boiled down to the consistence of starch. They now tested it by filling it with melted fat, and to their infinite delight they found that they had succeeded in fashioning one that did not leak. To make it still more secure, they covered the outside with linen dipped in the starch.

In managing to have light during the dreary months of darkness, they had attained a great object, which had been doubly desirable on account of him who was languishing in sickness. That they might not be wholly dependent on one lamp, of which some accident might deprive them, they made another. In collecting such wood as had been cast on shore for fuel, they had fortunately found some cordage and a little oakum (the sort of hemp used for caulking ships), which they turned to great account as wicks for their lamps. When this store was consumed, they had recourse to their shirts and drawers—a part of dress worn by almost all Russian peasants—to supply the want. Like the sacred fire, these lamps were never suffered to go out. As they were formed soon after their arrival, they were kept burning without intermission for the years they passed in their comfortless abode.

The sacrifice made of their shirts and drawers exposed them more to the intense cold. Their shoes, boots, and other parts of their dress, were worn out. In this emergency, it was necessary to form some plan for defending themselves from the inclemency of the climate. The skins of the reindeer and foxes, which they had converted into bedding, now afforded the materials for clothing. They were submerged in fresh water for several days, till the hair was so loosened that it was easily removed; the leather was then rubbed with their hands till it was nearly dry, then melted reindeer fat was spread over it, and then it was again rubbed. It thus became soft, and fit for the use to which it was to be put. Some of the skins which they wished to reserve for furs did not undergo exactly the same process, but were merely left in water for one day, and were then prepared in the same manner, without removing the hair. Though now furnished with the materials for clothing, they were without the implements necessary for making them into articles of dress. They had neither awls for making shoes and boots, nor needles for sewing their clothes. Their ingenuity was, therefore, again put to the test, and was not slow in making up the deficiency. They contrived to make both very well, out of the bits of iron which they had collected from time to time. One of their most difficult tasks was, to make eyes to their needles; but this they accomplished with the help of their knife; for having ground it to a very sharp point, and heated a kind of wire, forged for the purpose, red hot, they pierced a hole through one end, and by whetting and smoothing it on stones, brought the other to a point. These needles were astonishingly well formed, nothing being amiss with them but the roughness of the eye, by which the thread was sometimes cut. It was indeed surprising that they were so well made, considering the rude instruments with which they were fashioned. Having no scissors, they were obliged to cut out their clothes with the knife; and though this was their first attempt at the trade of shoemaker or tailor, yet they contrived to cut out the articles which they required with as much precision as if they had served a regular apprenticeship to the business. The sinews of the reindeer and bears answered for thread. They set earnestly to their work. For summer wear, they made a sort of jacket and trousers of the prepared skins; for winter, long fur-gowns, with hoods, made after the fashion of those worn by the Laplanders.

The constant employment which their necessities required, and the various difficulties which they had to overcome by ingenious contrivance, so far from having been a misfortune, may be considered as having been the means of preserving these poor men from sinking under their unhappy circumstances. But accordingly as their ingenuity had supplied their wants, and their minds became more disengaged from expedients, their melancholy increased, and they

looked round despondingly on the sterile and desolate region where, they felt, they were to spend the rest of their days, far away from the hearths of home, and from early friends and companions. Even the probability of that little circle being lessened, and, it might be, reduced to one solitary being, was a dreadful thought; each felt that this might be his own fate. Then the fear of all means of sustenance failing, and the assaults of wild beasts, were dangers too glaring to be forgotten. Alexis Himkof, who had left a wife and three children, suffered perhaps the most from heart-yearnings after home.

They had already lost one of their companions from the effects of scurvy; and now, when six dreary years had nearly passed, another was taken from among them. It chanced on the 15th of August, 1749, while they were lamenting their poor companion, that they descried a vessel. Who can describe the tumults of their feelings, the fluttering of their hearts? Their fate hung upon a chance. Oh, if she would come to relieve them! oh, if they could pass once more those rude barriers of ice, and cut through those interminable waves again! But she might pass on, and leave them to a fate rendered still more miserable by the fallacious gleam of hope. With trembling haste they ran hither and thither, and almost flew to light the signal-fires of distress along the hills, and now to the beach, to wave the rude flag, formed of a reindeer's skin fastened to a pole. What agitating hopes and fears were crowded into that space of time, as the vessel made her way through the waters! The signals of distress were seen—were heeded! She comes! she comes! and now she anchors near the shore. What a day of joy and thankfulness! But the delight of the poor mariners may be more easily conceived than described. Their bargain with the master of the ship—a Russian vessel—was soon made: they were to work for him on the voyage, and they agreed to pay eighty rubles on landing. He took them on board with all their possessions, consisting of two thousand pounds of the lard of the reindeer in the hides of those animals, and of the white and blue foxes, and the skins of the ten white bears that they had destroyed. They also took with them their bow and arrows, and all the implements which they had manufactured. These were deposited in a bone box, made with great ingenuity; with no tool but their knife. We have in these men a very remarkable example of the energy which can sustain in the most trying circumstances, and the ingenious skill which can furnish expedients, even in a region so destitute of resources. It may well teach us to trust in that good Providence which is indeed a present help in trouble.

They reached Archangel on the 28th of September, 1749. What happy meetings may have been anticipated! what calamities may have been dreaded during that voyage! How may it have fared with those who were left! Will they all be there, to greet with a joyful welcome? What if Alexis' wife, worn out by suspense and anxiety, should have sunk into an early grave? or if one among their children should have died? or if the three should all have been swept away? The approaching sail had been seen; and the one who for years had clung to a forlorn hope, was again at the water's edge. Alexis stood on the deck. Affection is quick-sighted: he was instantly seen and known by his wife! All was forgotten—all but that he was there. The distance between them, the waves that separated them, were unheeded! Uttering a wild cry of joy, she rushed forward to clasp him in her arms. She sprang into the water—a little time, and she was extricated. She was insensible when taken up. When she came to herself, she was in her husband's arms!—their children were about them! What tears of joy were shed! what prayers of thankfulness were offered up!

The foregoing narrative, true in every respect, is drawn up by us from documents issued under the authority of the Russian government. It shows, in a convincing manner, that subsistence is by no means impossible for sailors wrecked and ice-bound within the polar regions.

Chambers' Journal.

SILK MANUFACTURE.

The silk manufacture in France alone, is of marvellous extent. The number of silk looms in operation there is not less than one hundred and thirty thousand, the product of which, per annum, is valued at three hundred millions of dollars. Of this amount the fabrics of Lyons yield quite two-thirds. One half of the entire manufacture is exported, and three-fifths of the exports are from Lyons. The greater part is consumed in this country. France, in this article of her industry, encounters a formidable competition both in Germany and England; but at the late London Exhibition it was conceded that, in respect of designs and tissues, the silk goods of Lyons are superior to those of all rival factories. That city employs constantly a force of seventy thousand looms and one hundred and seventy-five thousand operatives, who earn, on an average, thirty cents per day. There are three hundred manufacturing firms, whose establishments are distributed in a circle around Lyons, having a radius of about twenty leagues.

Considering the immense quantity of silk manufactures consumed, some have expressed astonishment that the supply of the raw material has been equal to the demand. But this matter is easily relieved of all occasion for doubt or amazement, by reference to the statistics pertaining to the subject. The silk worm is found in almost every part of Asia, Europe, and the United States, though here it is cultivated to a comparatively slight extent. It requires but eight weeks

to reach maturity; when full grown, it at once commences spinning its web, and completes the operation in about five days. In some regions—as in India—three crops of silk are obtained in a year, while the mulberry-trees may be stripped of their leaves six times in the same period, and and the like number of crops of worms be obtained with ease. As regards the amount of raw silk produced in the several countries in which it is regarded as an article of commerce, we have at hand no complete statistics; but it is evident, from the facts recited above, that the aggregate quantity must be very great. Twenty years ago, France alone produced more than three millions of pounds annually, and Italy not less than seven millions of pounds. In Russia, Bavaria, other parts of Germany, Spain, Sweden, India, China, Turkey, Syria, Egypt, and Great Britain, the silk-worm and the mulberry-tree are cultivated with more or less success. In British India, the production of silk is rapidly extending, and it is believed that the English market, in the end, will be exclusively supplied from that source.

As explanatory of the relative proportion borne by the raw to the manufactured material, it is computed that sixteen yards of gros-de-Naples, of ordinary quality, or fourteen yards of an ordinary description, are produced out of one pound of reeled silk, yielded by twelve pounds of cocoons. The average weight of a cocoon varies from three to three grains and a quarter, having an average length, when reeled off, of about three hundred yards. Taking the silk consumed in the United Kingdom of Great Britain, in a single year, at 5,000,000 lbs., the following are the statistics of production:

Raw silk, 5,000,000 lbs.
12 lbs. cocoons to 1 lb. raw silk, 60,000,000 lbs.
3,000 worms to 1 lb. cocoons, 180,000,000,000 worms.
1 oz. eggs to 100 lbs. cocoons, 600,000 oz. eggs.
16 lbs. of leaves to 1 lb. cocoons, 960,000,000 lbs. leaves.
100 lbs. of leaves from each tree, 9,600,000 trees.

The value of the silk manufactories of Great Britain is estimated to exceed seven millions sterling per year. Its factories employ more than thirty thousand persons, two-thirds of whom are females.

Although under the emphatic protest which the people of the United States have, in the late National and State elections, entered against the encouragement of native manufactures, it would seem like mockery to suggest the expediency of investing American capital and labor in any new department of mechanical art in which foreign nations have greatly got the start and advantage of us, it may still be thought somewhat strange that more attention has not been devoted to silk culture and fabrication in this country.

The mulberry is indigenous to almost every section of the Union, and silk-worms are found in their natural state in our forests. The great obstacle, however, to silk manufacture here, is the high rate of wages paid to industry, and the consequent impossibility of its employment upon silk fabrics at prices admitting of competition with those of China, Italy, the South of France and Malta, where, owing to a difference of social condition, the wages of labor have reached their minimum. The first attempt to breed silk-worms on this continent, was made by King James 1st., who, in the year 1617, encouraged their introduction into the English settlements in America. The importation into England of raw-silk from the colonies of Georgia and Carolina was permitted duty free, and direct bounties were granted to encourage its production. Political and social circumstances existing here at the time, were adverse to the enterprise, and it was finally abandoned.

It is curious, while upon this subject, to trace the history of silk manufacture in Great Britain, as affording a striking instance of the rigid system of protection which that government has uniformly adopted in all cases in which foreign skill and labor interfered with her manufacturing policy. The silk manufacture was introduced into England in the fifteenth century. It remained for a long period an unimportant branch of industry. Until the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, in 1685, silks were admitted duty free. But immediately after that event, 50,000 refugees took sanctuary in England, and a large number settling in Spitalfields, carried on the silk manufacture. At this time England imported annually, free of customs tax, silks to the value of seven hundred thousand pounds sterling. Soon after, in 1697, Parliament prohibited the importation of French and other silk goods; and in 1701, the silk goods of India and China were included in the prohibition. In 1713, the protective tariff was slightly relaxed, but in 1765, the system of prohibition was again fully adopted, and remained in force until 1824. In 1826 other measures of legislation were adopted to stimulate the silk manufacture, which were highly successful. In 1839, the declared value of the English silk manufactures exported, was £868,118, of which the United States took £410,093. Thus has Great Britain fostered her productive powers, and succeeded in making communities which were less provident of their interests and resources, tributary to her commercial grandeur and affluence.—*North American and U. S. Gazette.*

To attempt to comprehend and explain the designs of infinite Wisdom, in any way that represents the Divine attributes as discordant to each other, is dangerous and presumptuous:—for if we once let in an idea that the plan of our redemption is in any degree unintelligible, we may go on reasoning and doubting, until we lose ourselves in the mazes of scepticism.—*Dillwyn.*

PLACES OF MEETING, AND NUMBER OF PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

The following are the places of meeting of the Presidential Electors in the respective states, being the capitals of the same; also the number of electoral votes to which each State is entitled:

States.	*Capitals.*	*Number of Electors.*
Alabama,	Montgomery,	9
Arkansas,	Little Rock,	4
California,	Sacramento,	4
Connecticut,	Hartford,	6
Delaware,	Dover,	3
Florida,	Tallahassee,	3
Georgia,	Milledgeville,	10
Illinois,	Springfield,	11
Indiana,	Indianopolis,	13
Iowa,	Iowa City,	4
Kentucky,	Frankfort,	12
Louisiana,	Baton Rouge,	6
Maine,	Augusta,	8
Maryland,	Annapolis,	8
Massachusetts,	Boston,	13
Michigan,	Lansing,	6
Mississippi,	Jackson,	7
Missouri,	Jefferson,	9
New Hampshire,	Concord,	5
New Jersey,	Trenton,	7
New York,	Albany,	35
North Carolina,	Raleigh,	10
Ohio,	Columbus,	23
Pennsylvania,	Harrisburg,	27
Rhode Island,	Providence,	4
South Carolina,	Columbia,	8
Tennessee,	Nashville,	12
Texas,	Austin,	4
Vermont,	Montpelier,	5
Virginia,	Richmond,	15
Wisconsin,	Madison,	5
	Total,	296

The total vote polled throughout the Union, is about 3,878,000.

THE REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA.

On the Western Coast of Africa was planted a few years since a colony of free colored people, from the United States of America, which is already attracting to it the attention of almost the whole civilized world.

Four years since, this colony declared itself independent, and, with the consent of those who had the governmant of it, was erected into a republic. Prior to that period it had been governed by an agent appointed by the Society which had undertaken to found the colony. On the 24th of August, 1847, the colony entered upon the experiment of self-government. Our government had solved the problem of the capacity of the Anglo Saxon to govern himself, a problem which had hitherto been doubtful. Liberia is now solving a still more doubtful problem, whether the African race can govern themselves. It is this fact that throws around the infant Republic the intense interest with which it is regarded by the world. If it fails, the hopes of Africa and her scattered sons go down with it, if it succeed, she will speedily stretch forth her hands unto God. Their government, like our own, is strictly representative. It consists of a President, a Vice-President, a Secretary of State, a Treasurer, a Senate, a House of Representatives, and a Judiciary. The Republic extends about 400 miles along the western coast of Africa, between 4 deg. and 7 deg. North latitude; and reaches from the coast into the interior about 25 miles. Monrovia, situated in the northern part, is the capital; adjacent to which there are several quite flourishing towns and villages. In its southern part is Cape Palmas. North of Liberia is the English possession of Sierra Leone, containing some 43,000 inhabitants, blest with the means of progress and civilization, under the fostering care of the British government. Between eight and ten thousand colored persons, many of them being emancipated slaves, have emigrated from this country to Liberia. More than 80,000 of the natives have become citizens of the new Republic: and besides suppressing the slave-trade in their own dominions, treaties have been formed with several other tribes, having the same object in view. The commerce of the Republic amounts annually to about $500,000. The expense of conducting the government for the year 1851, ending 30th of September, amounted to $34,039 14. The Methodists, the Presbyterians, the Baptists, and the Episcopalians have, each of them, established missionary stations in Liberia. The people have the Sabbath, the Bible, the Christian ministry, the church, the school system, a free government, a good soil and fine climate, as the elements of their future growth.

They have been exceedingly fortunate in the choice of their first presiding officer, who seems, in many respects, like our own Washington, to have been raised up, and qualified by Providence for the difficult position which he is called to occupy. Seeing no hope of rising to the level of a true and independent manhood in this country, he emigrated to his father-land, and after a few years residence, received the appointment from the American Colonization Society, of Agent for the government of the Colony. When they declared themselves independent he was chosen President by the people, and at the late election was re-elected to the same office. He has had much to do in shaping the Constitution and laws of the Republic, and will leave his impress for good or evil upon it for all coming time. His Inaugural Address, and his Annual Message have lately been received, and bear the impress of a mature mind, deeply sensible of the difficulties and responsibilities of the position which he

occupies. He opens with the following cheering and hopeful announcement:

"For four years Liberia has maintained her position as an independent State; and though her path has been strewed with innumerable difficulties, who can deny that her course has been onward? I question whether history can produce an instance where any people, under the same adverse circumstances, have made greater progress in nationality than the people of Liberia. And I have yet to be convinced that any other people, of whatever race, have presented greater proofs of capacity for self-government. Who can point to the period in the history of Liberia, when anarchy and confusion reigned, when law and order were no longer maintained among her citizens? No, gentlemen; the sceptic must stand mute; the people of Liberia understand too well their true interests, and appreciate too highly their republican institutions."

In regard to the bearing and influence of the republic upon the surrounding tribes, which is one of the most interesting aspects in which it can be looked at by the philanthropist and Christian, President Roberts makes the following encouraging statement in his message:

"It affords me great satisfaction to be able to inform the Legislature that, except the difficulties in Grand Bassa, our relations with the tribes bordering on our territories, and those within our jurisdiction, have undergone no material change since your last session. And generally, from a conviction that we consider them a part of ourselves, and cherish with sincerity their rights and interests, the attachment of the natives is daily gaining strength. Constant applications are being made to the government to supply them with school-teachers, and with other qualified persons to reside among them, to instruct them in the civilized modes of agriculture and the mechanic arts; and it is a matter of deep regret that the government, for want of pecuniary means, has not been able to meet their wishes, but to an exceedingly limited extent."

The superiority of civilized over savage life is here brought to the view of the natives, in a way in which they cannot shut their eyes against it. Whatever differences of opinion may exist upon the question as to what influence the existence of such a republic is to exert upon slavery in this country, all must admit that it is to work a mighty revolution among the native tribes of Africans, if it continues to live and flourish. In this view of it, it is an enterprise which all good men, who love their race and wish to see them christianized and civilized, whether they live at the north or the south, may unite in promoting. The superiority of civilized, and especially christianized man, naturally impresses his barbarous neighbor.

Rome conquered Greece with her arms; yet the latter conquered the former, with her civilization. We cannot but hope, yea we are strongly disposed to believe, that the republic of Liberia is destined to work out important results for Africa. It is yet in its infancy; let it, however, be preserved and enlarged, and it must become a stupendous power in that dark and bleeding land.

We can conceive no good and valid reason which ought to induce a philanthropist either of the extreme South or the farthest North, to oppose it. To us it seems clear that self-interest as well as duty, ought to incline our citizens as well as our government, to lend a helping hand to this young republic. England and France have recognized its independent nationality; and the former has already entered into a treaty of commerce with it. President Roberts announces the fact, that Prussia has recently taken the same course; and adds, that he has "assurance that two or three other European governments will soon follow the example of Prussia in the recognition of our independence." As to the attitude of our own government, the president says:

"We have cause, however, still to regret that the United States government has not yet seen fit to acknowledge the independence of this republic. And though we are not insensible of the cause of this delay, still we had every reason to hope and expect, notwithstanding the peculiar institution of that country, that it would have been among the first to extend to us the friendly hand, to welcome Liberia among the family of nations. I am happy to remark, however, that we have still grounds to hope that the United States government will not much longer withhold this token of friendship."

And we would ask, is this hope and expectation an unfounded one? Has not Liberia been planted and fostered by our own hands? Have not our greatest and best statesmen—our Jefferson, our Monroe, our Harrison, our Taylor, our Clay, and Fillmore, expressed the liveliest interest in its success, some of them in their official capacity? Liberia is a separate and independent nation as much as we are. She has copied our laws and is endeavoring to reproduce our institutions. Why shall we not take her by the hand and encourage her feeble and tottering steps? She may yet enable us to solve the inexplicable enigma of our own destiny as a nation. Who knows but that Providence has raised her up for this very purpose?—*Presbyterian Herald.*

MECHANICS—EXTRAORDINARY LOCK.

The editor of the American Artizan was recently shown a piece of mechanism, which certainly goes ahead of anything in the shape of a lock that we have ever seen or read of, in the essential of security from depredation. It is called Yale's Magic Lock, and is absolutely as unpickable as the kernel of a walnut would be without damaging the shell. The only opening is a circular orifice, half an inch in diameter, for ad-

mitting the key, and through which there is no possible access to the tumblers by any instrument whatever—not even by the key itself, strange as that may seem. By a singular contrivance, a portion of the key is detached after insertion, and sent to a distant part of the lock, where it moves the tumblers, and where the tools of the burglar could never arrive, except by first battering the lock to pieces.

The keyhole resembles the interior of a small pistol barrel; and having no opening in the interior basin of the lock, would not receive powder enough to blow it open. The lock is, therefore, absolutely gunpowder proof also.

Among other peculiarities, the key is susceptible of from forty thousand to one million of changes. A change of the key changes the lock also in the act of locking; so that one may have a new lock every day for hundreds of years! By a change of the key after locking, it is rendered impossible to unlock, even with the same key, until altered back again. One may thus lose the key, or have it stolen, and still entertain no fears of the lock being opened with it. The proprietors offer a reward of five hundred dollars to any one who will pick it through the keyhole, using whatever instruments he pleases, and taking any length of time he may desire.

"ABIDE IN ME, AND I IN YOU."

That mystic word of thine, oh, Sovereign Lord!
Is all too pure, too high, too deep for me;
Weary of striving, and with longing, faint,
I breathe it back again in prayer to thee.

Abide in me, I pray, and I in Thee;
From this good hour, O leave me never more;
Then shall the discord cease, the wound be healed,
The life-long bleeding of the soul be o'er.

Abide in me—o'ershadow by thy love
Each half-formed purpose and dark thought of sin;
Quench, ere it rise, each selfish, low desire,
And keep my soul, as thine, calm and divine.

As some rare perfume in a vase of clay,
Perfumes it with a fragrance not its own—
So, when thou dwellest in a mortal soul,
All Heaven's own sweetness seems around it thrown.

The soul alone, like a neglected harp,
Grows out of tune, and needs that hand divine;
Dwell thou within it, tune and touch the chords,
'Till every note and string shall answer thine.

Abide in me; there have been moments pure,
When I have seen thy face and felt thy power;
Then evil lost its grasp, and, passion hushed,
Owned the divine enchantment of the hour.

These were but seasons beautiful and rare;
Abide in me—and they shall ever be;
I pray thee, now fulfil my earnest prayer,
Come and *abide* in me, and I in thee.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Foreign Intelligence.—The Royal Mail steamer Niagara, from Liverpool, arrived at Halifax on the morning of the 10th inst., bringing English dates to the 27th ult.

England.—Lord Derby stated, in the House of Lords, on the 22d ult., that "the object of calling a session of the House prior to Christmas, was to close forever the controversy with regard to protection and free trade. The result of the late election had convinced him that, although a large number of constituents were well disposed to support the Government, they were determined not to assent to any alteration in the recently adopted commercial policy, and that any such attempt would be instantly negatived by a large majority. Under these circumstances he had felt it his duty to advise Her Majesty to declare, that the principle of unrestricted competition ought to be adopted."

The free trade policy was confirmed by Parliament.

Large amounts in gold continued to arrive from Australia.

The aggregate value of that brought in four vessels amounted to nearly £1,000,000 sterling.

France.—There is no news of importance from France. One-seventh of the voters in Paris refrained from voting on the question of the Empire. The returns from eighty-three departments, including the army and navy, make the aggregate of yeas 7,200,000, while the nays are only 250,000. The official proclamation of the Empire was expected to take place on the 2d inst.

Sweden.—The King of Sweden is convalescent, and the Regency is ended.

Greece.—A treaty guaranteeing the independence of Greece, under a prince of the Greek faith, has been signed in London, by the ministers of England, France, Prussia and Bavaria.

Russia.—A letter from St. Petersburg, under date of October 16th, says that the Emperor of Russia has started a Japan expedition, consisting of the frigate Pallas, a tender, and a screw steamship, under the command of Admiral Poalatino. The expedition is ostensibly for scientific purposes, but is supposed to be designed to watch the American Expedition, towards which the Emperor entertains much jealousy.

California.—The mail steamship Illinois, from Aspinwall, on the evening of the 2d, arrived at New York on the morning of the 12th inst., bringing 540 passengers, and upwards of $2,000,000 in gold on freight, besides $400,000 in the hands of passengers. The news from San Francisco brought by the Illinois, is to the 16th ult.

The city of Sacramento has been almost entirely destroyed by fire, and a number of lives were lost. By great exertions on the part of the citizens, the State capital was saved. All the other public buildings were consumed. The total loss of property is estimated at $10,000,000. Forty blocks of buildings were destroyed by this conflagration, leaving homeless not less than ten thousand of the people of Sacramento.

Preparations for rebuilding the city were immediately commenced, and during nine days subsequent to the fire, 350 buildings were erected.

Destructive fires have also occurred at San Francisco and Marysville, the former on the 14th, and the latter on the 7th ult.

There have likewise been fires at Stockton and Sonora, and among the grain fields in the Napa valley, and the farms in Calaveras county.

The vote polled in the presidential election was over seventy thousand. Democratic majority nearly five thousand. The entire Democratic State ticket was chosen, including McDougall and Latham

for Congress. In the Legislature the Democrats have twenty out of twenty-seven Senators, and upwards of two-thirds of the Assembly.

The rainy season had set in, and copious showers had fallen throughout the State. The rivers were rising, and the miners were successfully employed in washing out their ore. The dry diggings were fully supplied with water, and were expected to yield a rich harvest.

The Indians on the Colorado had been reduced to complete subjection by Major Heintzleman, and a treaty of peace signed and officially published.

The last of the overland emigration was coming in. The emigrants were reported to be in good health, and had experienced little trouble from the Indians.

Improvements throughout the State were progressing rapidly. The line of telegraph between San Francisco and Marysville has been commenced, and a company has been organized for the construction of a railroad between Benicia and Marysville.

Beverly C. Saunders entered upon the duties of Collector of San Francisco on the 13th.

Col. Washington and party left Los Angelos on the 1st of 11th month, for San Bernardino, where they would commence the survey of the Base Line.

The price of gold dust at the mines had been advanced to seventeen dollars and twenty-five cents.

Flour was bringing, at San Francisco, from forty to forty-two dollars per barrel.

The large steamship City of Pittsburg, of the New York and San Francisco line, was burnt on 24th of Tenth month, at Valparaiso, on her voyage to San Francisco. This vessel was new, of 3368 tons measurement, and cost $300,000. The officers and crews of the British shipping then in the port of Valparaiso, rendered prompt and efficient assistance to the crew and passengers of the burning steamer. No lives were lost in this case, yet nearly all the property except the clothes they had on, belonging to the passengers, was lost. The fire is attributed to spontaneous combustion.

Mexico.—The revolutionary movements are extending throughout the country. No battle has yet occurred between General Uragua and General Valdez, the leader of the federal troops, but the latter is surrounded in his fortified camp, and has been summoned to surrender by Uragua. The situation of Gen. Valdez is very critical, there being but little possibility of his receiving aid from the capital, and without reinforcements he will soon be forced to surrender. The people of Guadalajara received General Uragua with the greatest enthusiasm, and the crowds flocking to his standard have increased his force to nearly four thousand.

General Mesia and Rebolledo have also pronounced in favor of the plan of Guadalajara with 1100 men. The States of Tamaulipas and Guanajahara have also taken the same side.

General Blanco has been defeated by the French Count Raoussel Boulbon, who has proclaimed Sonora independent of Mexico and annexed to France.

The Gardiner Investigating Committee had left the capital for the mines.

Buenos Ayres.—Dates from Buenos Ayres have been received to Tenth month 6th. Urquiza had disbanded his forces and disclaimed all hostile intentions towards Buenos Ayres. In a circular addressed to the foreign Consuls, he notifies them to treat with him in all matters relating to foreign affairs, and announces his intention, as Dictator, to instal a sovereign Congress.

Hayti.—It is stated, by a letter from Cape Haytien, dated November 19th, that the French naval forces in the West Indies have taken possession of Samana, in Hayti, near the Mona Passage, to hold it as a naval station, unless the United States should object. The Emperor Solouque has decreed, that hereafter, all coffee brought in from the plantations in his dominions shall be free from dirt and stones, under a heavy penalty for non-compliance.

Cuba.—Private letters from St. Jago state that the cholera rages fearfully in that and some other towns in that part of Cuba. The mortality in St. Jago alone is upwards of sixty a day. The white population are the severest sufferers. The grave-diggers have become panic-struck, and in many instances have refused to perform the duties of interment.

Domestic.—The office of State Superintendent of Common Schools has been established by law in North Carolina.

By direction of the Legislature of Massachusetts, all the public lands in Maine owned by Massachusetts, amounting to 1,800,000 acres, are to be sold at public sale.

Another Suspension Bridge across the Niagara river, is in course of construction at Bellevue, and when completed, will, it is said, be the longest in the world. 15,000 miles of wire will be required for it, each cable being composed of 3,300 separate wires.

Mount Vernon Hotel, Cape May.—This mammoth edifice is said to be about two thirds finished, and is expected to be completed by the next watering season, when it will be the largest hotel in the world. The entire cost is stated at $300,000, and it is to accommodate 2500 persons.

The first Locomotive west of the Mississippi river has just been placed on the Missouri Pacific Railroad at St. Louis.

Congress.—The second Session of the thirty-second Congress commenced on the 6th inst. The Message of the President was read.

In the House of Representatives, a resolution was adopted, that the Committee on Territories be directed to inquire into the expediency of dividing Oregon Territory, and forming a new territory north of the Columbia river; with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

A bill for the improvement of the navigation of the Willamette river, in Oregon, was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

In the Senate, a debate sprang up in relation to the right to a seat in that body of Archibald Dixon, elected by the Legislature of Kentucky to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of the late Henry Clay. The debate was continued on the 7th and 8th, when the subject was postponed to the 13th inst.

In the House of Representatives, Preston King, of N. Y., from the Select Committee appointed at the last session to investigate the Gardiner claim, and the connection of Secretary Corwin therewith, made a report fully exonerating the Secretary from all charge of improper conduct—accompanied by a bill to prevent frauds on the Treasury of the United States. The bill and the report, after being read twice, were recommitted to the Select Committee, with a view of keeping the subject before the house.

On the 9th the Speaker announced the Standing Committees for the present Session.

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

A RELIGIOUS, LITERARY AND MISCELLANEOUS JOURNAL.

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Memorial of the Monthly Meeting of New York respecting SAMUEL PARSONS.

For the benefit of survivors, we are sometimes led to commemorate the lives of those who through devotedness to the cause of truth and righteousness in the earth, have walked uprightly before men, seeking after durable riches, and a well-grounded hope of a happy immortality.

The above reflections are induced by the removal from works to rewards of our much loved and highly valued friend, Samuel Parsons. He was the son of James and Mary Parsons, members of this Meeting,—was born on the 8th of Eighth month, 1774, and enjoyed the advantages of a religiously guarded education. He was remarkable, even in early childhood, for tenderness of spirit and correct deportment, and for dutiful and affectionate conduct to his friends and relations. He refrained from the amusements common to that period of life, and was careful to avoid associating with such as were inclined to spend their hours in levity and folly. He very early submitted to the influence of the Spirit of Truth, as appears from his diary, which was commenced about the nineteenth year of his age, and continued till within a few months of his decease. We make the following extracts:

"Sixth month, 1795.—I view the youthful and the gay around me pursuing happiness in the crowds of business or the haunts of pleasure. I see many of my own age spend their hours in pleasure (falsely so called) too dearly bought by the sacrifice of peace of mind. There have been seasons in my life, when those things would have pleased, but they are no more. I now feel that something more is requisite to satisfy a reasoning mind—an immortal soul. There are seasons when the Divine Monitor speaks in a tone so commanding that it will be heard. Unhappy are those who, in the hour of health, neglect the still small voice till disease approaches them; when placed on a languishing bed, misery and sorrow, pain and regret are their portion. May these hours by timely reflection be averted—may I prepare in the bloom of youth for the approach of death; that so, when the inevitable hour arrives, I may sink into rest, in the sweet confidence that God is still gracious, and that his mercies fail not."

"Eighth month, 8, 1795.—This is the anniversary of my birth—on this day I attain the age of twenty-one years. On retrospection—I find that folly and weakness have prevailed; but let the past suffice. The present day calls loudly for a reformation. Since the last anniversary of my birth, many whom I have known, have been numbered with the dead, amongst whom an intimate of my own age claims most my sympathetic recollection. I believe it is designed by Almighty Wisdom that the removal of our friends should impress on our minds the prospect of death, which amidst the bustle of business and the dissipation of gaiety is too seldom viewed but at a distance."

"Eighth month, 27.—The merciful visitation of the Father of All was extended to me in an unusual manner, and I felt a disposition wrought in me to devote my life to the service of my Creator. May I be favored with strength from on high to walk in the path that leads to peace, and in meekness and humility pursue my journey through this vale of trial."

"Fourth month, 1796.—Animated by the hope of eternal peace, may I press forward through the varied tribulations of time with an eye turned to the Father of All, who can alone preserve in the hour of conflict, and shield from danger in the day of battle. Trust in the Lord, O my soul, worship and adore Him, whose creative power hath formed thee, whose protecting arm sustaineth thee and supporteth thee."

"Ninth month, 1797.—The overshadowing influence of Heavenly regard hath rested on my mind; and reflecting on the many dangers and sorrows that surround the traveller through this vale of trial, I have been bowed in supplication to the Father of all, that his paternal superintendence may not cease to direct me, and that in my passing through life, I may seek unto him for light to dispel my mental darkness, and to

enable me in every situation, to resign myself to His Holy will."

Continued memoranda show the operative power of Divine grace upon his mind, qualifying him for uniting with his friends in the support of our Christian testimonies, and for the various stations in society, which he has so usefully filled. He was early appointed to the important station of an overseer, which he acceptably filled for many years.

In the year 1806, he was married to Mary Bowne, daughter of John and Anne Bowne, of Flushing, Long Island. This connection proved to be an union of spirit and of heart. The guarded religious education of their children was an united exercise, preferring their present good and everlasting welfare to the uncertain riches of a vain and fleeting world.

Our dear friend continuing to walk in humility and godly fear, became "quick of discernment," and qualified to "stand as a watchman upon the walls." He was appointed to the station of elder about the thirty-fourth year of his age, concerning which he writes:

"6th of Tenth month, 1808.—On being appointed to the station of an elder in the church, my heart was bowed in a sense of the awfulness of the charge, and the great degree of circumspection needful to walk answerably thereunto. O may I be enabled so to conduct, that no reproach may be brought on the profession of the truth on my account; but that being called to this trust, and feeling the Divine anointing therein, I may live more and more detached from the world, and devote myself in singleness of heart to His cause—and be made willing to spend and be spent, to labor and travail, that the peculiar testimonies given us to bear, may be spread."

While endeavoring to fill up the measure of his allotment, his spirit was often baptized into suffering, with the suffering seed, and being livingly concerned for the prosperity of Zion, he became qualified to "speak a word in season," and came forth in the ministry about the forty-first year of his age. Being careful in the exercise of his gift, he experienced an enlargement, becoming an acceptable minister of the Gospel; and as an advocate for "that faith which was once delivered to the saints," he was prepared to sound the alarm when innovations were made in our borders, as will appear by the following extracts:

"Third month, 1821.—If we deny the eternity and infinite power of the Son of God, we cease to be Christians. We may be Unitarians—we may be Deists, and trust in the sufficiency of human reason. 'Beware lest any man spoil you through philosophy and vain deceit, after the tradition of men, after the rudiments of the world, and not after Christ.'"

"Third month, 1826.—What a mercy it is to receive into our hearts, Christ as our Saviour and Redeemer, nor only from the *penalty* but from the *power* of sin—to feel His spirit bearing witness with our spirits, that we are His, and that we have taken Him to be our Saviour, and acknowledge Him to be indeed the Son of God with power."

He was qualified early to detect those unsound doctrines which had been extensively promulgated in our Society. These views, so strikingly at variance with those held by our worthy predecessors in the truth,—our beloved friend found it his place to oppose, boldly maintaining the principles of our holy profession, and standing as in the gap, when disorder and misrule seemed likely to lay waste our solemn assemblies. He was clerk of the Yearly Meeting at the time of the separation in 1828, and the firmness and composure manifested by him on that trying occasion, tended greatly to strengthen the feeble and confirm the wavering.

In pleading the cause of the oppressed people of color, or of the aborigines of our country, as well as on subjects relative to the support of our Christian Testimonies, he frequently attended the State and National Legislatures, where the Christian virtues exemplified in his character, his modest and unassuming deportment, and the energies of a sound and well-regulated mind, endeared him to many not of our name.

His intimate knowledge of the Discipline and History of our Society, aided in qualifying him for the important stations to which he was successively appointed in the church. He filled the station of clerk or assistant clerk to the Yearly Meeting for upwards of thirty years; and from the thirty-third year of his age he was an active and useful member of the Meeting for Sufferings, and for many years served it very acceptably as clerk.

A remarkable trait in his character was forbearance and meekness under provocation, exemplifying in his conduct the excellence of that precept, "If thine enemy hunger, feed him; if he thirst, give him drink." The practical effects of his principles were strikingly evinced in acts of kindness to his fellow-men, without respect to color or profession. Possessing a comprehensive mind, he was qualified to administer counsel, and was often referred to as the friend of "the widow and fatherless in their affliction." Emphatically a peace-maker, he was frequently employed in the settlement of differences, where his sound discrimination and the sweetness of his disposition, enabled him to overcome difficulties apparently insuperable. He also spent much time in visiting the sick, to whom his sympathy and religious services were particularly consoling and edifying, tending to strengthen the faith and revive the hopes of the faint-hearted; and in his benevolence was ever ready to promote acts of public and private charity, in which he spent much of his outward substance. We believe that few soliciting aid, ever went empty from his door.

paper, extending through both the circles to the center, and including a twelfth part, or thirty degrees, of each between its converging sides. He will then observe, that the two arcs cut out by the notch are everywhere concentric with each other; therefore, their beginnings and endings are concentric or inclined in exactly the same degree to a perpendicular crossing their centres. These concentric beginnings and endings represent correctly the concentric directions in which the swinging weights commence their downward movements.

To be Continued.

SOUTH AMERICA AND ITS RICHES.

The interior of Brazil has long been known as one of the richest countries in South America, but the exclusive policy observed by the Government, almost equalling that of Japan, has prevented the world from benefiting by these rich resources. Immense treasures lie dormant and unprofitable, which commercial enterprise would soon turn to good account, if a more liberal policy were observed, the way thrown open to the industrious and adventurous, and the inventions of the age—which have spread population over our own country, and opened thousands of miles of communication with the interior, were once introduced into that country. A short time since, application was made by the United States to Brazil, for permission to send a steamer up the Amazon to explore it, not for the benefit of the United States alone, but for the good of commerce, science, and the world. Permission was refused. The consequence was, two officers of the Navy were ordered to cross over the Andes from Lima, and descend the Amazon as they might. One of these officers, (Lieut. Herndon) has just returned; and he gives in the National Intelligencer, a series of articles of much interest on the "Amazon and the Atlantic slopes of South America."

In that part of Brazil which lies between the 7th degree of latitude, South, and the Tropic of Capricorn, known as Malto Grosso, is a ridge of mountains rich in minerals and precious stones. The country is described as being diversified with pampas and beautiful groves, where the sugar-cane, Indian corn, pulse, manioc and cotton are largely cultivated, while ornamental woods which would possess immense value in the workshops of the United States, are here used ordinarily for fire-wood. The town of Villa Maria is in the heart of what is known as the great Ipecacuanha region of Malto Grosso, which includes an area of some 3000 square miles. The crops are perennial, and fifteen pounds of it, which is bought in Rio at $8 per pound, may be gathered in a single day. The ordinary gathering is five pounds a day, by laborers getting about $1 per month. It is estimated that from 1830 to 1837 not less than 800,000 pounds of this drug were exported from this province to Rio. This abundant supply brought down its price. This produce is taken from the very banks of one of the noblest rivers in the world, and transported by mules for the distance of 1,200 miles to the sea coast, in spite of nature's great highway. The Ipecacuanha is found also in great abundance on the banks of the Vermillio, the Seputuba, and the Catacal. Vanilla is also abundant. Its price when Castelnau was at Villa Maria, was 60 cents the pound. Cuyaba, is the capital of the province of Malto Grosso. It has a population of about 7,000, and carries on a brisk commerce with Rio by caravans numbering from 200 to 300 mules each. This commerce consists of hides, jaguar and deer-skins, gold-dust, diamonds, Ipecacuanha, and the like. The freight to Rio is almost $15 to the 100 lbs. The time occupied in the journey, going and returning, is twelve months. The introduction of steam would reduce it to a period not much exceeding a month. Both the La Plata and the Amazon are the finest steamboat water-courses in the world. Yet so fearful is Brazil of intercourse which would reveal the riches of the province, that she excludes from settlement and cultivation, from commerce and civilization, the finest country in the world —a country which is larger than the continent of Europe, and in which there is an everlasting harvest of the choicest fruits of the earth.

Cuyaba is noted for its precious metals. On the head waters of the Cuyaba is the celebrated diamond district of Brazil. The description of it borders a little on the marvellous. These precious jewels are found, the writer says, mixed with the earth, like gold in California.

Just before Castelnau was there, a man planting a post to which to tie his mule, found a diamond of nine carats. The children here wash the earth in the streets for gold, and diamonds are sometimes found in the crops of the fowls. A Spaniard, one Don Simon, with his slaves, washing on the Santa Anna during the dry season only, got in four years, 7900 carats of diamonds. Castelnau estimates the whole yield of diamonds from Brazil, to the end of 1849, at near $80,000,000. It is the mineral wealth of this water—shed between the La Plata and the Amazon, operating with its gold and its diamonds upon the cupidity of her counsellors, that has been the curse of Brazil. At first the diamonds belonged to the Crown, and no person was allowed to visit the diamond district unless under the strictest surveillance. Military posts were established throughout the whole region, to prevent people from gathering its mineral wealth.

They get in this city, a drug from the Amazon called guarana, of which the consumption is enormous, and to which medicinal virtues the most astonishing are ascribed. The wide and profitable field there is for the introduction of steam upon the great water-courses of the Amazon and La Platta may be inferred, from the fact that the rich province of Diamentino, carries on a direct

trade with Para, by the Arinas, the Tapajos, and Amazon. The place of embarkation is ten leagues from the village, and the voyage up and down, thence to Para, occupies eight months. The foreign merchandize which reaches Diamentino by this route, is said to sell at an advance on the average, of 800 per cent. on its price in Para; iron, in the province of Malto Grosso, sells at $25 the 100 lbs. Salt sells at $18 the 100 lbs; flour at $10 per barrel.

Bolivia, the writer says, owns navigable streams which are tributary both to the Amazon and the La Plata. It is a wool-growing country, and this Puna wool instead of going down the Amazon to the United States, has to go across the Andes to the Pacific to reach Boston by Cape Horn. It is from the Atlantic slopes of Bolivia that we get the bark for the manufacture of quinine. The cinchona, or the Peruvian bark as it is called, is gathered there on those navigable water-courses of the Atlantic, and taken thence on the backs of sheep and asses six hundred miles across the Andes to the Pacific. Two millions of dollars' worth of this bark was gathered there the last year. This the writer considers a basis sufficient to support steam navigation on the Amazon. Bolivia has there a thrifty and industrious population of a million and a half, whose commercial wants would be supplied by this new route. One of her cities (Potosi) has been supplied with water, at the cost of $3,000,000 to construct the works. The productions of Bolivia are the sugar-cane, coffee, the cocoa, the tamarind, cotton, two species, white and yellow, tobacco, indigo, maize, the cassada, dye-wood, cabinet-wood, gums, roots, barks, gold, silver and diamonds. Since the discovery of the mines of Potosi there have been extracted from them not less than *sixteen hundred millions of dollars!* The vein is said to be as rich now as ever it was; but it is not worked for the want of mechanical force, such as steam and the facilities of commerce alone can give.

So anxious is Bolivia for the introduction of the steamboat upon her rivers, that she has offered for it in fee simple 20,000 square miles of her richest lands. The Bolivian government, it is believed, in the month of December next, will declare Exaltacion, on the Madeira, and Rezes, on the Beni—both tributaries of the Madeira, a branch of the Amazon—*free ports to the commerce of the world;* and the sum of $10,000 will be offered as reward to the first steamer that shall arrive at either one of these places. The design seems to be to organize a company for the navigation of the rivers of South America, and to get the United States to force open the way through the Brazils, so as to get at the rich productions of that country.—*Daily Transcript.*

As time when past cannot be recalled, we should be careful not to waste it while it is passing.

STRATFORD, THE MURDERER.

This poor criminal, in conversation with the gentlemen who visited him for religious purposes on the day preceding his execution, attributed his fall to reading "Paine's Age of Reason," as from that period he dated the evil change which took place in his course of life. After his wife had visited him for the last time, he recollected that a book, either of Carlile's or Hone's, was left in his house, and he sent a messenger to request that it might be searched for and burnt.—Such was the confession, and such the untimely end of one of the followers of Paine, who himself, on his death-bed, declared, "If ever the devil had an agent upon earth, I have been one!" Exclaiming many times, in his extremity at last, "Oh, Lord help me!—Oh, Christ help me!"

Foreign Tract.

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

PHILADELPHIA, TWELFTH MONTH 25, 1852.

Our present number, though issued in the regular order of publication, and prepared without reference to the date of its appearance, may perhaps be regarded by some of our readers as a Christmas present. Though the editor has been accustomed, from an early period of life, in common with the great mass of the Society to which he belongs, to consider all days as equally good in the Divine sight, and has, in consequence, always abstained from taking part in any of those celebrations of particular days, which hold so conspicuous a place among most of our religious communities, as well as in the circles of political life, he has no disposition to regard with feelings of unkindness any of those who, with honest and upright intentions, distinguish by superior devotion this anniversary of the day on which the Saviour of men is assumed to have been ushered into the world.

The people of Israel were unquestionably enjoined to commemorate their deliverance from Egyptian bondage, and this commemoration was certainly intended to be performed with a reverend and grateful remembrance of the Divine goodness and mercy manifested in their redemption from the thraldom of Egypt. To distinguish that day, or any of the seven immediately following it, by riot and dissipation, or in any other than a serious and religious manner, would no doubt have been viewed by a pious follower of Moses, as a gross perversion of the institution. And, if under the Christian dispensation, in which the types and ceremonies of the Mosaic code are swallowed up or fulfilled in Christ, the Great Mediator of the New Covenant, any of the observances of the former dispensation, or anything of a similar character, should be still maintained, it is certainly inconsistent with the

shall be found prepared to die, and to inherit everlasting happiness in the kingdom of heaven.

English Tract.

From Chambers' Journal.

WHY DOES THE CLOCK KEEP TIME?

A pendulous body vibrates when it is suspended so that the centre of its mass is not placed directly under the point of suspension, because then the alternating influences of weight and velocity are constantly impressing it with motion. Weight carries it down as far as it can go towards the earth's attraction; acquired velocity then carries it onwards; but as the onward movement is constrained to be upward against the direction of the earth's attraction, that force antagonizes, and at last arrests it; for velocity flags when it has to drag its load up-hill, and soon gives over the effort. The body swings down-hill with increasing rapidity, because weight and velocity are then both driving it; it swings up-hill with diminishing rapidity, because then weight is pulling it back in opposition to the force of velocity. Weight pulls first this way, then that way; velocity carries first this way, then that way; but the two powers do not act evenly and steadily together; they now combine with, and now oppose each other; now increase their influence together, and now augment and diminish it inversely and alternately; and so the suspended body is tossed backwards and forwards between them, and made to perform its endless dance.

It is related of Galileo, that he once stood watching a swinging lamp, hung from the roof of the cathedral at Pisa, until he convinced himself that it performed its vibratory movement in the same time, whether the vibration was one of wide or of narrow span. This traditionary tale is most probably correct in its main features; for the Newtons and Galileos of all ages do perceive great truths in occurrences that are as commonplace as the fall of an apple, or the disturbance of a hanging lamp. Trifles are full of meaning to them, because their minds are already prepared to arrive at certain conclusions by means of antecedent reflections. Simple and familiar incidents, thus accidentally associated with the history of grand discoveries, are the channels through which the accumulating waters at length descend, rather than the rills which feed the swellings of their floods. The orchard at Woolsthorpe, and the cathedral at Pisa, were outlets of this kind, through which the pent-up tide of gathering knowledge burst. If they had never offered themselves, the laws of universal gravitation and isochronous vibration would still have reached the world.

If the reader will hang up two equal weights upon nearly the same point of suspension, and by means of two strings of exactly the same length, he will have an apparatus at his command that will enable him to see, under even more favorable conditions, what Galileo saw in the cathedral at Pisa. Upon drawing one of them aside one foot from the position of rest, and the other one yard, and then starting them off both together to vibrate backwards and forwards, he will observe that, although the second has a journey of two yards to accomplish, while the first has but a journey of two feet, the two will, nevertheless, come to the end at precisely the same instant. As the weights swing from side to side in successive oscillations, they will always present themselves together at the point which is the middle of their respective arcs. This is what is called isochronous* vibration—the passing through unequal arcs in equal periods of time.

At the first glance, this seems a very singular result. The careless observer naturally expects that a weight hung upon a string ought to take longer to move through a long arc than through a short one, if impelled by the same force; but the subject appears in a different light upon more mature reflection; for it is then seen, that the weight which performs the longer journey starts down the steeper declivity, and therefore acquires a greater velocity. A ball does not run down a steep hill and a more gently inclined one, at the same pace; neither, therefore, will the suspended weight move down the steeper curve, and the less raised one, at equal rates. The weight which moves the fastest, of necessity gets through more space in a given period than its more leisurely companion does. The equality of the periods in which two weights vibrate, is perfect, so long as both the unequal arcs of motion are short ones when compared with the length of the suspended strings; but even when one of the arcs is five times longer than the other, ten thousand vibrations will be completed before one weight is an entire stride in advance of the other; and even this small amount of difference is destroyed when the arc in which the weights swing is a little flattened from the circular curve.

But there is yet another surprise to be encountered. Hang a weight of a pound upon one of the strings, and a weight of two pounds upon the other, and set them vibrating in arcs of unequal length as before, and still their motions will be found to be isochronous. Unequal weights, as well as equal ones, when hung on equal strings, will swing through arcs of unequal length in equal periods of time. This seeming inconsistency also admits of a satisfactory explanation. It has been stated, that the motion of swinging bodies is caused by the earth's attraction. But what are

* It is proper to inform the unscientific reader, that this statement, though very nearly, is not strictly correct. Pendulums of equal lengths, vibrating in unequal arcs, are not exactly isochronous. The mathematical expression plainly indicates, that the time of vibration is slightly prolonged by increasing the length of the arc. The time of vibration would be perfectly isochronous, if the pendulum could be made to vibrate in the arc of a cycloid; and this is intimated in a succeeding part of this essay, when the writer speaks of flattening the curve.—Ed.

the facts that are more particularly implied in this statement? What discoveries does the philosophic inquirer make when he looks more narrowly into it? For the sake of familiar illustration, let it be imagined that a man stands at the top of the Monument of London, with two leaden bullets in his hands, each weighing an ounce, and that he drops these together. They go to the earth, because the earth's mass draws them thither; and since the two bodies exactly resemble each other, and start at the same instant upon their descent, they must, of course, both strike the pavement beneath simultaneously. There can be no reason why one should get down before the other, for the same influence causes the fall of each. The entire mass of the huge earth attracts each bullet alike; and the bullets, therefore, yield like obedience to the influence, and fall together to the ground.

But now, suppose that the two bullets were to be all at once fused into one, and that this combined mass were then dropped from the top of the Monument as a single bullet, would there then be any reason why the two ounces of lead should make a more rapid descent than they would have made while in separate halves? Clearly not. There is but the same earth to attract, and the same number of particles to be drawn in each case, and therefore the same result must ensue. Each particle still renders its own individual obedience, and makes its own independent fall, although joined cohesively to its neighbours. It is the mass of the attracting body, and not the mass of the attracted body, that determines the velocity with which the latter moves. The greater mass of an attracted body expends its superior power, not in increasing its own rate of motion, but in pulling more energetically against the attracting mass. Every particle of matter when at rest, resists any attempt to impress it with motion. The amount of this resistance is called its inertia. When many particles are united together into one body, they not only, therefore, take to that body many points upon which the earth's attraction can tell, but they also carry to it a like quantity of resistance or inertia, which must be overcome before any given extent of motion can be produced. If the earth's force be but just able to make particle 1 of any body go through 200 inches in a second, it will also be but just able to make particles 2, 3, and 4, do the same; consequently, whether those particles be separate or combined together, their rate of travelling will be the same. Hence all bodies descend to the earth with exactly the same velocities, however different their natures may be in the matter of weight, always provided there be no retarding influence to act unequally upon their different bulks and surfaces. It is well known that even a guinea and feather will fall together when the atmospheric resistance is removed from their path.

The reader will now, of course, see that what is true of the motion of free bodies, must also be true of the motion of suspended ones, since the same terrestrial attraction causes both. There is no reason why the two-pound weight in the experiment should vibrate quicker than the one-pound weight, just as there is no reason why a two-ounce bullet should fall quicker than a one-ounce bullet. Here, also, there are only the same number of terrestrial particles to act upon each separate particle of the two unequal weights. Hence it is, that the vibrations of unequal weights are isochronous when hung on strings of equal lengths.

Thus far our dealings have been with what has seemed to be a very single-purposed and determined agent. We have hung a weight upon a piece of string and set it swinging, and have then seen it persisting in making the same number of beats in the same period of time, whether we have given it a long journey or a short one to perform; and also whether we have added to or taken from its mass. But now we enter upon altogether new relations with our little neophyte, and find that we have reached the limits of its patience.

Take three pieces of string of unequal lengths, one being one foot long; the second four feet; and the third, nine feet. Hang them up by one extremity, and attach to each of the other ends a weight. Then start the three weights all off together vibrating, and observe what happens. The several bodies do not now all vibrate in the same time, as in the previous experiments. By making the lengths of the strings unequal, we have introduced elements of discord into the company. The weight on the shortest string makes three journeys, and the weight on the next longest string makes two journeys, while the other is loitering through one.

This discrepancy, again, is only what the behaviour of the vibrating masses in the previous experiments should have taught the observer to anticipate. Each of the weights in this new arrangement of the strings, has to swing in the portion of a circle, which, if completed, would have a different dimension from the circles in which the other weights swing; the one on the longest string swings in the segment of a circle that would be eighteen feet across. The one on the shortest string swings in the segment of a circle that would be two feet across. Now, if these two weights be made to vibrate in arcs that shall measure exactly the twelfth part of the entire circumference of their respective circles, then one will go backwards and forwards in a curved line only half a foot long, while the other will move in a line four feet and a half long.

But both these weights, the one going upon the short journey, and the other upon the long, will start down exactly the same inclination or declivity. The reader will see that this must be the case, if he will draw two circles on paper round a common center, the one at the distance of one inch, and the other at the distance of nine inches. Having done this, let him cut a notch out of the

In the daily perusal of the scriptures, we have reason to believe he found strength and encouragement from early life. When placed at the head of a family, it was his practice frequently to collect his children and those in his employ, for the purpose of religious reading, and to wait upon Him in whom are all our well-springs. During these seasons of retirement, his spirit was often bowed in supplication to the Throne of Mercy, and the wing of Ancient Goodness was spread over them.

About three years before his decease, he met with a sore bereavement in the removal by death of his beloved wife. She was early and strongly attached to our religious doctrines and testimonies, and successively filled the stations of overseer and elder in the church. In the hope that the influence of a warmer climate would restore her declining health, she was removed to the West Indies, where she departed this life. In allusion to which he writes:

"About six o'clock, 16th of the First month, she began to breathe shorter and shorter, and thus continued until seven o'clock, when a slight muscular motion passed over her face—the *seal* was set, she ceased to breathe, and we were left to mourn by her side our sore bereavement, tempered with the submission to the Divine will which she had inculcated upon us—in the full faith that her purified spirit has entered into the mansions of eternal peace and joy."

First month, 17th.—I bowed in prayer before the Lord, renewedly offering up myself in dedication to His service, now that this strong tie to earth had, in His inscrutable wisdom, been broken; desiring to be weaned from the world, redeemed from its spirit, to consider it no longer my abiding place, but to devote all the little time that remains to the service of the Lord."

From this period his mind seemed to be gradually loosening from the ties which bound him to earth; yet being deeply interested in the welfare of his family, he strove for their sakes, to bear up under the afflictive dispensation.

In the spring of 1841, he was attacked by erysipelas, which affected his head, and induced considerable depression of spirits. On one occasion, when appearing to be much distressed, the 14th and 17th chapters of John were read to him, and gradually an expression of sweet peace was spread over his countenance. At another time when his children had been reading to him in the Scriptures, which were almost his only reading during his illness, he said, whatever of sorrow might be in store, it was a comfort to him to know that his children loved the Scriptures.

He had many seasons of spiritual enjoyment; and we are rejoiced in believing that he was often favored with access to the Throne of Grace, being frequent in humble, fervent prayer for himself and his family, also for the church, and its ministry especially; and we doubt not he was at seasons enabled to adopt the language, "Though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil, for thou art with me, thy rod and thy staff, they comfort me." His confidence in the promises of the Gospel, manifested during his last illness, when his mind was not affected by disease, was as the seal of a well-spent life.

He died at the house of his son in New-York, whither he had gone for further medical advice, the 20th of Eleventh month, 1841; and after a solemn opportunity, was interred from his own dwelling, the 23d of the same, in the family burying ground, by the remains of his beloved wife. His funeral was attended by a numerous concourse of people, of various classes and names in religion, who were desirous to unite with his family and friends in paying the last sad tribute of respect to one whom they had loved in life, and mourned in death.

PREPARATION FOR DEATH.

When the close of life is brought into view by sickness or distress, we often hear people say, "I wish I was prepared to die." But too frequently this wish is expressed in a way which denotes little idea of what a right preparation for death is.

Great is the folly of those who live in sin, deluding themselves with the thought that they will turn about at last, and settle their account with God, and thus prepare for death. They lose the greatest measure of happiness which can possibly be enjoyed in this life, and put in imminent peril their prospect of happiness in the life to come.

In order to arrive at correct views respecting preparation for death, let us consider the condition of mind needful for the enjoyment of heaven. Let us remember, that God and Christ, and the holy angels, and the spirits of just men made perfect, constitute the company of heaven; and that our feelings and pleasures must be like theirs, if we would love this company and be happy amongst them. What then are the scriptural evidences of the existence of this love in our hearts? Our Saviour says, "He that hath my commandments, and keepeth them, he it is that loveth me;" and he promises this blessed return to such love; "He that loveth me shall be loved of my Father, and I will love him, and manifest myself to him." And again, "If a man love me, he will keep my words; and my Father will love him, and we will come unto him and make our abode with him." The apostle John also says, "By this we know that we love the children of God, when we love God and keep his commandments;" and, "If we say we have fellowship with God and walk in darkness, we lie and do not the truth; but if we walk in the light, as He is in the light, we have fellowship one with another, and the blood of Jesus Christ his Son cleanseth us from all sin."

Great indeed is the claim which God has upon

our love. "As I live, saith the Lord God, I have no pleasure in the death of the wicked." Ezek. xxxiii. 11. The goodness, mercy and long-suffering of God, are largely extended toward us, in order to draw forth our love unto him. He sent his beloved Son into the world to bless and to save us; and Christ has assured us, that "God so loved the world, that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have everlasting life; for God sent not his Son into the world to condemn the world; but that the world through him might be saved." The apostle Paul also tells us, that "God commendeth his love toward us, in that, while we were yet sinners, Christ died for us."

If therefore we would be rightly prepared for death, we ought not to be content with that imperfect evidence of our love which is marked by cold, inconstant, unfaithful service. Let us remember the declaration of our Saviour, "Many that are first shall be last," and that it applies to those who have been awakened to some sense of the sinfulness of sin, and who, it may be, have tasted of the goodness and mercy of God, in the evidence being given them by his Spirit, that their sins were blotted out for Jesus' sake; but who from unwatchfulness have lost their first love, and who yet remain in a halting state, rather proving God's long-suffering toward them, than giving evidence of their love to him, by keeping his commandments.

There are others, and among them some who have had few advantages, or who have only been awakened at a late hour, who give evidence of the strength of their love to God, by forsaking their evil ways, and by keeping his commandments. These are they who, by yielding their minds to the convictions of the Holy Spirit, have become deeply sensible of the sinfulness of sin, and of their own want of power to withstand temptation, or to work righteousness, in their own strength; and who are therefore instant in prayer to God for strength to walk acceptably before him. Such have faith in the power of God to enable them to keep his commandments, and in his willingness to help them for Jesus' sake, deeply sensible as they may be of their own unworthiness. They rejoice in realizing the evidence of God's love to them in the communion they hold with him, agreeably to the experience of the early Christians, as set forth by the apostle John, "Hereby know we that we dwell in God and he in us, because he hath given us of his Spirit." May we not believe that among these, there are of the last who shall be first in the kingdom of heaven?

Vain indeed are all notions of settling an account with God, by formal acts of self-denial or of assumed devotion, in the closing scenes of a life voluntarily spent in the service of the devil through sin. Truly enlightened Christians, in every stage of their progress, feel that they have nothing to offer of their own to make reconciliation with God. If their sins be forgiven, it must be of the free mercy of God offered to mankind on repentance and faith in Jesus Christ, and for the sake of that great sacrifice which he made upon the cross, when he laid down his life an offering for the sins of the whole world. The true evidence that they accept this mercy is, that they strive, if life be prolonged, to love God and to keep his commandments. The happiness resulting from being reconciled to God through Jesus Christ, and of having his love shed abroad in the heart by the Holy Ghost, which he giveth to his reconciled children, must, like most other things, be experienced to be fully understood. It is nevertheless a reality of unspeakable value to those who possess it, and better worth seeking after than anything else that is to be had in this life. Those who partake of its sweetness, are willing to follow Christ, denying themselves of all that is contrary to the will of God; they have also the evidence of their sins being forgiven them for Jesus' sake, and a well-grounded hope of acceptance with God through him, when time to them shall be no longer.

But if this blessed work of true preparation for death be not really carried on, and we rest in the vain notion of settling our account at last, and thus remain insensible of the love of God, it would have been better for us had we never been born. Having neglected the striving of the Holy Spirit, by which God has often reproved us for sin, our time will have been wasted over self-gratification and worldly objects, and heaven will be lost to us. We shall be found at last, not only without any preparation for death, but without any capacity for the enjoyment of heaven. Our condition will only fit us for the company of fallen spirits, or in other words, for the company of the devil and his angels, in the burning anguish consequent on having neglected the love of God until the power of loving him was lost, and of having set our love on those things which, perishing with time, cannot be enjoyed in eternity.

O, beware of slighting the love of God! Quench not the strivings of his Spirit. "There is forgiveness with him that he may be feared." "Let the wicked forsake his way, and the unrighteous man his thoughts; let him turn unto the Lord, and he will have mercy upon him, and to our God, and he will abundantly pardon." O, cherish the love of Christ, who, in the greatness of his love, and in compassion to our fallen condition, left the glories of heaven, took upon him our nature, sympathized with our infirmities, and laid down his life a sacrifice for our sins; let us hold frequent communion of spirit with him, and prove our love by keeping his commandments. Then, though feeling unworthy of the least of the mercies of God, yet accepting them as being freely given to us for Jesus' sake, we shall be prepared to live to his glory in this world: his peace will keep our hearts and minds amidst the trials of time, and at the end of our days, we

or give those drinks which have such a tendency, and the use of which has so often such an issue, not be partakers of the sin which is committed?

Again. We may be partakers of other men's sins *by encouraging them in any way, by our example, to be guilty of these sins.*

This opens up to us a vast field for our consideration—a field which is too wide for our travelling over at present. It is a Christian maxim, "that if by our conduct we encourage any one to act an improper part, even although that conduct should not in itself be blame-worthy, we ought to deny ourselves for our brother's sake, and avoid the conduct, that we may not be to him the occasion of stumbling." We are aware there are persons to be found bearing the Christian name, who, were we to press such a maxim upon them, would ask, with an indignant tone, "Are we to deny ourselves what is harmless and a source of enjoyment to us, because others abuse it to their injury? To take the case in hand, for instance, are we to give up the use of intoxicating drinks, which tend to cheer and comfort us, and which we never use to excess, because others go too far, and land in drunkenness?" At once we answer, *Yes, most assuredly*, if your conduct in any way, or to any extent, be the means of leading them astray; for if that conduct be the means of leading them astray, you become bound by Christian principle to avoid it. On this subject it is quite possible to sophisticate, and to draw distinctions between being the *cause* of sin, and the *occasion* of it; a distinction which we grant, in some references, to be quite legitimate; and it may be argued—with what justice in this case is another matter—that if we are to give up the moderate use of intoxicating drinks because others go on to intemperance, then, upon the same principles, we must deny ourselves liberty of action altogether, seeing there is nothing but may be perverted to sin. But allowing the full difference between being the cause and the occasion of sin—allowing that much that is good in itself has been founded on as giving sanction to evil—granting that those wishing to find excuse for their own conduct in the conduct of others have often sought that excuse where it was not to be found—allowing all this, still it may be, that if any one, by the common and unnecessary use of intoxicating drinks, encourages others to use them, and if, in the use of them, these become drunkards, that person shall be a partaker of their sins.

Take a case. Suppose a parent in the daily practice of using such drinks. He presents them to friends who visit, as a mark of respect, and a token of kindness. He speaks of them as excellent, praises their quality, and flavor, and taste, and assures them that they will do them good. If a child sees his parent acting thus, if he notices—and children are apt observers—that they are presented as the best things in the house, and had recourse to, if there be a wish for greater hilarity than usual, is it wonderful if the child should imagine that these drinks have a peculiar excellence, and that he should grow up with a high esteem for them? And if, imitating the example thus set him, he should begin to taste, and from tasting should acquire a liking, and still proceed onwards till he becomes a drunkard; is it not plain, that what the parent may suffer in consequence is traceable to himself; that of the sin of his child he is a partaker, and that he may read his sin in his punishment? How many parents have felt the truth of this, and under such a thought have been brought in heaviest sorrow to the grave! The same might be shown in regard to the example which masters show to their servants; the example manifested by those in official and influential stations to their inferiors; the example exhibited by professing Christians to those around; the example given by friend to friend. Our space forbids us following this matter into all its ramifications. But ere we pass from it, let us entreat those who use intoxicating drinks, even if they should consider themselves safe, although of such safety there is, alas, too great cause for doubt; but if they should believe themselves safe, let us entreat them to ask themselves, if it be not possible that their use of these may be the means of leading some one astray, and giving him countenance to continue in the use of these drinks till they obtain the mastery over him, and hurry him onwards to intemperance.

Beware, friends, lest in the common use of that which intoxicates, you be partakers of other men's sins. Such has been done to a vast extent; such is being done at the present day; such will continue to be done so long as these drinks are commonly used. Were all who have fallen from sobriety into intemperance, all who are now the debased victims of this degrading vice, or, while their bodies fill a drundard's grave, are enduring in their souls the drunkard's doom, were all such to stand forth together and to declare the way by which they had been led to ruin, by far the most would be found to ascribe it to the example of those who, although not drunkards themselves, yet encouraged them to partake of that which proved the fatal source of unspeakable woe. All the history of the past convinces us that few, comparatively, in such a case, who have been in the habit of commonly using these drinks, would be found free from being partakers of other men's sins. If we would avoid such guilt, we must act a part which can never be mistaken, and which alone can give certainty of freedom from the sin of others. We must ourselves abstain.

Once more. We may become partakers of other men's sins, *by not doing what we ought to keep them from their commission.*

The principle embodied in this, is applicable to us as moving in a limited sphere, or as members of a general community. To take the former. If, in the common intercourse of life, there be three

individuals over whom I have an influence—if one of these, by a certain course of conduct, has become addicted to a particular sin; if another, by a similar course of conduct, is fast verging towards it; and if a third be only beginning such a course, then I have a duty towards each, and it is, to use every right means in my power to prevent them from committing the sin to which that *has* led, is *likely* to lead, or is in *danger* of leading. If I do not use these means, and if any one, or all of these be guilty of this sin, then of that sin I am necessarily a partaker. Nor is it enough that I take *any* plan that may occur or be proposed for this. How shall I *best* discharge my duty? is a question I am bound to ask. If such a question be not put by me, if I make no inquiry as to how I can best prevent the sin, if, in the absence of such inquiry, I follow a plan that is ineffectual, I am still partaker of the sin which has been committed, although not altogether, perhaps, to the same extent. Similar is my duty as a member of a general community. If there be in that community some sin of which many are guilty, to the commission of which many more are closely verging, and to which, by the general customs of the community, a still larger number are in danger of being led, it is not sufficient that I act a neutral part. If I use no means for the prevention and cure of the evil, then, though I should not fall into it myself, I must be partaker of the sin. Not only so, but, as in the former case, I am not only bound to seek to stay the progress of the sin, but I am bound to inquire as to the best possible means of accomplishing an end, and to adopt these when they have been discovered. And should there be a society of persons leagued together for the suppression of the sin which is prevalent, a society composed of persons who are evidently in earnest as to its suppression, a society whose principles are professedly based upon the principles of Divine truth, and a society whose efforts have been, to no small extent, successful, then am I bound to inquire as to the best means of surmounting or exterminating the evil; I am bound to investigate the plan which they propose, and to adopt it, if I find it better than any other, and to reject it only if it is proved, on investigation, to be unworthy. And in these cases supposed, my duty extends not only to those who have already fallen into the sin, but to those who are in danger of doing so; and while the imminence of the danger in the one case renders the prompt discharge of duty the more necessary, the fact that in the other case it is more remote, does not free from the duty so long as the danger exists.

Apply this to our duty in regard to the sin of intemperance. If I find a parallel in the sin, I must also find a parallel in the duty. If, then, I find one individual of my acquaintance who has again and again fallen into intemperance, another who is in immediate danger of it, and a third who, by using the same drinks in the same way, is, likely to follow, I have a duty to each, and it is to use every right means in my power to prevent their commission of the sin of drunkenness. If I do not use such means, and if they fall into the sin, then of that sin I am necessarily a partaker. And, as in the former case, it is not enough that I follow any plan that may be proposed. I am bound to inquire which is the best, and when I have ascertained it, to adopt and carry it out. If I do not, I am still a partaker of their sin if they fall into intoxication.

The same holds in regard to the prevalence of intemperance, or the tendency to it in the community. It is my duty, and the duty of every Christian, to seek the suppression of this sin by the best means in our power; and as it is our duty to take the *best* means in our power, so it must be our duty to inquire as to what these means are; and as we find any plan proposed by earnest Christian men for the rooting out of this evil, as we find them pleading for it upon gospel principles, and as they point us to tokens of success by God's blessing upon their labors, we have not done our duty till we have calmly, prayerfully, and without prejudice, examined their principles, plans, and procedure, and until, if these are found superior to any others, we have adopted them, and carried them out in practice. Abstainers seek nothing more than this, and they feel they are only doing their duty in pressing upon Christians their conviction that, until they have done this, they may be partakers of other men's sins.

Scottish Temperance Review.

CHEAP OCEAN POSTAGE.

Barnabas Bates has just issued a little pamphlet, in which he urges the policy and propriety of cheap ocean postage. His facts and arguments are of the most persuasive and convincing character. This, indeed, is a reform that is greatly needed. It must come sooner or later. The age requires it; the wants of the people of both worlds demand it. Why not apply the same doctrine to the ocean as the land? The present rates are enormous. Mr. Bates says, that the postage on a single letter sent in a mail steamer is twenty-four cents. If it weigh over half an ounce, and under an ounce, forty-eight cents; if over an ounce, ninety-six cents. A letter conveyed by a sailing-vessel to Great Britain will cost sixteen cents, and when brought from thence to the United States, the postage is twenty-two cents. But this is not the only tax. On the continent of Europe there is an additional inland postage, varying according to the rates exacted by the different governments, so that a letter sent to or from France or Germany, before it arrives at its place of destination, is liable to two or three additioual postages. By a recent treaty with Prussia, the postage to that kingdom has been fixed at thirty cents, which is at least six times more than it should be.

also noted for her wicked and filthy conversation. One day she heard W. S——, as he passed her door, utter such awful language, that she felt compelled to tell him, it was not fit for any human being to hear, much less to use. This struck him forcibly; and he thought it must be bad indeed for a character so abandoned as this woman, to notice and reprove, and he resolved immediately to leave this vice too. He had naturally a very strong, though uncultivated mind, and we cannot doubt he received strength from above to keep this determination, for he was never again heard to swear. A fresh temptation now assailed him: he again fell, and William S—— became a notorious liar, so that few people believed his word. Whilst running this race of sin, a public meeting was held at W—— by some members of the Society of Friends, and W. S—— was amongst those who attended. A member of the meeting astonished to see one so wicked come in, exclaimed loud enough for William to hear, "what! lying Will come to Friends' meeting?" It immediately flashed upon his mind how very degraded he must be, to have obtained so opprobrious an epithet, and again he resolved to amend: it now seemed as though the axe was laid to the *root* of the corrupt tree, and he was shown that all unrighteousness is sin, of whatever kind it may be.

At this distance of time we have no means of ascertaining through what conflicts of soul, and deep exercises of spirit, he passed, before he became a meek and humble follower of a crucified, but risen Lord; it was however evident from his subsequent circumspect walk in life, that he had in his own experience witnessed the washing of regeneration and renewing of the Holy Ghost, to work in him a deep and lasting conviction of, and a thorough heartfelt repentance for sin. He now regularly attended the meetings of Friends held at W——, and after a time he requested membership. It seems that this was quite an unexpected occurrence to his friends, who could hardly have been acquainted with the deep inward work which had been carried on in his soul, as they, recurring to his past life, questioned whether he were really aware of the importance of the step: and one of the Friends appointed to examine into his case, asked him if he still believed his having made application, was right for him? To which after a short pause William S—— simply replied, I think I know my Master's voice. After a further time of trial, during which he plainly testified by his conduct that he had indeed witnessed a death unto sin, and a new birth unto righteousness, W. S—— was received as a member of our religious Society. Until the period of his conversion William S—— was merely a laboring man, but now he was blessed in basket and store, and he soon saved sufficient to hire a small farm of 10 acres, upon which he brought up a family of four children. Although in such moderate circumstances, W. S—— and his wife were diligent attenders of their Quarterly and Monthly Meetings.

One day, as they were going to N——, to attend their Quarterly Meeting, Mary S——, who was a very managing woman, gave way to numerous doubts and fears lest all things should not go on well during their absence, and she began thus to interrogate her husband. "My dear, were the calves foddered?" 'Yes,' was his only reply; "My dear were the cattle attended to?" 'Yes.' "Were the pigs fed?" "My dear," replied W. S——, "I have no calves, cattle, or pigs now, they are all left *behind*. I am going to Quarterly Meeting." In a few years by his frugality he accumulated £50; quite a fortune for a man in his station of life.

One of his neighbors becoming acquainted with the circumstance, requested the loan of the sum, and W. S.—— believing it would be an act of charity, and suspecting nothing, agreed to lend him the whole. As however might be expected, the £50 were lost. When his friends accidentally heard of this loss, some of the most wealthy amongst them united to collect the sum, and one of them was deputed to hand it to W. S——, but to his great surprise, instead of the money being received with pleasure, William thanked him very cordially for his and his friends' intended kindness, but entirely declined accepting their present, saying, respecting his loss, "It was the very best thing his Good Master could have done for him; for he was beginning to get proud and high with his *riches*." When his family were old enough to assist their father by working for themselves, W. S—— and his wife placed their eldest daughter as servant, in a family residing near them. After she had been some time in her situation, she returned one day to see her parents, and her father saw with sorrow that she had departed from the simplicity of appearance in which he had trained her up; still he thought he could not spoil the pleasure of her visit, by reproving her as he thought he ought to do, and he so far gave way to these reasonings of parental affection, that he allowed Jane again to leave home, without saying any thing to her of the sin of having thus yielded to the temptation of the enemy of her soul's peace. For this act of unfaithfulness William S—— now continually felt the correction of his inward monitor, which caused him to go mourning on his way; nevertheless, he endeavored to convince himself that his motive was sufficiently good to excuse this omission of duty; but it was all in vain. About this time a public meeting was again held at W——, and William S—— was selected as a very suitable person to aid in the preparation for the meeting, and the invitation of the people to it. Still, as the time appointed for the meeting drew near, he so much feared the reproof he should probably receive there, that he thought he would avoid this by not entering the house, but that he would stand outside and invite the people in. But he could not hide himself from the presence of the Lord. One of the Friends

on whose account the meeting had been appointed, rose, and was led to express himself nearly as follows. That he believed there was an individual then present, who was endeavoring to shun the cross, and to stifle the convictions of conscience, so much that he feared to assemble with his friends; adding, in a voice loud enough for W. S—— to hear, "thou art even such an one as art standing outside the door." The foregoing narrative was related by him to —— whilst on a visit to a relative residing near W. S——.

At the time of this recital, the infirmities of age had weakened his hitherto strong frame, and he was a feeble old man in body, but bright and lively in soul.

He experienced indeed the fulfilment of that blessed promise: "At evening time there shall be light;" and he was gathered to his rest in a good old age, being upwards of 90, like a shock of corn fully ripe and prepared for the heavenly garner.—Copied E. J. C.

Eleventh Month, 10th, 1851.

PARTAKERS OF OTHER MEN'S SINS.

We may do this by receiving temporal profit from their commission, knowing that that profit arises from that commission.

There can be no doubt as to the applicability of this principle in many cases. For instance, it is an acknowledged maxim, that "the receiver is as bad as the thief." It will be admitted that a partner in any business, winking at the deceitful dealing of another partner, or a master acting a similar part towards his servants, because he was deriving profit from their conduct, would make him a partaker in the sin. The same would hold true if a merchant were permitting his salesman to dispose of goods above their value, or to represent them as better than they really were, in order to get a larger profit from them. The office-bearers in a Christian church would be participators in the guilt of a rich man, if they were to pass over his sin, lest he should take offence and withdraw his support. Whenever any sin is committed in any way, and any one connives at it for the sake of the temporal profit he is to get from it, he who does so is a partaker of the sin. It matters not to the application of the principle, whether the consequence has been immediate or more remote, whether the individual be the direct agent, or have others under him, whether he himself is occupied in that which ultimately leads to the sin, or has his capital embarked in it—all that is necessary to our present point is, that sin is committed, that he derives gain from its commission, and that he *knows* of the existence of the sin, and is aware that the gain results from it. In such a case he is necessarily a partaker of the sin.

Still further; supposing that something is made, or sold, or given, which is not abstractly by itself bad, which may be useful for some purposes, and of which it is true, that it is only the abuse of it which is sinful, yet if it be known that that which is made, or sold, or given is likely, very likely, to lead to sin, and to be sinfully used—that it has, to a large extent, been turned to a sinful purpose in the past; that it is so still, and that there can be no doubt of being so in the future; and if, for the sake of gain, that thing is made, or sold, or given, with all this clear and evident, can the person making, selling, or giving, be freed from being a partaker of the sins of those who use it for such a purpose? Would not this hold, if he who made, or sold, or gave the article, made, or sold, or gave it to one by whom he was sure it would be turned to a sinful end? and if his making, or selling, or giving for the sake of gain, in these circumstances, would make him a partaker of the sin, would not such be the case also, if he could look into the future, and could trace its history, and could distinctly see the individual instances of sin to which it would lead? but what difference as to his responsibility and being a partaker of the sin would there be, if, while he could not point out the particular cases, he had certainty that such should be done—as great certainty as if he were possessed of prophetic vision, or had the very persons present before him?

Now, readers, we ask you to apply these principles to the making, selling, and giving of intoxicating drinks for the sake of gain; and having done so, to pronounce whether such making, selling, or giving for such a purpose involves in the sin of the intemperance which so widely prevails, him who, for worldly profit, makes, sells, or gives these drinks? Is your answer in the negative, and is it to the effect, that it is not the use, but the abuse of those drinks which leads to the sin; that he who, either directly or indirectly makes, or sells, or gives them for temporal gain, is not responsible for their abuse; and that he is not to know whether that from which he has derived the profit has been the means of sin? Well, granting that it is the abuse and not the use of these drinks which is the cause of sin, that it is only where they are abused that they are turned to a sinful purpose, is it not true that the abuse of them exists to a fearful extent, and that the abuse rises out of the use of them; and is it not certain that in many cases, there shall be such an abuse as shall much more than counterbalance all the good that can possibly arise from the use of them? There is no mistaking the character of intoxicating drinks now-a-days. No one who has his eyes open but must see that they have been productive of a vast amount of sin; that the moderate use of them is calculated to lead to intemperance, seeing that it is by a gradual process from the use of them that intemperance results; that the good produced by them is questionable, since it is the declaration of those best fitted to judge, that mankind would be much better were such drinks for ever annihilated. And if such be true, and known to be so, can those who, for the sake of gain, and in the possession of such knowledge, make, or sell,

dignity and purity of the Christian profession to suffer them to fall below their prototypes in the Mosaic institutions. Now, is it not sorrowfully observable that many who assume the name and profession of Christianity, instead of devoting this day to a grateful remembrance and reverential acknowledgment of the unspeakable blessings conferred upon man, by the coming of Christ in the flesh, use it rather as a time of relaxation from the usual vocations and ordinary duties of life, and an opportunity for pampering and stimulating the appetites and propensities which it is the duty of the Christian to regulate and control?

Even among those who fully assent to the doctrine that all days are equally good in the Divine sight, and that there is no religious obligation upon Christians to distinguish this from other days of the year, we may seriously ask whether there are not more than a few who make *some* difference between this day and others, in the supplies of the table, or in some other manner, in such way as to countenance the dissipated rather than the religious observance of the day. To such the Editor would say, in the spirit of kindness, while we feel ourselves absolved from the slavery of ceremonial observances, "Let us not use our liberty in such manner as to encourage the perversion of such observances, to purposes worse than useless."

Many of our readers, of the elder class, will doubtless remember the gospel labors in this country of Susanna Bigg, known here as Susanna Horne, whose recent removal from works to rewards is announced in another column of the present number. Among the many valuable ministers from Great Britain, who, within the last fifty or sixty years, have acceptably visited the churches in this land, few, if any, have travelled among us with more general acceptance. The soundness and savour of her ministry, and the purity of her life, commended her to the various classes among whom she was engaged to labour.

It is hoped that her surviving friends, among whom her protracted life was chiefly spent, and who were personal witnesses of her extensive and valuable services, will find themselves impelled to furnish a more particular account of her life and labours than we have yet received.

The very brief notice of the confession of Stratford, the murderer, which appears in this number, may well awaken reflections of a serious nature. Many years ago, it was the lot of the Editor, in conjunction with some others, to be engaged in an effort to prevail upon a friend and acquaintance to take a stand against a practice into which he had unguardedly fallen, and which threatened the ruin of himself and his family—that of using, at times, strong drink to outrageous excess. He candidly acknowledged his errors and his weakness, and in the course of the interview, took a book from a closet, threw it on the lap of one of the company, and told us, it was that book which had brought him to the condition in which he then was. That book was *Paine's Age of Reason.*

Now, Paine has, probably, nowhere recommended murder or drunkenness; though he certainly encouraged the latter vice by his example. But it may be questioned whether the recommendation of any vice which he could have named or described, with the most plausible arguments that could have been used, would be equally deleterious with the work which he produced. By labouring to undermine and destroy the belief of his readers, particularly the young, in the great and essential truths of Christianity, he has prepared the way for the admission of any and every vice to which external circumstances or native propensities may lead. It is true that the experienced Christian, when unavoidably brought into contact with the arguments of Paine, or any of his class, finds them sufficiently shallow to excite his pity and disgust; yet such Christian will find no inclination to waste any portion of his time, unless for the sake of enlightening the minds of others, in unravelling their fallacies; but to the young and inexperienced, such writers are particularly dangerous. The youthful inquirer after the way of life and salvation, has need of all the strength which sound principles can afford to discover and escape the snares which the world and the propensities of our fallen nature are continually spreading in the way. But when the mind is contaminated with infidel principles, a ready excuse is furnished for the indulgence of every vicious inclination, and a plausible reply is given to those secret convictions, upon attention to which our safety in great measure depends. The youth who imbibes the principles of Paine has entered upon a downward path, which will lead him he knows not where.

Married,—In this city, at Friends' meeting-house, on Sixth and Noble streets, on 3d day, the 14th inst., John J. Thompson, to Elizbeth H., daughter of Nathan Trotter.

——, At Friends' meeting-house, East Vassalborough, Maine, on the 17th of last month, Asa C. Tuttle, of North Vassalborough, to Lydia M., daughter of the late Peter M. Stackpole.

Died,—on the 1st of last month, of Typhoid and Lung fever, after an illness of three weeks, at the house of Henry W. Joy, Salem, Henry county, Iowa, Melinda, daughter of Davis Pegg, in the 23d year of her age, a member of Cherry Grove

Monthly Meeting, Randolph county, Indiana. She was mercifully enabled to give up all the things of this world in the hope of that which is to come.

Died, At her residence in this city, on the evening of the 19th of last month, Sarah B., wife of Israel Cope, aged 75 years; a member of Philadelphia Monthly Meeting. During an illness of great suffering from disease of the heart, which she was enabled to bear with unmurmuring patience, her mind was evidently supported by a tranquil reliance on the mercy of God, through Jesus Christ our Saviour. "Then are they glad because they be quiet; so he bringeth them unto their desired haven."

——, At Fallsington, Bucks co., Pa., on the 4th inst., Elizabeth Clarke, a member of the Northern District Monthly Meeting, in this city, in the 83d year of her age.

——, Of Typhus fever, in San Francisco, California, on the 30th of 10th month last, in the 30th year of his age, Thomas Ellison, a worthy member of Oswego Monthly Meeting, N. Y. Though suddenly prostrated upon a dying bed, he spoke of his departure with resignation, expressing that he felt no desire to remain.

——, At the residence of her father, in Randolph county, N. C., on the 18th of 10th month last, Elizabeth, daughter of Nicholas Barker, in the 23d year of her age; a member of Holly Spring Monthly Meeting.

For Friends' Review.

SUSANNA BIGG.

Intelligence is just received of the decease, at her residence, Tottenham, near London, of our beloved friend Susanna Bigg, (formerly Horne,) in the 86th year of her age.

This dear friend was, from early life, a valued minister of the Society of Friends, sound, practical and persuasive in her ministry, clear in her testimony to the truth as it is in Jesus, and very exemplary in her private walk. She labored much in the love of the Gospel in Great Britain and Ireland, and in the year 1810, she came on a similar mission to America, where she travelled diligently and labored acceptably for more than two years and a half, making a general visit to Friends in this land. She visited all the families of Friends in this city, and, within one of the Monthly Meetings about 200 families of disowned members.

During the evening of her peculiarly unsullied life, her health had been infirm; yet such was the peaceful serenity of her spirit, that those who visited her apartment regarded her as a shock of corn fully ripe for the heavenly garner.

A few days before her exit, she listened with much satisfaction to an epistle from the aged associate of her American pilgrimage, with whom the closest friendship had been maintained in the unity of the Spirit, saying, "Well, that's very precious," &c. The next day, being the 29th of 11th month, she heard with deep interest, (making striking remarks,) the testimony of Purchase Monthly Meeting concerning the beloved friend Abigail Mott. To her attendant she said, that she was "*full of peace*"—that she "could not describe the *unutterable* peace she felt." So heavenly, indeed, was the frame of her mind that those who were about her, felt that it would be selfish to wish her detention. On the 2d of the present month, a cherished friend who was with her, writes, "At half past two o'clock this morning, her purified spirit was released from the earthly tabernacle, to be forever with her Lord. Truly it may be said, she fell asleep in Jesus. Very sweetly and softly was the last breath drawn; no previous restlessness or struggle; all was peace, perfect peace, and confiding love."

How desirable the experience of an end like this, and what an incentive is presented to those who profess the same precious faith, to a like patient continuance in well-doing, and unfeigned love of the brethren,—that if they faint not, they may, like her, receive the end of their faith, even the salvation of their souls. W.

MEMOIR OF W—— S——.

Chiefly collected from an account given by himself, some years since.

William S—— was born in the county of N——, in the hamlet of W——, in very humble circumstances. He received little or no education; for in those times, (now nearly a hundred years ago) there were not the advantages for the children of the poor that there now are. When he was old enough to labor for himself, he was employed as a farm servant. Whilst in this situation, and still quite young, he fell into the sad habit of drinking to excess: he continued this destructive course for some time, until at length the Almighty was pleased to warn him in a dream of the danger of so great wickedness. We read in the Scriptures, that God sometimes reveals Himself to man in a dream or vision. "For God speaketh once, yea twice, yet man perceiveth it not. In a dream, in a vision of the night, when deep sleep falleth upon man in slumbering upon his bed; then he openeth the ears of men, and sealeth their instructions." Job, 33d chapter, 14, 15, 16 verses. One night poor W. S.—— dreamed he was in the place of torment, and looking round to observe the various punishments inflicted, he saw some people standing on a low form, to whom a person came every quarter of an hour, and administered some liquid which they were compelled to drink. After swallowing these potions he saw they were thrown into dreadful agonies. Shocked and affrighted at this sight, he enquired what it was that they were thus forced to swallow; to which the person who gave it them replied, that it was a pint of boiling lead, and that this was the portion of drunkards. Upon this he awoke, so terrified, that he determined never again to be guilty of this crime, and he was strengthened to keep this resolution inviolably.

But now the great enemy, unwilling to lose this object of his pursuit, offered a fresh temptation, into which W. S—— fell, that of swearing, and the use of improper language, which he carried to a fearful length, so that no oath was too dreadful for him to utter. At last, this new and favorite sin took such firm hold of him, that he hardly spoke without an oath accompanying his words. In the same village lived a woman,

The postage to France via England, is enormous. The charge on a letter weighing half an ounce, between Dover and Calais, two ports within sight of each other, is thirty-one cents, which, added to the charge from New York to Liverpool, is fifty-five cents.

According to recent information, the number of transatlantic letters conveyed by steamers and sailing vessels, during the past year, was about *four and a half millions*, and the postage collected on them, nearly *one million of dollars*. One fourth of these were mercantile or business letters; the other three fourths were letters of friendship. Here, then, we see a tax of *three-quarters of a million of dollars* is levied on the exercise of the social affections, and paid by the most indigent classes of our community. It now costs a laboring man nearly the price of a day's work to send a letter and receive an answer to it, from his friends in Europe!

Let us contrast the difference between *inland and ocean* postage. In Great Britain a letter is conveyed to any part of the United Kingdom for *two cents*, and in the United States any distance under three thousand miles for *three cents;* but a letter carried three thousand miles by water, from one country to the other, is charged twenty-four cents; and if it weigh a fraction over an ounce it must pay quadruple this rate, or ninety-six cents.

These are, indeed, startling and telling facts, and they cannot be too widely circulated, or too earnestly commented upon. The subject is one that appeals to the best feelings of our nature. According to the official returns, there were upwards of two millions of foreigners in this country in 1850. The number of the relatives and friends on the other side of the Atlantic may also be counted by millions. How important, then, that the postage on letters should be reduced to the lowest possible point.—*Penn. Inquirer.*

THE SOLITARY WORSHIPPER.

A single member of the Society of the Friends in Boston, is said to have gone to their place of worship for some years after all his fellow worshippers were dead.

Alone and silent there he sat,
Within the house of prayer;
Where once with him his brethren met,
In silent worship there.

They all had gone; the young and old
Were gathered to the dead;
He saw no more their friendly looks,
He heard no more their tread.

Yet still he loved, as came the day
When they were wont to meet,
To tread the old familiar way,
And take his 'customed seat.

Plain was the place, an humble hall,
In which he sat alone;
The show of forms, the pride of art,
To him were all unknown.

No organ pealed its solemn notes,
No choir the stillness broke,
No preacher read the sacred page,
Or to his hearer spoke.

He needed not these outward things
To wake the reverend mind,
For other ends than such as this,
They seemed to him designed.

In silence, gathered to himself,
The spirit he implored;
And without speech or outward sign,
The Father he adored.

And to his mind was opened then
The meaning of the word,
"Ask and receive," "seek ye, and find"
The spirit of the Lord.

That spirit strengthened and consoled,
And gave him inward sight;
And on his lonely, darkened path,
It threw a heavenly light.

No more alone! For he had come
To Zion's holy hill;
The city of the Living God,
That saints and angels fill,

The elders there, with silver locks,
The sisters' modest grace,
The young in all their innocence,
With glory filled the place.

No cloud of sorrow or of care
A soul had ever known,
That in that happy band he saw,
Nor felt it e'er alone.

Their looks of peace, and love unchanged,
Assured his trembling soul;
And bade him banish every fear,
And every doubt control.

With them again as when on earth
He held communion sweet,
And, by their sympathy, was made,
For heaven's own worship meet.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.—The steamship Africa, from Liverpool, arrived at New York on the 17th, bringing English dates to the 4th inst.

ENGLAND.—The Liverpool Chamber of Commerce has issued a report in favor of a decimal currency.

A Birmingham house has received an order to coin 700 tons of copper into coinage of the new French Empire.

The papers announce the death of the Countess of Lovelace, only daughter of Lord Byron, in the 37th year of her age.

Hind, the distinguished astronomer at Regent's Park, London, on the 16th of last month, discovered another planet, the seventh first seen by him, and the twenty-first now known to exist between Mars and Jupiter. The new planet, when first found, was in the constellation Taurus, and its Right Ascension and Declination were, on

	R. A.	North Dec.
Nov. 16—15h 32m. 00s. M. T. G.	5h. 13m. 38.0s.	24d 29m 0s
Nov. 17—12h. 51m. 53s. "	5h 12m. 49.4s.	24d 33m 1s5

THERE is to be a new trial of the Achilli case.

FRANCE.—On the evening of the 1st inst., the Corps Legislatif announced the following result of

the votes in regard to the re-establishment of the Empire. Ayes, 7,864,189; Noes, 253,145; Null, 63,326.

The Corps Legislatif then proceeded to St. Cloud and announced to Louis Napoleon his election as Emperor, under the title of Napoleon 3d. On the following day, the Empire was formally proclaimed at the Hotel de Ville.

General Rybinski, the distinguished Polish General, has forwarded an address to the Emperor, saying that the Poles will range under his banner, should France renew her wars.

Unusually high freshets had occurred in the Loire, Moselle, Seine, and several other rivers in France.

SPAIN.—The Spanish Government has suspended all the opposition journals and imprisoned their editors. The only political papers allowed to appear in Madrid, are the official Gazette and the Ministerial Journal Espana.

PORTUGAL.—Progress had been made toward a settlement of the difficulties between the Government and the Bank of Portugal. The Post Office Reform has been followed up by other measures regulating the public granaries, fisheries, &c.

SICILY.—Two shocks of earthquake were experienced on the morning of the 8th inst., at Reggio, in Sicily. Two shocks were felt the following day at Cosenza. The eruption of Ætna continues, and a new crater had opened, from which a stream of lava was flowing in the direction of Zafferano.

SWITZERLAND.—An order of the State of Ticino, dated 19th ult., suppresses the Order of Capuchins in the Canton.

TURKEY.—There have been violent storms of late in the Black Sea and beyond the Dardanelles. Twenty-five vessels have been wrecked in the former, and eighteen Government vessels stranded in the latter, of which seven have been got afloat again by the aid of steamers.

The Government, in addition to the measures it had adopted for promoting education in different parts of the Empire, had sent a number of professors and substitutes to establish schools in Bosnia. The imperial troops had gained some more advantages over the rebel Druses, at Hauran, near Damascus.

INDIA.—The news of the capture of Prome by the British forces, is confirmed. The campaign is considered as virtually at an end, and orders were daily expected from the seat of Government, for the formal annexation of Pegu to British India.

CHINA.—News from China to 8mo. 23d, have been received. Tien-teh, the leader of the rebels, has fallen into the hands of the government, and the rebellion is considered as at an end.

MEXICO.—Dates from the City of Mexico to the 26th ult., have been received,

The Minister of Foreign Affairs publishes a circular forbidding the landing of strangers in the Republic.

The port of Altala has been closed, and the introduction of goods forbidden under pain of forfeiture.

The insurgent forces were increasing. Four thousand men with twenty-two pieces of artillery, had moved against the revolutionists at Guadalajara.

A proposition has been made to the Mexican Government, by individuals, to make the railroad over the Isthmus of Tehuantepec for the sum o $10,000,000, payable to them in Mexican bonds, which are afterwards to be settled by the proceeds of the road.

The Government looks favorably on this proposition, and has positively rejected every other hitherto made.

BOLIVIA.—Late advices state that Bolivia is occupied with a scheme for opening its vast resources to the Atlantic, by means of some of its rivers tributary to the Amazon. This scheme, if completed, will be of great benefit to the commerce of the world.

DOMESTIC.—On the 18th inst, Lake Ontario was visited by one of the severest storms that has ever been known at that place. The wind was from the north-west, of terrific violence, and accompanied by squalls of snow. It was feared that much damage would be done to the shipping on the Lake.

CONGRESS.—No business of importance has been transacted in either House of Congress, during the past week.

SENATE.—On the 14th, a petition was presented, asking Congress to interfere to prevent American citizens abroad from being compelled to observe certain forms of religious worship, against their conscientious convictions.

The petition was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

So much of the President's Message as relates to Commerce, Foreign Relations, Finance, Military Affairs, Indian Affairs, and the Public Lands, were appropriately referred.

On the 15th, a bill was passed authorizing the expenditure of the sum appropriated for completing the survey of the Gila and Rio Grande rivers, below El Paso, and to pay expenses already incurred on said survey.

The Kentucky election case was discussed, and again postponed.

On the 16th, the joint resolution authorizing the President to confer the rank of Lieutenant General by brevet, for meritorious services, was taken up, and after some verbal amendments, was postponed to the 20th.

The remainder of the session was consumed in the discussion of the Kentucky election case.

On the 20th the resignation of Senator King of the Presidency of the Senate, was tendered and accepted.

The Kentucky election case was then taken up, and after considerable debate thereon, the vote was taken, which resulted in favor of ——— Dixon, who was thereupon declared duly elected. Ayes 27; Noes 16.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The session of the 14th inst., was occupied in the consideration of resolutions to refer the various branches of the President's Message to the proper committees. The debate was continued on the 16th.

On the 17th, the House took up and passed the Senate bill, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue registers on enrolments to wrecked vessels of foreign build, when purchased and repaired by American citizens, and when the repairs equal three-fourths of the original cost of the vessel.

The Senate bill to amend the Act of 8th mo. last, in relation to an appropriation for continuing the Mexican Boundary, was passed, after which the House adjourned to the 20th.

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

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THOMAS ELLWOOD'S ACCOUNT OF HIS EARLY EXPERIENCE IN THE WORK OF REGENERATION.

In the year 1659, being then about twenty years of age, Thomas Ellwood attended, for the first time, a religious meeting of Friends, where his mind was deeply affected by the ministry of Edward Burrough. A few days afterwards, he went, as privately as possible, to another meeting, which was held about seven miles from his place of residence, where the ministry which he heard appeared well suited to the state of his mind. Of this meeting and his subsequent exercises, he remarks:

"This latter meeting was like the clinching of a nail, confirming, and fastening in my mind those good principles which had sunk into me at the former. My understanding began to open, and I felt some stirrings in my breast, tending to the work of a new creation in me. The general trouble and confusion of mind, which had for some days lain heavy upon me, and pressed me down, without a distinct discovery of the particular cause for which it came, began now to wear off, and some glimmerings of light began to break forth in me, which let me see my inward state and condition towards God. The light which before had shone in my darkness, and the darkness could not comprehend it, began now to shine out of darkness, and in some measure discovered to me what it was that had before clouded me, and brought that sadness and trouble upon me. I saw that although I had been in a great degree preserved from the common immoralities and gross pollutions of the world, yet that the spirit of the world had hitherto ruled in me, and led me into pride, flattery, vanity and superfluity; all which were naught. I found there were many plants growing in me, which were not of the heavenly Father's planting; and that all these, of whatever sort or kind they were, or how specious soever they might appear, must be plucked up.

"Now was all my former life ripped up, and my sins, by degrees, were set in order before me. And though they looked not with so black a hue and so deep a dye, as those of the lewdest sort of people did, yet I found that all sin, even that which had the fairest and finest show, as well as that which is more coarse and foul, brought guilt, and with and for guilt, condemnation, on the soul that sinned. This I felt, and was greatly bowed down under the sense thereof.

"Now also did I receive a new law, an inward law, superadded to the outward, 'the law of the spirit of life in Christ Jesus,' which wrought in me against all evil, not only in deed and in word, but even in thought also; so that everything was brought to judgment, and judgment passed upon all. So that I could not any longer go on in my former ways and course of life; for when I did, judgment took hold upon me for it.

"Thus the Lord was graciously pleased to deal with me, in a manner somewhat like He had dealt with His people Israel of old, when they had transgressed his righteous law, whom by his prophet he called back, and required 'to put away the evil of their doings;' bidding them first cease to do evil, then learn to do well, before he would admit them to reason with him, and before he would impart to them the effects of his free mercy, Isa. i. 16, 27.

"I was now required by this inward and spiritual law, 'the law of the spirit of life in Christ Jesus,' to 'put away the evil of my doings,' and to 'cease to do evil.' And what, in particulars, the evil was, which I was required to put away, and to cease from, that measure of the divine light which was now manifested in me, discovered to me; and what the light made manifest to be evil, judgment passed upon.

"So that here began to be a way cast up before me, for me to walk in—a direct and plain way; so plain, that a way-faring man, how weak and simple soever, though a fool to the wisdom, and in the judgment of the world, could not err, while he continued to walk in it; the error coming in by his going out of it. And this way, with respect to me, I saw was that measure of divine light which was manifested in me, by which the evil of my doings, which I was to put away and cease from, was discovered to me.

"By this divine light then I saw, that though I had not the evil of the common uncleanness, profaneness and pollutions of the world to put away, because I had, through the great goodness of God, and a civil education, been preserved out of those grosser evils; yet I had many other evils to put away, and to cease from; some of which were not, by the world, which lies in wickedness, accounted evils; but by the light of Christ were made manifest to me to be evils, and as such condemned in me.

"As particularly, those fruits and effects of pride, that discover themselves in the vanity and superfluity of apparel; which I, as far as my ability would extend to, took, alas! too much delight in. This evil of my doings I was required to put away and cease from; and judgment lay upon me till I did so. Wherefore, in obedience to the inward law, which agreed with the outward, 1 Tim. ii. 9; 1 Pet. iii. 3; 1 Tim. vi. 8; Jam. i. 21; I took off from my apparel those unnecessary trimmings of lace, ribbands, and useless buttons, which had no real service, but were set on only for that which was, by mistake, called ornament; and I ceased to wear rings.

"Again, the giving of flattering titles to men, between whom and me there was not any relation to which such titles could be pretended to belong. This was an evil I had been much addicted to, and was accounted a ready artist in it; therefore this also was I required to put away and cease from. So that, thenceforward, I durst not say sir, master, my lord, madame (or my dame) or say, your servant, to any one to whom I did not stand in the real relation of a servant; which I had never done to any.

"Again, respect of persons, in uncovering the head, and bowing the knee or body in salutations, was a practice I had been much in the use of. This is one of the vain customs of the world, introduced by the spirit of the world, instead of the true honor, of which this is a false representation, and used in deceit, as a token of respect, by persons one to another, who bear no real respect one to the other. And besides, it is a type and proper emblem of that divine honor which all ought to pay to Almighty God, and which all, of all sorts, who take upon them the Christian name, appear in when they offer their prayers to him, and therefore should not be given to men. I found this to be one of those evils which I had been too long doing, therefore I was now required to put it away and cease from it.

"Again, the corrupt and unsound form of speaking in the plural number to a single person, you to one, instead of thou, contrary to the pure, plain and simple language of Truth, thou to one, and you to more than one, which had always been used by God to men, and men to God, as well as one to another, from the oldest record of time, till corrupt men, for corrupt ends, in later and corrupt times, to flatter, fawn and work upon the corrupt nature in men, brought in that false and senseless way of speaking you to one; which hath since corrupted the modern languages, and hath greatly debased the spirits, and depraved the manners of men. This evil custom I had been as forward in as others, and this I was now called out of and required to cease from.

"These, and many more evil customs, which had sprung up in the night of darkness, and general apostacy from the Truth and true religion, were now by the inshining of this pure ray of divine light in my conscience, gradually discovered to me to be what I ought to cease from, shun, and stand a witness against.

"But so subtilely and withal so powerfully did the enemy work upon the weak part in me, as to persuade me, that in these things I ought to make a difference between my father and all other men; and that, therefore, though I did disuse these tokens of respect to others, yet I ought still to use them towards him, as he was my father. And so far did this wile of his prevail upon me, through a fear lest I should do amiss, in withdrawing any sort of respect or honor from my father, which was due unto him, that being thereby beguiled, I continued for a while to demean myself in the same manner towards him, with respect both to language and gesture, as I had always done before. And so long as I did so, standing bare before him, and giving him the accustomed language, he did not express, whatever he thought, any dislike of me.

"But as to myself, and the work begun in me, I found it was not enough for me to cease to do evil; though that was a good and a great step. I had another lesson before me, which was, to learn to do well; which I could by no means do, till I had given up, with full purpose of mind, to cease from doing evil.

"Though the enemy had by his subtilty, gained such advantages over me, yet I went on notwithstanding, and firmly persisted in my godly resolution of ceasing from, and denying those things which I was now convinced in my conscience were evil. And on this account a great trial came quickly on me. For the general Quarter Sessions for the peace coming on, my father, willing to excuse himself from a dirty journey, commanded me to get up betimes and go to Oxford, and deliver in the recognizances he had taken; and bring him an account what Justices were on the bench, and what principal pleas were before them; which he knew I knew how to do, having often attended him on those services.

"I, who knew how it stood with me better than he did, felt a weight come over me as soon as he had spoken the word; for I presently saw that it would bring a very great exercise upon me. But having never resisted his will in any thing that was lawful, as this was, I attempted not to make any excuse, but ordering a horse to be ready for me early in the morning, I went to bed, having great strugglings in my breast.

"For the enemy came in upon me like a flood, and set many difficulties before me, swelling them up to the highest pitch, by representing them as mountains which I should never be able to get over; and, alas! that faith which could remove such mountains and cast them into the sea, was but very small and weak in me.

"He cast into my mind not only how I should behave myself in court, and despatch the business I was sent about, but how I should demean myself towards my acquaintance, of which I had many in the city, with whom I was wont to be jolly; whereas now I could not put off my hat, nor bow to any of them, nor give them their honorary titles, as they are called, nor use the corrupt language of you to any one of them, but must keep to the plain and true language of thou and thee.

"Much of this nature revolved in my mind, thrown in by the enemy to discourage and cast me down; and I had none to have recourse to for counsel or help, but the Lord alone. To whom, therefore, I poured forth my supplications with earnest cries and breathings of soul, that he, in whom all power was, would enable me to go through this great exercise, and keep me faithful to himself therein. And after some time, he was pleased to compose my mind to stillness, and I went to rest.

"Early next morning I got up, and found my spirit pretty calm and quiet, yet not without a fear upon me lest I should slip and let fall the testimony which I had to bear. And as I rode, a frequent cry ran through me to the Lord, on this wise: 'O my God, preserve me faithful, whatever befals me! Suffer me not to be drawn into evil, how much scorn and contempt soever may be cast upon me!'

"When I had set up my horse, I went directly to the hall where the Sessions were held, where I had been but a very little while, before a knot of my old acquaintances espying me, came to me. One of these was a scholar in his gown, another a surgeon of that city, both my schoolfellows and fellow-boarders at Thame school, and the third a country gentleman with whom I had long been very familiar.

"When they were come up to me, they all saluted me after the usual manner, putting off their hats and bowing, and saying, 'your humble servant, sir;' expecting, no doubt, the like from me. But when they saw me stand still, not moving my cap or bowing my knee in the way of congee to them, they were amazed, and looked first one upon another, then upon me, and then one upon another again for a while, without speaking a word.

"At length the surgeon, a brisk young man, who stood nearest to me, clapping his hand in a familiar way upon my shoulder, and smiling on me, said, 'what, Tom a Quaker!' To which I readily and cheerfully answered, 'yes, a Quaker.' And as the words passed out of my mouth, I felt joy spring in my heart; for I rejoiced that I had not been drawn out by them into a compliance with them, and that I had strength and boldness given me to confess myself to be one of that despised people.

"They staid not long with me, nor said any more, that I remember, to me; but looking somewhat confusedly one upon another, after a while took their leave of me, going off in the same ceremonious manner as they came.

"After they were gone, I walked awhile about the hall, and went up nearer to the court, to observe both what Justices were on the bench, and what business they had before them. And I went in fear, not of what they could or would have done to me, if they should have taken notice of me, but lest I should be surprised and drawn unwarily into that which I was to keep out of.

"It was not long before the court adjourned to go to dinner, and that time I took to go to the clerk of the peace at his house, whom I was well acquainted with. So soon as I came into the room where he was, he came and met me and saluted me after his manner; for he had a great respect for my father and a kind regard for me. And though he was at first somewhat startled at my carriage and language, yet he treated me very civilly, without any reflection or show of lightness. I delivered him the recognizances which my father had sent, and having done the business I came upon, withdrew, and went to my inn to refresh myself, and then to return home.

"But when I was ready to take horse, looking out into the street, I saw two or three Justices standing just in the way where I was to ride. This brought a fresh concern upon me. I knew if they saw me, they would know me, and I concluded if they knew me, they would stop me to inquire after my father; and I doubted how I should come off with them.

"This doubting brought weakness on me, and that weakness led to contrivance how I might avoid this trial. I knew the city pretty well, and remembered there was a back way, which, though somewhat about, would bring me out of town without passing by those Justices, yet loath I was to go that way; wherefore I staid a pretty time, in hopes they would have parted company, or removed to some other place out of my way. But when I had waited till I was uneasy for losing so much time, having entered into reasonings with flesh and blood, the weakness prevailed over me, and away I went the back way; which brought trouble and grief upon my spirit for having shunned the cross.

"But the Lord looked on me with a tender eye, and seeing my heart was right to him, and that what I had done was merely through weakness and fear of falling, and that I was sensible of my failing therein, and sorry for it, he was graciously pleased to pass it by, and speak peace to me again. When I went in the morning, my

heart was full of breathing prayer to the Lord, that he would vouchsafe to be with me, and uphold and carry me through that day's exercise; so now at my return in the evening, before I got home, my heart was full of thankful acknowledgments and praises unto him for his great goodness and favor to me, in having thus far preserved and kept me from falling into anything that might have brought dishonor to his holy name, which I had now taken on me.

"But notwithstanding it was thus with me, and that I found peace and acceptance with the Lord in some good degree, according to my obedience to the convictions I had received by his Holy Spirit in me; yet was not the veil so done away or fully rent, but that there still remained a cloud upon my understanding, with respect to my carriage towards my father. And that notion which the enemy had brought into my mind, that I ought to put such a difference between him and all others, as that, on account of the paternal relation, I should still deport myself toward him, both in gesture and language, as I had always heretofore done, did yet prevail with me; so that when I came home, I went to my father bareheaded, as I used to do, and gave him a particular account of the business he had given me in command, in such manner, that he observing no alteration in my carriage towards him, found no cause to take offence at me."

To be continued.

THE LITTLE DONKEY DRIVERS.

Having been recommended change of air after a fit of illness, I visited a relative who resided in the south of Ireland. Although it was midsummer, and the weather very warm, yet as his house was on an eminence, and within a few miles of the sea-shore, a gentle breeze, fresh from the surface of the Atlantic, was so renovating, that I soon experienced its good effects. As my friend was occupied by his farming concerns, I was left very much to my own resources for amusement; nor were these few; the scenery of that beautiful country, and the character of its inhabitants, to me new and strange, furnished them in abundance.

However, I am not going to describe either; but simply to relate a little occurrence which interested me at the time, and may encourage those who love to spread a knowledge of the Scripture among their fellow-creatures; according to Solomon's saying, "In the morning sow thy seed, and in the evening withhold not thine hand; for thou knowest not whether shall prosper, either this or that." Eccles. xi. 6.

One day, while wandering about my friend's farm, I sat down to rest under a thick hedge which shaded me from the sun, while I enjoyed the rich perfume of the honeysuckles, which, now in full blossom, twined about the boughs and bushes. There was a long, low heap of sand in the field near me, and after a while I saw six or seven little donkey-carts moving towards it: they were laden with sea-sand, and each donkey was led by a child. On arriving at the heap, the loads were deposited on it, and the young drivers threw themselves on the grass not far from where I sat, seemingly for the purpose of resting themselves before they returned. I rose and went towards them: one was a little girl, and the others boys: none wore shoes or stockings, and the few garments distributed among them were so worn and torn, that altogether they would not have been enough to clothe one fully. Notwithstanding their rags, and other traces of want discovered by their slight forms and pallid cheeks, I never beheld a merrier group as they lay on the grass, talking away in their native language. This gave me little hope of being able to converse with them; however, I inquired in English whence they brought the sand; and, to my surprise, was answered in the same language, "From the sea-shore yonder, sir," while my young informant pointed to where the long blue line of ocean bounded the view towards the west.

"How far is the strand from this place?" I asked.

"About six miles, sir."

"And what do you get for each load?"

"Twopence halfpenny, sir."

"Is it not a long walk for you?"

"Oh, we don't mind that, sir; and we go back in our cars."

"Do you get the sand for nothing?"

"No, sir; we pay a farthing a load for it."

"Your profit is small indeed. Can it be worth your while to bring the sand so far for it?"

"I don't know, sir. Father says, every little is a help these bad times."

"Will you all be home in time for dinner; or did you eat it before you set out?"

They looked at one another and smiled. At last the most ragged, and seemingly the most ill-fed among them, answered, "There is not one of us, please your honor, that ever has any dinner to eat since the potatoes stopped growing; but we mostly have breakfast and supper."

"Poor little creatures!" I exclaimed. "Then you come all this way and return without eating anything?"

"We do, sir, all but Tim Mullins. But what matter is that?"

"My father is not so bad off entirely," said Tim Mullins, who proved to be the first speaker; "and mother gives me a brown cake 'against' the road." He produced one of rather uninviting appearance, adding, "But what is this among us all?"

"Then you share it with the others?"

"To be sure I do, your honor. Is it to eat it alone I would?" looking surprised at the question.

There was something in this answer that deeply touched my heart, and I lifted it up in prayer to Him who once said, "Suffer little children to come

unto me," that he would look with pity upon these children, so destitute of all the good things of this life, and send them the only true riches—"the riches of the glory of his inheritance." Eph. i. 18.

After a few moments' chat with my new acquaintances, who had the usual frankness and courtesy of their race, I obtained some knowledge of the family history of each, which increased the pity and interest I felt for them. The generous boy whose father 'was not so bad off entirely' but that his mother could give him a cake of Indian meal for his journey, was chief speaker, although they all understood English. His circumstances, though better than those of the others, were what we should in England call miserable; no wonder, then, that the case of Patsey, (he who said, "What matter?" when the account of their long fast shocked me,) should move my compassion; for it was far worse. He was the eldest of seven children: his father had been out of work, his mother sick; the agent of their landlord would soon ask for the rent of the little cabin where they lived, at the sea-side, and if they could not pay it, they would be turned out.

"But we work hard, sir," he said; "and I, and the donkey too, are so strong, that some days we come here *twice*, and then we earn fourpence halfpenny, sir."

"Fourpence halfpenny for twenty-four miles!"* thought I. "These little people, at all events, are not lazy and idle."—The little girl also interested me. Her father was gone to America, and had left to her mother and herself the donkey, as a means of support, till he could send for them.

They now made preparations for departing; and to my remark, that they had not remained long enough to rest either themselves or their beasts, one replied, "If we waited, the donkeys would be eating the master's grass, and he might not like that;" and off they went, one after another, standing up in their carts, driving their donkeys merrily along; the little girl, with her long fair hair waving in the breeze about her unbonneted head, and her lip curled by a sly smile at my look of surprise, being as expert a charioteer as any of the party.

The curious procession was scarcely out of sight when my friend joined me. I spoke of these poor children, and the miserable sum with which he rewarded their labor, at the same time expressing much pity, not only for themselves, but for their half-starved donkeys.

"They are well off to get so much," he answered, laughing.

But when I continued to express my surprise and regret at this proof of the impoverished state of the people, he said, more gravely:

"Do not think me unfeeling: the fact is, we are here so used to witness worse things than this, that they now make little impression. However, if it will amuse you to cultivate a further acquaintance with your young friends, and occupy some of the time that I am reluctantly obliged to spend away from you, invite them to rest after their walk; and the donkeys, for whom also your sympathy is excited, may pick grass on this inch, as we call it," opening a gate, and pointing to the green bank of a stream that rippled through the verdure.

Having arranged a plan on the strength of this permission, I awaited the arrival of the sand-drawers next day; and when the loads were deposited upon the heap, desired the children to untackle the donkeys, and bring them to the inch. Here the wretched animals luxuriated in the rich grass, while I made their little owners seat themselves in the cool shade near the stream, and opening a basket which I had provided, some bread was distributed among them, and a bowl of milk to each. Few pic-nics have, I believe, ever produced more enjoyment.

When the banquet was over, after increasing our intimacy by some conversation, I asked my young guests if they would like to hear a story, and then told them, in the simplest language I could use, the history of the creation. They were evidently much interested, and I promised them another on the morrow, provided they would remember and repeat for me one verse from the Bible, (Matt. xi. 28,) which, I said, God had spoken for them as well as others. I gave this, printed on a card, to Tim Mullins and one or two others who could read, and they were to teach the rest to say it.

The banquet, story, and lesson were repeated every day. I was often amazed at the quickness with which my young pupils learned, and the acuteness of mind discovered by the questions they asked me. These half-savage creatures, as some might be disposed to consider them, even evinced a strong perception of the sublime and beautiful in parts of the Bible which I occasionally read for them; none so much so as poor little Patsey, who once, on hearing the first two verses of the 104th Psalm, requested me to repeat them again for him, and listening with intense interest while I did so, exclaimed, "Coverest thyself with light as with a garment! Oh, how fine that is!" He looked round at his young companions to see if they sympathized in his feelings of admiration, and adding, "Ah! they don't know, because it is not in Irish—what a pity it is not in Irish!" He commenced, as I supposed, a translation of the passage, with notes and comments of his own in that language, speaking with a degree of animation that soon communicated itself to the whole party.

I grew every day more and more interested about my little pupils, and need hardly add, that I endeavored to lead their young minds to some knowledge of the way of salvation, the love of God to sinners in giving his Son to die for them, and of that gracious Saviour who, though he was

* A fact known to the writer.

rich, yet for our sakes became poor, that we through his poverty might be rich; not, of course, omitting to try and explain the office of the Holy Spirit in sanctifying the evil heart. I would fain hope that some, if not all the little listeners received good impressions from what they heard. I have never ceased to pray that they might obtain an abiding and influential knowledge of these vital truths.

Weeks passed away, and the approach of autumn reminded me that my departure from Ireland was at hand. The thought of leaving my pupils was painful, and on their part they seemed to have become much attached to me, never missing an occasion of showing gratitude and love. Having discovered that I was collecting specimens of the beautiful sea-weeds which are cast on their coast, they seldom came without some little offering of the kind; and happy was he who could find the best bit of the delicate pink or brown species which I wished to obtain.

One day I observed something of anxiety in the manner of the children which I could not account for; but when the meal of bread and milk was over, one of them said, "Now, Patsey, tell it all."

"I found this, sir," said Patsey, producing a gold chain to which was suspended an eye-glass. "I found this, sir, when I was looking for sea-weed for your honour yesterday evening."

"And what did you intend to do with it?"

"The agent is come, sir, and will turn us out of the cabin; and I thought to sell it and pay father's rent with the money."

"Can you not guess who lost it?"

"I'm not sure, sir; but it might be the rich lady who lodges at the strand. I often see her walking about the rocks picking up shells."

"Did you take it to her?"

"No, sir; I took it home, and mother was crying, and father said he would sell it, and pay the rent, and she stopped crying. Then, sir, I began to get the verse that you told us to learn, 'What is a man profited, if he shall gain the whole world, and lose his own soul?' (Matt. xvi. 26:) and I told father and mother what you said about it; and I asked them, 'Is the chain our own? for if we have no right to it, we must not sell it; what would it profit us?' This morning father said, 'No, I cannot sell it. I was the whole long night thinking of the words, "What is a man profited, if he shall gain the whole world, and lose his own soul?" Let them turn us out; I won't keep the chain.' But poor mother cried a deal, and we settled to ask your honor to tell us what was right for us to do."

After giving my opinion on this point in the way that I hoped would make most impression on their young minds, and greatly affected by this incident, I undertook to return the chain to the lady, which Patsey said he was ashamed to do after keeping it so long. In the evening I drove so the strand, and waiting upon her, found that the was the owner. To my great pleasure, this lady proved to be a devoted disciple of the Lord Jesus Christ. She was much interested in my account of all my little scholars, but particularly of Patsey and his family, and the strong temptation which they had been enabled to resist. We visited their cabin, and left them rejoicing in the means of fully meeting the demands of the dreaded agent. My new friend afterwards succeeded in establishing a school, in which the donkey-drivers and other children were taught, not only to read the Scriptures, and the usual branches of education, but works of industry, by which they were able to assist their parents. E. F. G.

From Chambers' Journal.

WHY DOES THE CLOCK KEEP TIME?

(Concluded from page 231.)

Now, since it has been shown that bodies begin to run down equal descents with equal velocities, it follows that the weight on the short string and that on the long string must commence to move down the concentric curves of their respective arcs at an equal rate. But it has also been shown, that the one of these weights has a nine times longer journey to perform than the other; it is clear, therefore, that both cannot accomplish their respective distances in the same time. The weight on the shortest string in reality makes three vibrations, and the weight on the string that is next to this in length makes two vibrations, while the weight on the longest string is occupied about one; and the times would be as 9, 4, and 1, instead of as 3, 2, 1, but that the weights moving in the longer arcs benefit most from acceleration of velocity. Although all the vibrating bodies begin to move at equal rates, they pass the central positions directly beneath their points of suspension at unequal ones. Those that have been the longest in getting down to these positions, have of necessity increased their paces the most while upon their route.

Suspended weights, then, only vibrate in equal times when hung upon equal strings; but they continue to make vibrations in equal times notwithstanding the diminution of the arcs in which they swing. This was the fact that caught the attention of Galileo; he observed that the vibrations of the lamp slowly died away as the effect of the disturbing force was destroyed bit by bit, but that, nevertheless, the last faint vibration that caught his eye, took the same apparent time for its performance as the fullest and longest one in the series.

The instrument that has been designated by the learned name of pendulum, is simply a weight of this description, placed on the end of a metallic or wooden rod, and hung up in such a way that free sideways motion is permitted. This freedom of motion is generally attained by fixing the top of the rod to a piece of thin, highly elastic steel. A pendulum fitted up after this fashion, will continue

in motion, if once started, for many hours. It only stops at last, because the air opposes a slight resistance to its passage, and because the suspending spring is imperfectly elastic. The effects of these two causes combined arrest the vibration at last, but not until they have long accumulated. The weight does not stand still at once, but its arc of vibration grows imperceptibly less and less, until at last there comes a time when the eye cannot tell whether the body is still moving or in absolute repose.

Now, suppose that a careful and patient observer, aware of the exact length of the suspending-rod of a vibrating pendulum, were to set himself down to count how many beats it would make in a given period, he would thenceforward be able to assign a fixed value to each beat, and would consequently have acquired an invariable standard whereby he might estimate short intervals. If he found that his instrument had made exactly 86,400 beats at the end of a mean solar day, and knew that the length of its rod was a trifle more than 39 inches, he would be aware that each beat of such a pendulum might always be taken as the measure of a second. The length of the rod of a pendulum which beats exact seconds in London is 39.13 inches.

But there are few persons who would be willing to go through the tedious operation of counting 86,400 successive vibrations. The invention of a mechanical contrivance that was able to break the monotony of such a task, would be hailed by any one who had to perform it as an invaluable boon. Even a piece of brass with sixty notches upon it, which he might slip through his finger while noting the swinging body, would enable him to keep his reckoning by sixties instead of units, and so far would afford him considerable relief. But if the notched brass could be turned into a ring, and the pendulum be made to count the notches off for itself, round and round again continuously, registering each revolution as it was completed for future reference, the observer would attain the same result without expending any personal trouble about it. It is this magical conversion of brass and iron into almost intelligent counters of the pendulum's vibrations, that the clock-maker effects by his beautiful mechanism.

In the pendulum clock, the top of the swinging-rod is connected with a curved piece of steel, which dips its teeth-like ends on either hand into notches deeply cut in the edges of a brass wheel. The notched wheel is connected with a train of wheel-work kept moving by the descent of a heavy weight; but it can only move onwards in its revolution under the influence of the weight, as the two ends of the piece of steel are alternately lifted out of the notches by the swaying of the pendulum. The other wheels and pinions of the movement are so arranged that they indicate the number of turns the wheel at the top of the pendulum completes, by means of hands traversing round a dial-plate inscribed with figures and dots.

It is found convenient in practice to make the direct descent of a weight the moving power of the wheel-work, instead of the swinging of the pendulum, for the simple reason, that the excess of its power beyond what is required to overcome the friction of the wheel-work, is then employed in giving a slight push to the pendulum; this push just neutralizes the retarding effects before named as inseparable from the presence of air and imperfect means of suspension. The train of wheel-work in a clock, therefore, serves two purposes—it records the number of beats which the pendulum makes, and it keeps that body moving when once started. As far as the activity of the pendulum is concerned, the wheel-work is a recording power, and a preserving power, but *not* an originating power. If there were no air, and no friction in the apparatus of suspension, the pendulum would continue to go as well without the wheel-work as with it. With the wheel-work it beats as permanently and steadily upon material supports, and plunged in a dense atmosphere, as it would if it were hung upon nothing, and were swinging in nothing; and also performs its backward and forward business in solitude and darkness, to the same practical purpose that it would if the eyes of watchful and observant guardians were turned incessantly towards it.

Galileo published his discovery of the isochronous property of the pendulum in 1639. Richard Harris, of London, took the hint, and connected the pendulum with clock-work movement in 1641. Huyghens subsequently improved the connection, and succeeded in constructing very trustworthy time-keepers, certainly before 1658.

But notwithstanding all that the knowledge and skill of Huyghens could do, his most perfect instruments were still at the mercy of atmospheric changes. It has been said, that the time of a pendulum's vibration depends upon the length of its suspending rod. This length is measured, not down to the bottom of the weight, but to the centre of its mass.* For the weight itself is necessarily a body of considerable dimensions, and in this body some particles must be nearer to, and others further from the point of suspension. Those which are nearest will, of course, in accordance with the principles already explained, have a tendency to make their vibrations in shorter periods; and those which are furthest, in longer periods. But all these particles are bound together firmly by the power of cohesion, and must move connectedly. They, therefore, come to an agreement to move at a mean rate—that is, between the two

* This expression does not give a correct idea of the matter. What the writer terms the centre of the mass, is usually designated the centre of oscillation, or the point in which a particle being placed, the acceleration of those which are nearer to the point of suspension, will exactly balance the retardation of those which are more remote. It is the distance from the point of suspension to the centre of oscillation, that constitutes, technically, the *length of the pendulum*.—Ed.

extremes. The top particles hurry on the middle ones; the bottom particles retard them in a like degree. Consequently, the whole of the weight moves as if its entire mass were concentrated in the position of those middle particles; and the exact place of this central position in relation to the point of suspension, becomes the important condition which determines the time in which the instrument swings.

In pendulums of ordinary construction, this relation is by no means an unvarying one—changes of temperature alter the bulk of all kinds of bodies. A metal rod runs up and down under increase and diminution of heat, as certainly as the thread of mercury in the tube of the thermometer does. A hot day, therefore, lengthens the metallic suspending-rod of a pendulum, and carries the centre of its weight to a greater distance from the point of suspension. By this means, the period of each vibration is of necessity lengthened. An increase of temperature to the extent of ten of Fahrenheit's degrees, will make a seconds pendulum, with a brass rod, lose five vibrations in a day. All substances do not, however, suffer the same amount of expansion under like increments of heat. If the rod of the pendulum be made of varnished or black-leaded wood, an addition of ten degrees of heat will not cause it to lose more than one vibration in a day. But even this small irregularity is too vast for the purpose of precise science, and accordingly, ingenuity has been taxed to the utmost to find some means of removing the source of inaccuracy, to invent some plan whereby the pendulum may be made sensitive enough to discover and correct its own varying dimensions as different temperatures are brought to bear upon its material.

The first successful attempt to accomplish this useful purpose was made by George Graham, in 1715. He replaced the solid weight at the bottom of the rod by a glass jar containing mercury. The rod he formed of steel of the usual length; and because mercury expands five times more than steel, he fixed the height of the column of mercury in the jar at only $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches. In this arrangement he found that additional heat carried up the mercury in the jar, as much as it carried down the jar by the elongation of the rod. Consequently, the motion of the one perfectly compensated the motion of the other, and the effective centre of the weight always remained at the same precise distance from the top of the rod. By the application of this compensating pendulum, clocks are now constructed that do not vary to the extent of a tenth of a second in a day.

Soon after the invention of Graham's mercurial pendulum, John Harrison—the same clever mechanician who received 20,000*l.* from government for making a chronometer that went to Jamaica in one year and returned in another with an accumulated error of only 1 minute and 54 seconds—hit upon another means of gaining the same end. He brought a steel rod down from the point of suspension, turned it up into a copper rod of less length; and from the top of this hung the weight. He fixed the lengths of the steel and copper rods, which expand unequally, in such a way that the steel carried the copper down exactly as much as the copper carried the weight up; and thus the centre of the weight was still kept at the same distance from the real point of suspension. Harrison's pendulum is generally seen in somewhat the form of a gridiron, because many parallel bars of copper and steel are used in its construction, for the sake of rendering it firm and unyielding in all its parts.

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

PHILADELPHIA, FIRST MONTH 1, 1853.

Time, which steadily pursues its uniform but silent course, has brought us to the close of another year. The emotions with which the departure of the old, and advent of a new year are hailed by different individuals, are of a varied and opposite character. To such as make this an occasion of noisy hilarity and dissipation, the question may be addressed, whether they would desire thus to spend the last new year allotted to them on earth. If they would not, what assurance have they, or can they have, that the year just commencing may not close over their final resting place?

The merchant may, perhaps, make the arrival of the new year a time for examining his stock in trade, adjusting his accounts, and ascertaining how far the means are provided for meeting the responsibilities of the ensuing year. And when any reasonable doubt exists of a capacity to meet those responsibilities, early attention ought certainly to be given.

Although, in casting a hasty glance over the events of the departing year, we are saved from the pain of beholding such dreadful and destructive conflicts as have marked many of the preceding—though the fields of Austerlitz, Borodina, or Waterloo are not again presented to our view, yet we still behold the same wasting spirit producing its appropriate fruits, in a more limited degree, and at such a distance that the sound of war has lost much of its terror before it reaches us. Still, the facts which are successively arising before us, furnish sufficient evidence that a large field is still open for the Christian philanthropist to labor in. Much remains to be done to rectify public opinion, and to purify the spring from which the actions of the community flow, before the lion will lie down with the lamb.

Among the distressing events of the past year, there were two of a character to make a lasting impression on those who were, directly or indi-

rectly, connected with them. The steamer Henry Clay, on a trip from Albany to New York, in consequence of an extreme effort to keep up her speed, was set on fire, and between fifty and sixty persons were hastily, though not all immediately, removed to their everlasting account; and the steamer Atlantic, on Lake Erie, was sunk, by coming into contact with the propeller Ogdensburg, and of 500 passengers, 250 appear to have been lost. Such events furnish pathetic admonitions to regard the injunction, "Be ye also ready."

Of those who, at the opening of the year 1852, were among the busiest and most energetic, who were forming plans for years to come, how many have sunk into the house appointed for all living; and we may justly expect that the year now commencing will not be more tenacious of its human leaf,—

"Or spread of feeble life a thinner fall."

What more judicious application can we, then, give to the New Year, than to make a strict scrutiny into the errors of the past, and to renew our exertions to redeem the time which may yet be allotted to us?

MARRIED,—On the 1st. ult., at Friends' Meeting, Muncey, Lycoming county, Pa., THOMAS A. WARNER, to MATILDA, daughter of John H. Willits.

——, At Friends' Meeting House, Mill Creek, Hendricks county, Indiana, on Fifth-day, the 18th of Eleventh month last, ABNER LEWIS, to ELIZABETH, daughter of Joseph Hodson. All of that vicinity.

——, At Friends' Meeting House, Sugar Grove, Hendricks county, Indiana, on Fifth-day, the 2d ult., MOSES B. HARVEY, of Warren County, Ohio, to MARTHA, daughter of Mathew Stanley.

DIED,—At her residence in Mamaroneck, Westchester county, N. Y., on the 12th of Eleventh month last, PHEBE GRIFFIN, in the 80th year of her age; an approved Minister of Purchase Monthly Meeting.

——, Of Paralytic Affection, at his residence near Richmond, Jefferson county, Ohio, on the 17th of Eleventh month last, in the 89th year of his age, JOSEPH TALBOTT, an Elder of Smithfield Monthly Meeting—leaving a widow, with whom he had lived in near affection for sixty-six years. He was one of the first settlers of the country, and for many years his nearest meeting was Smithfield, fourteen miles distant, which he regularly attended twice in the week, frequently going and returning the same day, on foot. He assisted in settling Cross-Creek Meeting, and continued to be an active and useful member of our Religious Society, attached to its doctrines, and firm in the support of its Discipline, until his health so failed, that for some years before his death, he was seldom able to get out to meeting. His mild and lamb-like disposition was a remarkable feature in his character, which caused him to be beloved and respected by all who knew him; and which, after his faculties had become impaired, was still conspicuous. After his recollection failed about other things, he never forgot the usual time for having the Scriptures read each day, nor was satisfied with its omission. The close of this dear Friend was calm and peaceful, so that the language of the Psalmist was brought to remembrance:—"Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright, for the end of that man is peace."

DIED, At her residence near Woodbury, Gloucester county, N. J., on Third-day morning, the 14th of last month, in the 80th year of her age, HANNAH, widow of our late friend, Joseph Whitall, for many years a valuable Elder of Woodbury Monthly Meeting.

Having in early life yielded to the baptizing and regenerating influences of the Lord's Holy Spirit, she manifested, in the prime and strength of her day, an unwavering attachment to the cause of her Redeemer; beautifully exemplifying, in her daily walk, the meekness and gentleness of the Christian character; of an Israelite, in whom was no guile. The inviting and impressive language of her conduct was, follow me, as I endeavor to follow Christ.—"My covenant was with him of life and peace; and I gave them to him, for the fear wherewith he feared me, and was afraid before my name."

——, At her residence in Hendricks County, Indiana, on the morning of the 2d ult., MARY ANN HADLEY, daughter of John Harvey, Ohio, and wife of Nathan Hadley; a Member of Mill Creek Monthly Meeting.

For Friends' Review.

FEELING AGAINST SLAVERY.

The Baptist "Chronicle," of this city, says:—"Mr. Calhoun and Dr. Fuller, after taking a most active part in the slavery question, and visiting the North in person, frankly confessed, that the religious sentiment of the North was opposed to slavery; and so long as this was the fact, it was a subject not to be trifled with. As they looked forward to the future, they predicted that there would yet be a tremendous result from the leavening influence of this religious sentiment. The South never raised two men better qualified to judge of the bearings of the question at issue. Intelligence, moderation, decision, and perseverance in this cause, will yet put forth an indescribable power for effect. We hope the whole country will be prepared to meet the crisis that awaits us as we travel on in the path of progress toward the millennial glory of the Lord, when every yoke shall be broken, and the oppressed shall go free.

* * * * *

A current has been set in motion, whose tide will flow on and on, till it dashes on the darkest and most distant shore. The time is to come when there shall be no roar of the cannon on the battle-field, nor clank of the chain from the poor, oppressed African, whether upon his own or a foreign soil."

This is encouraging language, truly; and it is to be trusted, that the words of this hopeful Editor may reflect correctly the sense of the large and respectable body of Christian professors of which the "Chronicle," it is believed, is the accredited organ for this city and vicinity. P.

TELEGRAPHING.

On our first page we have printed, this morning, an interesting report on the subject of telegraphing in this country, by Mr. Kennedy, the Superintendent of the Census. This paper exhibits the most extraordinary facts which modern times have witnessed. An ingenious application of a well-known principle in science has accomplished results which the wildest imagination could scarcely have conceived. Places, thousands of miles apart, are brought into hourly communication; and information is communicated at the same moment to every principal city and town in the United States, whether on the sea-board or in the remotest interior. And all this is done by an invisible agency, and by means of an apparatus so simple as to attract no attention. The operator sits at his unpretending table, and without noise or parade despatches and receives intelligence to and from the most distant points as rapidly, almost, as if he were engaged in direct oral correspondence.—*N. Am. and U. S. Gaz.*

Report of J. C. G. KENNEDY, *Superintendent of the Census, on Telegraphs.*

As Telegraphs have formed a subject of inquiry, it is deemed proper to present some account of the information obtained respecting this recent, but widely extended, and daily enlarging, means of communication. At the present time it is a subject engrossing much of the attention of our own citizens, and frequent applications are made to this office from foreign countries for information regarding the *minutiæ* of the system as conducted in America. It is hoped that the details will prove interesting and instructive.

The telegraphic system is carried to greater extent in the United States than in any other part of the world; and the numerous lines now in full operation form a net work over the length and breadth of the land. They are not confined to the populous regions of the Atlantic coast, but extend far into the interior, climb the summits of the highest mountains, and cross the almost boundless prairies; and in a few years a continuous communication will be established between the Capital of the nation and the shores of the Pacific, as it now exists between the Atlantic, the great Lakes, and the Gulf of Mexico.

Telegraphing employs a large amount of capital, engages the attention of thousands of our citizens, and has become indispensable in a social, political, and commercial point of view.

It is to American ingenuity that we owe the practical application of the Magnetic Telegraph for the purpose of communication between distant points, and it has been perfected and improved mainly by American science and skill.

Whilst the honor is due to Professor Morse for the practical application and successful prosecution of the Telegraph, it is mainly owing to the researches and discoveries of Professor Henry, and other scientific Americans, that he was enabled to perfect so valuable an invention.

The first attempt which was made to render electricity available for the transmission of signals, of which we have any account, was that of Lesage, a Frenchman, in 1774. From that time to the present there have been numerous inventions and experiments to effect this object, and from 1820 to 1850 there have been no less than sixty-three claimants for different varieties of telegraphs. We will direct attention only to those of Morse, Bain, and House, they being the only kinds used in this country.

During the summer of 1832, Mr. Samuel F. B. Morse, an American, conceived the idea of an electric, or electro-chemical telegraph, and announced his invention to the public in April, 1837.

On the 10th of March 1837, Hon. Levi Woodbury, then Secretary of the Treasury, issued a circular, requesting information in regard to the propriety of establishing a system of telegraphs for the United States; to which Professor Morse replied, giving an account of his invention, its proposed advantages, and probable expense. At that time he "presumed that five words could be transmitted in a minute."

Prof. Morse petitioned Congress to aid him in prosecuting his experiments, and to test the practical operation of his invention. An appropriation of $30,000 was made for this purpose, and he then erected the first Telegraphic line in the United States, in the month of June, 1844, between Washington and Baltimore, over a length of 40 miles; previous to which, however, he had conducted a series of experiments in the Capitol building.

This line was extended to Philadelphia and New York, a distance of 250 miles. It reached Boston in 1845, and became the great line of the North, from which branched two others—one, the length of 1000 miles, from Philadelphia to Lancaster, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Columbus, Cincinnati, Louisville and St. Louis—the other, the length of 1300 miles, from New York to Albany, Troy, Utica, Rochester, Buffalo, Erie, Cleveland, Chicago, and Milwaukie.

Another line 1395 miles in length, goes from Buffalo to Lockport, Queenstown, Niagara, Toronto, Kingston, Montreal, Quebec and Halifax.

Two lines run South; one from Cleveland, Ohio, to New Orleans, by Cincinnati, and is 1200 miles long; the other from Washington, by Fredericksburg, Charleston, Savannah and Mobile to New Orleans, 1700 miles; the entire length of the latter from New York to New Orleans being 1966 miles.

The only line constructed with Government aid, was that connecting the cities of Washington and Baltimore. The others have been established by private enterprise, the patentee being allowed

one half the stock for the use of the patent, as his share of the investment.

The following table exhibits the annual receipts of the "Magnetic Telegraph Company," extending from Washington to New York, which was the first organized in the country, from its commencement to July, 1852:

From January 27, 1846, to July 1, 1846,	$4,228 77
From July 1, 1846, to July 1, 1847,	32,810 28
From July 1, 1847, to July 1, 1848,	52,252 81
From July 1, 1848, to July 1, 1849,	63,367 62
From July 1, 1849, to July 1, 1850,	61,383 98
From July 1, 1850, to July 1, 1851,	67,737 12
From July 1, 1851, to July 1, 1852,	103,860 84
Total amount received up to July, 1852,	$385,641 42

The capital of the Company is $370,000. It has six wires from Washington to Philadelphia, and seven from Philadelphia to New York. The number of messages sent over this line in the last six months was 154,514, producing $68,499 23. It is, perhaps, the most productive line in the world.

The amount of business which a well-conducted office can perform is immense. Nearly seven hundred messages, exclusive of those for the press, were sent in one day over the Morse Albany line; and, a few days after, the Bain line at Boston sent and received five hundred communications. Another office with two wires, one five hundred, the other two hundred miles in length, after spending three hours in the transmission of public news, telegraphed, in a single day, four hundred and fifty private messages, averaging twenty-five words each, besides the address, sixty of which were sent in rotation, without a word of repetition.

The instruments cannot be worked successfully without skilful operators, good batteries and machines, and thorough insulation of the conductors. The expense of copper wire, which was at first used, has caused it to be superseded by that of iron, which is found to answer the purpose as well, though the wire in this case must be of increased size. About 800 pounds of iron wire are required to a mile, and it is supported by spars or posts from 20 to 30 feet in height, set five feet deep, nine inches in diameter at the base, four and a half at the top, and placed about fifteen rods distant from each other. The insulation of the wire is effected by winding it around glass or glazed stone-ware knobs, passing it through caps of the same material, or inclosing it throughout with gutta percha. The cost of construction, including wire, posts, labor, &c., is about $150 per mile. The average performance of the Morse instrument is to transmit from 8,000 to 9,000 letters per hour.

In the majority of electric telegraphs in actual use, batteries, composed of heterogenous metals, chiefly zinc and platinum, moistened by a liquid or liquids, are employed for the generation of force. The earth itself has been made to furnish a supply of electric force; in other words, a single pair of zinc and copper plates have been buried sufficiently below the surface to be in the wet subsoil, when the earth, saturated with water, represents the sand saturated with acid-water of an ordinary battery cell. By this means a current of low intensity can be obtained, even when the plates are miles apart. The earth acts as the return wire to any given number of distinct wires, without in the least affecting the regularity of the action of any of them.

The only constant and economical battery which is used in the United States is Groves', of cups of zinc with strips of plantinum in an earthenware or porcelain cup, which cup is filled with nitric acid, which is placed inside of the zinc cup, in a tumbler containing diluted sulphuric acid. The main battery on a line (from 30 to 50 cups) requires renewing only once in every two weeks, and daily in local batteries of two or three cups.

The usual charge of transmission is 25 cents for ten words or less, sent one hundred miles. The following table has been prepared to show the rates of telegraphic communication between the City of Washington and some of the principal cities of the Union. The distances are given from the table prepared at the Post Office Department:

TELEGRAPHIC CHARGES *from Washington to the following places for Messages containing ten words or less.*

	MILES.	RATES.		MILES.	RATES.
Albany, N. Y.	376	$0 80	Memphis, Ten.	1305	$1 70
Augusta, Me.	619	1 15	Milwaukie, W.	1332	1 35
Baltimore, Md.	40	0 20	Nashville, Tn.	1142	1 35
Baton R'ge, La,	1539	2 25	Natchez, Miss.	1694	2 05
Boston, Mass.	443	0 75	N. Albany, Ia.	723	1 10
Buffalo, N. Y.	703	0 90	Newport, R. I.	414	0 75
Chicago, Ill.	1238	1 25	N. Orleans, La.	1408	2 20
Cincinnati, O.	578	0 70	New York.	332	0 50
Cleveland, O.	439	0 80	Philadelphia.	142	0 30
Detroit, Mich.	970	1 00	Pittsburg.	307	0 45
Dubuque, Io.	1449	1 70	Portland, Me.	555	0 95
Erie, Pa.	439	1 00	Portsm'th, N. H.	503	1 00
Frankford, Ky.	669	2 00	Prov., R. I.	405	0 75
Harrisburg, Pa.	124	0 45	St. Louis, Mo.	989	1 20
Hartford, Ct.	345	0 75	Springfield, Il.	851	1 45
Indianopolis, Ia.	639	1 00	Syracuse, N. Y.	524	0 90
Jackson Miss.	1325	2 00	Vicksburg, M.	1371	2 30
Louisville, Ky.	720	0 95	Wheeling, Va.	331	0 50
Madison, Wis.	1413	1 55	Wilmington, D.	112	0 25

Messages passing from one very distant point to another have, usually, to be re-written at intermediate stations; though by an improved method the sea-board line has, in good weather, transmitted communications direct between New York and Mobile, a distance of nearly 1,800 miles, without intermediate re-writing. By the Cincinnati route to New Orleans, a distance of nearly 2,000 miles, the news brought by an Atlantic steamer, at 8 o'clock, A. M., has been telegraphed from New York to that distant point, and the effect produced on the market there, returned to New York by 11 o'clock, A. M. The Congressional reports from Washington are usually received simultaneously in Baltimore, Philadelphia and

New York; and all that is necessary at the intermediate stations is the presence of an operator to receive the message as it is developed on paper by the instruments.

The electric Telegraph has been applied in this country to a new and highly important purpose, that of the registration of astronomical observation, thus establishing the best possible means for the determination of the difference of longitude. The observatories in different parts of the country are connected by telegraph wires, and the most delicate experiments dependent upon the appreciation of minute portions of time, have been successfully performed. This method has been recently used for the determination of the wave-time of electrical currents.

To show the great extent to which telegraphing is now carried, and its importance to the community, reference may here be made to the arrangements of the newspaper press in New York, and their expenses for telegraphic despatches. The Associated Press, consisting of the seven principal morning papers published in New York, paid during the year ending November, 1852, nearly $50,000 for despatches, one-third of which was for foreign news. The several newspapers composing this Association paid during the same time about $14,000 for special and exclusive despatches.

Alexander Bain, a native of Scotland, patented an Electro-Chemical Telegraph on the 12th December, 1846, and another patent was granted to him in connection with Robert Smith, in October, 1849. The advantages which the inventor attributes to the Electro-Chemical Telegraph are: 1st. More economy and simplicity in the primitive construction; 2d. More rapidity in the transmission of despatches—a single wire with a good insulator can transmit 1200 letters a minute; 3d. An electric current more feeble than is ordinary, suffices to cause the apparatus to work; 4th. More simplicity and economy in the correspondence and superintendence; 5th. Fewer chances of error in the despatches sent. The Bain Telegraph used in this country has been materially improved by Henry J. Rogers.

The following is a list of the Bain Telegraphic Lines in the United States.

New York to Boston, via Providence, (250 miles each)	2 wires,	500 miles
Boston to Portland.	1 wire,	100 miles
Boston, through New Hampshire to Burlington, Vt., and thence to Ogdensburg, N. Y.,	1 wire,	350 miles
Troy to Saratoga,	1 wire,	36 miles
New York to Buffalo (513 miles each)	2 wires,	1026 miles
Total,	7 wires,	2012 miles

The "House Printing Telegraph" was invented by Royal E. House, a Pennsylvanian, and patented April 18, 1846. The first line operating with this instrument was completed in August, 1850, by the Boston and New York Telegraph Company, between these cities. It has been patented in England by Jacob Brett.

The difference between Morse's and House's telegraph is, principally, that the first traces at the distant end what is traced at the other; while House's does not trace at either end, but makes a signal of a letter at the distant end which has been made at the other, and thus by new machinery, and a new power of air and axial magnetism, is enabled to print the signal letter at the last end; and this at the astonishing rate of sixty or seventy strokes or breaks in a second, and at once records the information by its own machinery, in Roman letters. Morse's is less complicated, and easier intelligible, while House's is very difficult to be comprehended in its operations in detail, and works with the addition of two more powers, one air, and the other called *axial magnetism*. One is a tracing or writing telegraph; the other a signal and printing telegraph.

(To be continued.)

EMANCIPATION.

We have heard a great deal of the failure of negro emancipation in the British West India Islands. It is shown that their exports have diminished, and that the negroes refuse to work for their former owners except at rates which are inconsistent with the profits the latter desire to make out of the former. But it does not seem to be made out, at the same time, that the emancipated blacks enjoy less of the necessaries and comforts of life and of the means of moral and intellectual improvement than they did before. And yet it would appear that emancipation could not justly be called a failure, unless its subjects were brought by it into a worse condition than before.

But leaving the British Colonies out of the question, the advocates of Emancipation may point to those of France, without fear that the supporters of Slavery, as an internal institution, can deny or evade the facts which they furnish. Those facts we find set forth in a recent number of *Revue des deux Mondes*, in an article by Capt. Bouet-Willaumez, former Governor of Senegal. With treasury reports and other official documents at hand, he reviews in all the French Colonies the result of three years and upwards of emancipation, and shows that, judging by the amount of exports, the great test of the opponents of the measure, it must be pronounced anything but a failure. Let us look at the facts.

The Island of Martinique is small, with a circumference of 120 to 150 miles, and a surface of about 250,000 acres. The population, like that of most of the French colonies, is composed of whites, or creoles, who are Europeans by descent, of blacks of African origin, and of colored men derived from both these races. The

first number about 9,000, and own the greater part of the lands and capital, and have in their possession all the wholesale trade, as well as the most productive branches of industry. The colored men, or mulattoes, about 9,700 in number, inhabit mostly the towns, where they live either by trade or by mechanical or manufacturing labor, or as fishermen, cooks, &c. They were mainly free before the Revolution of 1848, being either free-born or set free by their masters, or having purchased their freedom themselves. The blacks, on the contrary, who constitute the main body of the population of Martinique, were almost all slaves before 1848; they number about 75,000, the whole population of the island being about 120,000.

The products of Martinique are derived, first, from the culture of sugar; next come coffee, cocoa, and a little cotton, too; but the three last branches do not equal in value even a quarter of the sugar crop, so that we may consider only this last product, and leave the others out of the account.

Emancipation, as is known, took place during the excitement of 1848. During the ten years previous, the export of sugar had averaged about 60,000,000 lbs., yearly. At the end of 1848, owing to the disturbances of the year, the documents of the custom-house exhibit only a result of 43,500,000 lbs.; the end of the year 1849 exhibits a still further decrease, for the sum total descends to 43,100,000 lbs. In 1850 the product remained about the same; but in 1851 there was a gratifying increase; at the end of that year the export had risen to 51,500,000 lbs.; and the first three months of 1852 present a still more happy prospect for the current year; for during these three months there was an export of 12,500,000 lbs., while the same period of 1851 exported only 9,000,000 lbs. At this rate, there is every reason to hope that for this year the export will reach the average of 60,000,000 lbs., which it had before the act of emancipation.

The annual importations of Martinique present just the same aspect. Thus, from 22,841,089, francs, which they reached in 1847, they had fallen at the end of 1848 to 13,753,734 francs; in 1849, they re-ascended 16,524,306 francs; in 1850 to 17,930,076 francs; and as to the year 1851, it presents still more satisfactory results—for the first three quarters of that year, which alone are yet ascertained, exhibit, in merchandise imported into the colony a figure of 15,445,933 francs, while the corresponding period of 1850 furnishes only a total of 13,412,093 francs.

In view of these results, says Mr. Bouet-Willaumez, is there no reason to rejoice at the social transformation of Martinique? We leave the question to our friends who seek to render bondage eternal.

So much for Martinique; but Guadaloupe is no less instructive. That island is situated 75 miles north of Martinique, from which it does not greatly differ, either in products or local manners and customs. The results of emancipation are very much the same in both, and it is only in order to leave no doubt as to the facts, that we give the exact figures. The population of Guadaloupe and its dependencies, numbering about 129,000, is, like that of Martinique, composed of 11,000 to 12,000 whites, about 20,000 colored men, and the rest of blacks, free since 1848. During the ten years preceding the revolution of February, the average of the island's exports amounted to 73,000,000 lbs. sugar; in 1848 it fell to 45,000,000 lbs.; in 1849 to 39,000,000 lbs.; and in 1850, the decrease was such that the custom-house accounts show for this year no more than 28,000,000 lbs. It is true, that at this epoch the disorders became so serious in this Colony that its Governor was forced to put it under martial law; but this measure was quite sufficient to establish security, and restore to labor the recent freedman. In 1851 we see this Colony exporting 45,000,000 lbs. of sugar; and it promises even more encouraging results for 1852, because the first three months of this year have already furnished an export of 11,245,000 lbs. of sugar, while the same period of the preceding year furnished only 4,200,000 lbs. Thus Guadaloupe, like her sister Martinique, has resolutely resumed the work, and will surely be restored by it to her former prosperity.

The importations into the Colony have been subject to the same variations. In 1847 they amounted to 21,339,187 francs; but at the end of 1848 had fallen to 11,981,681 francs, at which they remained during 1849 and 1850. But in 1851 the merchandise imported into the Colony during the first three quarters of the year amounted to the sum of 13,035,135 francs, while the corresponding period of 1850, exhibits only the value of 10,827,370 francs.

Turn now to the Island of Bourbon. The products of this Island are the same as those of the Antilles, with the exception of cloves, which is next to coffee in the list of its productions; but sugar is always its most considerable crop, and is equal to three or four times the value of all the others together. The population of the colony is 103,000, 30,000 of whom are white, 10,000 colored, and the rest black. Contrary to the fact in the Antilles, the white race is here more numerous than the colored; and this peculiarity most probably has rendered less disastrous the first effects of emancipation in this Colony. Not only did the spirit of anarchy find there no proselytes, but the manufactories even were scarcely deserted, and the decrease of imports and exports has been comparatively insignificant. During the decennial period preceding 1848, the annual average of the sugar production was 56,000,000 lbs.; in 1848 it fell to 49,000,000 lbs.; in 1849 even to 41,000,000 lbs. But here stops the declining movement, and at the end of 1850, the export had been 45,000,000 lbs. As to the

results of 1851, they have not yet completely reached France, but what is already known gives a well-grounded hope that the average of Slavery will be certainly attained, if not surpassed. The importations of merchandise in this island are hardly less satisfactory; they amounted in 1847 to 15,736,096 francs; in 1848 they fell to 10,479,375 francs; but as early as 1849 they rose again to 11,502,746 francs; and in 1850 to 15,715,084 francs; that is to say, to nearly the amount of 1847.

The only other French Colonies are Senegal and Guinea; but in the former, owing to peculiar circumstances, emancipation has not caused the slightest perturbation, and in the latter the product of industry was never of any account. But in the principal Colonies, as is above shown beyond denial, by facts drawn from official documents, the result of emancipation has not been the death of industry and of the export trade. Of course, it was to be expected that such a measure, set on foot amid grave political convulsions, when the whole world was looking on in doubt and anxiety as to what the crisis would bring forth, must for a time distract the mass of laborers from the great business of production. But, as we see, that was only a temporary feature of their admission to liberty. The new system shows that it has vitality and strength of its own. It is capable of producing good fruits. It demonstrates that liberty and laziness do not always go together; and that, under proper regulations and circumstances, negro slaves may be released from their brutal thraldom without injury to themselves or their former proprietors. He that has ears to hear, let him hear.—*New York Tribune.*

THOUGHT.

"There are rare and precious moments, snatched from the whirl of life, and spent in stillness and alone. Even when not devoted to direct meditation, and appearing too fleeting to be productive of much good, they yet tend to give us a knowledge of the realities which encompass us. By the depth of their solemnity and repose they remind us, that, beneath the surface of this weary working existence, there is another—and an enduring life:—imaged in the unchanging sky, and the returning sun, and the renewed beauty of the trees and flowers, and the steadfastness of the everlasting hills: and, if our hearts are open to the truth, they may sometimes teach us to remember, that, as in far-off years, the glorious Temple rose *silently*, in the city of Jerusalem, neither axe, nor hammer, nor tool, giving warning or notice of the work—so, the *more* glorious temple—the Church of the living God—is, at this moment, rising unperceived, in the midst of a tumultuous world: each stone squared and fashioned by the sharp edge of sorrow, and the keen stroke of adversity; until, perfected and prepared, it is fitted for that destined position, which shall be the place of its rest for eternity. * * * * It does not signify, whether we are called upon to rule a kingdom, or pick up stones on the highway: if only what we do is *work:* work for Him, that shall turn to account in the reckoning of the long day of life: work for Him to whom nothing is great, and therefore nothing can be little."—*From "The Wheat-Sheaf."*

The following notice we find in a late number of the "British Friend."

Very shortly will be published, a new work, entitled, "*State Churches and the Kingdom of Christ:*" by JOHN ALLEN. An essay on the establishment of Ministers, forms, and Services of Religion by Secular Power; and on its Inconsistency with the free, lowly, spiritual influence, which rules in the Kingdom of Christ.

The design of this work is to set forth, in a manner clear and uncompromising, yet free from acrimony and invective, the chief features and evil consequences of ecclesiastical establishments generally, and of those of Britain in particular; including the hierarchy, ritual, revenues, and compulsory powers. The gradual introduction of many unscriptural opinions and practices into the Christian church during the dark ages; the injurious effects of employing the civil power to enforce them; the numerous testimonies borne against this combined and corrupt system by enlightened Christians of various countries and periods; and the incompleteness hitherto of the great work of reformation, form the principal topics. The subject may be pronounced to be one of the greatest questions of the age. While desiring faithfully to maintain the distinguishing views of the Society of Friends, the author has had no feeling but that of lively charity towards all others.

It is respectfully requested that the names of subscribers may be given to those Friends in different localities who have very kindly distributed the printed prospectus; or that, if more convenient, the names may be transmitted direct to the Publishers in London, or to J. Allen, at Liskeard, Cornwall; and, in either case, without delay.

The Volume, containing about 500 pages, printed in demy octavo, with thoroughly good type and paper, neatly bound in cloth and lettered, will be charged to subscribers at 6*s.* to 7*s.*; and, to non-subscribers, at 8*s.* to 9*s.*

Some copies of the Prospectus are sent to America, where the price will be Two Dollars.

Publishers:—W. and F. G. CASH (late C. Gilpin), 5, Bishopsgate Without, London.

Christian patience and forbearance are excellent remedies for the vexations of life.

THE MADAI.

The latest accounts from Florence state, that the hopes which have recently been entertained of a speedy release of Francesco and Rosa Madai, (imprisoned for reading the Scriptures) are likely to prove delusive. Francesco has been withdrawn from the charge of the regular chaplain of the jail, and placed under the *surveillance* of a guard of Capuchin friars, whose instructions are to employ all the available resources of the church, including both exhortations and discipline, to bring him back to the Romish faith. To prevent any interference with this process of conversion, the permission given to his friends to see him is now restricted to a visit of once a month. Rosa has been promised her liberty on condition of abjuring her faith.—*N. Am. and Gaz.*

FUNERAL OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

We are informed by the British Friend, that Friends in various towns, have circulated the following declaration of their reasons for declining to participate in the pageantry attendant upon the funeral of this conspicuous warrior.

"Amidst the general excitement produced by this event, there are those who cannot join in the homage now paid to a MILITARY HERO, or in any way sanction the FUNERAL PAGEANT, which is the symbolical expression of that homage, for the following, amongst other reasons:—

In their view, this gorgeous display is utterly at variance with those feelings of humiliation with which Christianity teaches us to contemplate *death*. To convert the obsequies of the dead into an attractive spectacle is offensive alike to the eye of reason and of religion; it is an outrage on those sacred sentiments with which devotion overshadows the lot of sinful humanity.

Death is a fitting season for silence and mourning, but not for the flourish of trumpets, the strains of marshal music, and the ostentatious exhibition of the emblems of military conquest. Still more do they object to it, as the exaltation of a system which is essentially opposed to the spirit of Christianity.

Regarding war not only as a calamity, but also as a crime, they cannot but feel that the honors and adulation bestowed upon the successful military commander, are among the most effectual means of extending and perpetuating its disastrous reign; they conceal the true character of war beneath a mask of false glory, and dazzle the eyes and inflame the minds of the young with a baneful admiration of the exploits of its heroes. 'No two things,' says Dr. Paley, 'can be more different than the heriod and the Christian character; and it is hardly possible to believe that those who are trained to look up with homage to the men who embody, in their highest form, ideas of military conquest and glory, can learn to reverence and love that Divine model of character which is presented in the example of Him, whose advent was ushered in with the anthem of 'PEACE ON EARTH, GOOD WILL TO MEN.'"

NIAGARA FALLS AND LAKE ERIE.

Prof. Silliman, the eminent geologist, discredits the opinion advanced by some, that the gradual wearing away of the rocks of Niagara Falls may possibly result in draining Lake Erie. In a recent lecture, he remarked:—

They will not halt at their present station, but retreat slowly and surely about two miles further, where they will stop again for an unknown period, and probably forever, since at this place the hard limestone will form both base and top of the falls, and thus stop the rapid destruction of the rock. Some have thought that they would finally reach Lake Erie, and that then the Lake would be completely drained. Such an event is impossible. At the point already mentioned, the torrent will gradually wear away the surface of the limestone, forming a rapid, and henceforth Niagara will be one of the lost wonders of the world.

THE PILGRIM'S WANTS.

I want that adorning divine,
Thou only, my God, canst bestow;
I want in those beautiful garments to shine,
Which distinguish thy household below.
Col. iii. 12—17.

I want, O! I want to attain
Some likeness, my Saviour, to thee,
That longed for resemblance once more to regain;
Thy comeliness put upon me.
1 John iii. 2, 3.

I want to be marked for thy own,
Thy seal on my forehead to wear,
To receive that "new name" on the mystic white stone
Which only thyself canst declare.
Rev. ii. 17.

I want every moment to feel
That the Spirit does dwell in my heart,
That His power is present to cleanse and to heal,
And newness of life to impart.
Rom. viii. 11—16.

I want so in Thee to abide,
As to bring forth some fruit to thy praise,
The branch which Thou prunest, though feeble and dried,
May languish, but never decays.
John xv. 2—5,

I want thine own hand to unbind
Each tie to terrestrial things,
Too tenderly cherished, too closely entwined,
Where my heart too tenaciously clings.
1 John ii. 15.

I want by my aspect serene,
My actions and words to declare,
That my treasure is placed in a country unseen,
That my heart and affections are there.
Matt. vi. 19—21.

I want, as a traveller, to haste
Straight onward, nor pause on my way;
No forethought nor anxious contrivance to waste
On the tent only fixed for a day.
Heb. xiii. 5, 6.

I want, (and this sums up my prayer,)
To glorify Thee till I die;
Then calmly to yield up my soul to thy care,
And breathe out in prayer my last sigh.
Phil. iii. 8, 9.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Foreign Intelligence.—The steamship Canada from Liverpool, arrived at Boston on the 25th ult., bringing English dates to the 11th. She experienced violent gales.

England.—Advices from London, dated the 10th, say, that great excitement prevailed in Parliament, as the stability of the Ministry was to be tested that night, and preparations had been made for a severe conflict between the contending parties. It was thought, however, that the Ministers would be successful in the struggle.

The Board of Trade, in their return for the month ending the 25th of 11th mo., announce the exports to be £4,855,000, which is about the average for the last two years.

France.—The English and Belgian Ministers have formally presented letters accrediting them to the Imperial Court.

The Emperor has set at liberty a great number of political prisoners.

An article published in the Moniteur, offers an imperial pardon to all exiles, except those guilty of the highest crimes, on promising obedience to the Government.

The Paris correspondent of St. Louis Republican says:

"The Monks of St. Bernard, after exercising so long and so nobly the rites of hospitality among the snows of their lofty solitudes, are preparing to abandon their establishment, which will shortly be rendered useless by the opening of the tunnel of Menouvre. The good brethren will establish themselves beside this tunnel, and again proffer their world-renowned hospitality to travellers on this new route."

Belgium.—The law regulating the press has passed the Chambers. Its provisions are very stringent.

Mexico.—Accounts to 12th mo. 3d. state that Rebolledo had been defeated, but he would probably make the attempt to rise again. The general government was still concentrating forces in the neighborhood of Guadalajara. The Pronunciados still occupied that city. The most respectable portion of the inhabitants had left the city; and in general there was much distress there. Vasquez, the chief of the government forces, had laid all the towns occupied by him under martial law. It was thought the revolutionists would be compelled to yield.

Central America.—Extensive floods have occurred in Honduras and Guatemala, causing great destruction of property, and in some instances lives have been lost. The cochineal and indigo plantations were greatly injured, and in some cases the next season's crop was entirely destroyed. Great numbers of cattle were lost, which will materially affect the mahogany cutting operations next year.

Cuba.—A destructive earthquake was experienced at St. Jago de Cuba, on the 26th of 11th mo. A number of buildings were destroyed, and many others more or less injured. It is not certain that any lives were lost. Private letters state that the cholera had declined, and that the number of cases daily occurring did not exceed five or six.

Domestic.—The Chief Justice of Minnesota has decided the prohibitory Liquor Law of that territory to be null and void, on the ground that the clause submitting it to a popular vote, is an attempt to transfer to the people the legislative power properly vested in the Legislative Assembly and Governor.

The cholera has been raging at Apalachicola, Florida. It is attributed to a disease of the oysters, caused by the unusual quantity of fresh water poured into the bay by a recent freshet.

The North River is closed by ice, so that steamboats cannot run above Kingston, N. Y.

Congress.—But little business has been transacted in either House of Congress during the past week.

Senate.—On the 21st, C. Sumner presented a petition of the American Peace Society, in favor of the arbitration of national disputes.

The joint resolution authorizing the President to confer the rank of Lieutenant General by brevet, for military services, was taken up, and passed.—Ayes 34; Nays 12.

A joint resolution was passed electing A. D. Bache and J. M. Berrien, Regents of the Smithsonian Institution.

On the 22d, the bill to change the mode of compensating members of Congress, providing for an annual salary of $2000, and mileage computed by an air line, with a deduction of $10 for each day of absence, unless such absence was occasioned by the sickness of the member, or of his wife or child, was taken up, discussed, and indefinitely postponed.

A bill was passed, providing for the removal of a raft in Red River.

A bill for the construction of a railroad and branches, connecting Red River with California, and for establishing postal arrangements between the Atlantic and Pacific, was introduced, and after some debate, was laid on the table, and the bill on the same subject, reported last session, was made the order of the day for the 10th inst.

House of Representatives. The session of the 21st. was occupied in the discussion of resolutions to refer the various branches of the President's message to appropriate committees. The debate was continued on the 22d., and the resolutions finally passed.

On the 23d., the Senate bill respecting the removal of the raft in Red River, was taken up and passed.

Bills were reported to supply a deficiency in the appropriation for the service of the fiscal year ending Sixth month, 1853, and making appropriations for the support of the army, and for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the Government, for the year ending Sixth month, 1854. These were severally referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union. The House afterwards adjourned to the 27th.

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

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THOMAS ELLWOOD'S ACCOUNT OF HIS EARLY EXPERIENCE IN THE WORK OF REGENERATION.

(Continued from page 244.)

"I had felt for some time before, an earnest desire of mind to go again to Isaac Penington's. And I began to question whether, when my father should come, as I concluded ere long he would, to understand I inclined to settle among the people called Quakers, he would permit me the command of his horses as before. Wherefore, in the morning when I went to Oxford, I gave direction to a servant of his, to go that day to a gentleman of my acquaintance, who I knew had a riding nag to put off either by sale, or to be kept for his work, and desire him, in my name, to send him to me; which he did, and I found him in the stable when I came home.

On this nag I designed to ride next day to Isaac Penington's; and in order thereto, arose betimes, and got myself ready for the journey. But because I would pay all due respect to my father, and not go without his consent, or knowledge at the least, I sent one up to him, for he was not yet stirring, to acquaint him, that I had a purpose to go to Isaac Penington's; and desired to know if he pleased to command me any service to them. He sent me word, he would speak with me before I went, and would have me come up to him; which I did, and stood by his bedside."

In this interview Thomas acknowledged, apparently for the first time in the presence of his father, his attachment to the principles of Friends as far as he then understood them, and his desire to be better acquainted with them. But his manner of addressing his father appears to have continued unchanged. His father plainly manifested his aversion to the profession, and indicated a choice in having the proposed visit deferred, but as he did not absolutely forbid it, Thomas quietly withdrew, and mounting his horse proceeded immediately on his journey without allowing time for a countermand. He then observes;—

"This discourse with my father had cast me somewhat back in my journey, and it being fifteen long miles thither, the ways bad, and my nag but small, it was in the afternoon that I got thither. And understanding by the servant who took my horse, that there was then a meeting in the house, as there was weekly on that day, which was the fourth-day of the week, though I till then understood it not, I hastened in; and knowing the rooms, went directly to the little parlor, where I found a few Friends sitting together in silence, and I sat down among them well satisfied, though without words.

"When the meeting was ended, and those of the company who were strangers, withdrawn, I addressed myself to Isaac Penington and his wife, who received me courteously; but not knowing what exercises I had been in, and yet was under, nor having heard anything of me since I had been there before in another garb, were not forward at first to lay sudden hands on me; which I observed and did not dislike. But as they came to see a change in me, not in habit only, but in gesture, speech and carriage, and, which was more, in countenance also, for the exercise I had passed through and yet was under, had imprinted a visible character of gravity upon my face; they were exceedingly kind, and tender towards me.

"Before I went to bed they let me know, that there was to be a meeting at Wiccomb next day, and that some of the family would go to it. I was very glad of it; for I greatly desired to go to meetings, and this fell very aptly, it being in my way home. Next morning Isaac Penington himself went and I accompanied him.

"This was a monthly meeting, consisting of Friends chiefly, who gathered to it from several parts of the country thereabouts; so that it was pretty large, and was held in a fair room in Jeremiah Stevens' house; the room where I had been at a meeting before in John Raunce's house, being too little to receive us.

"A very good meeting was this in itself and to me. Edward Burrough's ministry came forth among us in life and power, and the assembly

was covered therewith. I also, according to my small capacity, had a share in it. For I felt some of that divine power working my spirit into a great tenderness, and not only confirming me in the course I had already entered, and strengthening me to go on therein; but also rending the veil somewhat further, and clearing my understanding in some other things which I had not seen before. For the Lord was pleased to make his discoveries to me by degrees, that the sight of too great a work, and too many enemies to encounter at once, might not discourage and make me faint.

"When the meeting was ended, the Friends of the town taking notice that I was the man who had been at their meeting the week before, whom they then did not know, some of them came and spake lovingly to me, and would have had me stay with them; but Edward Burrough going home with Isaac Penington, he invited me to go back with him, which I willingly consented to. For the love I had more particularly to Edward Burrough, through whose ministry I had received the first awakening stroke, drew me to desire his company, and so away we rode together.

"But I was somewhat disappointed of my expectation; for I hoped he would have given me both opportunity and encouragement to have opened myself to him, and to have poured forth my complaints, fears, doubts and questionings into his bosom. But he, being sensible that I was truly reached, and that the witness of God was raised, and the work of God rightly begun in me—chose to leave me to the guidance of the good spirit in myself, the Counsellor that could resolve all doubts, that I might not have any dependence on man. Wherefore, although he was naturally of an open and free temper and carriage, and was afterwards always very familiar and affectionately kind to me; yet at this time he kept himself somewhat reserved and showed only common kindness to me.

"Next day we parted. He for London, I for home, under a very great weight and exercise upon my spirit. For I now saw, in and by the farther openings of the divine light in me, that the enemy, by his false reasonings, had beguiled and misled me, with respect to my carriage towards my father; that the honor due to parents did not consist in uncovering the head, and bowing the body to them; but in a ready obedience to their lawful commands, and in performing all needful services to them. Wherefore, as I was greatly troubled for what I already had done in that case, though it was through ignorance; so I plainly felt I could no longer continue therein, without drawing on myself the guilt of wilful disobedience; which I well knew would draw after it divine displeasure and judgment.

"Hereupon the enemy assaulted me afresh, setting before me the danger I should run myself into, of provoking my father to use severity towards me; and perhaps to cast me utterly off. But over this temptation the Lord, whom I cried unto, supported me, and gave me faith to believe, that he would bear me through whatever might befal me on that account. Wherefore I resolved, in the strength which he should give me, to be faithful to his requirings, whatever might come of it.

"Thus laboring under various exercises on the way, I at length got home, expecting I should have but a rough reception from my father. But when I came home, I understood that he was from home. Wherefore I sat down by the fire in the kitchen, keeping my mind retired to the Lord, with breathings of spirit to him, that I might be preserved from falling.

"After some time I heard the coach drive in, which put me into a little fear, and a sort of shivering came over me. But by the time he was alighted and come in, I had pretty well recovered myself; and as soon as I saw him, I rose up, and advanced a step or two towards him, with my head covered, and said, Isaac Penington and his wife remember their loves to thee.

"He made a stop to hear what I said, and observing that I did not stand bare, and that I used the word *thee* to him; he, with a stern countenance, and tone that spake high displeasure, only said, 'I shall talk with you, sir, another time;' and so hastening from me went into the parlor, and I saw him no more that night.

"Though I foresaw there was a storm arising, the apprehension of which was uneasy to me, yet the peace which I felt in my own breast, raised in me a return of thanksgivings to the Lord, for his gracious supporting hand, which had thus far carried me through this exercise; with humble cries in spirit to him, that he would vouchsafe to stand by me in it to the end, and uphold me, that I might not fall.

"My spirit longed to be among Friends, and to be at some meeting with them on the first-day, which now drew on, this being the sixth-day, night. Wherefore I proposed to go to Oxford on the morrow, which was the seventh day of the week, having heard there was a meeting there. Accordingly, having ordered my horse to be made ready betimes, I got up in the morning and made myself ready also. Yet before I would go, that I might be as observant to my father as I possibly could, I desired my sister to go up to him in his chamber, and acquaint him, that I had a mind to go to Oxford; and desired to know, if he pleased to command me any service there. He bid her tell me, he would not have me go, till he had spoken with me. And getting up immediately, he hastened down to me before he was quite dressed.

"As soon as he saw me standing with my hat

on, his passion transporting him, he fell upon me with both his fists; and having by that means somewhat vented his anger, he plucked off my hat and threw it away. Then stepping hastily out to the stable, and seeing my borrowed nag stand ready saddled and bridled, he asked his man whence that horse came? who telling him he fetched it from Mr. ——— such an one's: 'Then ride him presently back,' said my father, 'and tell Mr. ——— I desire he will never lend my son a horse again, unless he brings a note from me.'

"The poor fellow, who loved me well, would fain have made excuses and delays; but my father was positive in his command, and so urgent, that he would not let him stay so much as to take his breakfast, though he had five miles to ride, nor would he himself stir from the stable, till he had seen the man mounted and gone.

"Then coming in he went up into his chamber, to make himself more fully ready, thinking he had me safe enough now my horse was gone; for I took so much delight in riding, that I seldom went on foot.

"But while he was dressing himself in his chamber, I understood what had been done, and changing my boots for shoes, took another hat, and acquainting my sister, who loved me very well, and in whom I could confide, whither I meant to go, went out privately and walked away to Wiccomb, having seven long miles thither, which yet seemed little and easy to me, from the desire I had to be among Friends.

"As thus I travelled all alone, under a load of grief, from the sense I had of the opposition and hardship I was to expect from my father, the enemy took advantage to assault me again, casting a doubt into my mind, whether I had done well, in thus coming away from my father, without his leave or knowledge?

"I was quiet and peaceable in my spirit before this question was darted into me; but after that, disturbance and trouble seized upon me, so that I was at a stand what to do; whether to go forward or backward. Fear of offending inclined me to go back; but the desire of the meeting, and to be with Friends, pressed me to go forward.

"I stood still a while, to consider and weigh the matter as well as I could. I was satisfied, that I had not left my father with any intention of undutifulness or disrespect to him; but merely in obedience to that drawing of spirit, which I was persuaded was of the Lord, to join with his people in worshipping him; and this made me easy.

"But then the enemy, to make me uneasy again, objected, How could that drawing be of the Lord, which drew me to disobey my father?

"I considered thereupon the extent of paternal power; which I found was not wholly arbitrary and unlimited, but had bounds set to it: that as in civil matters, it was restrained to things lawful; so in spiritual and religious cases, it had not a compulsory power over conscience; which ought to be subject to the heavenly Father. And therefore, though obedience to parents be enjoined to children; yet it is with this limitation, in the Lord: "children, obey your parents in the Lord; for this is right."

"This turned the scale for going forward, and so on I went. And yet I was not wholly free from some fluctuations of mind, from the besettings of the enemy. Wherefore, although I knew that outward signs did not properly belong to the gospel dispensation; yet for my better assurance, I did, in fear and great humility, beseech the Lord, that he would be pleased so far to condescend to the weakness of his servant, as to give me a sign, by which I might certainly know, whether my way was right before him or not?

"The sign which I asked was, That if I had done wrong in coming as I did, I might be rejected, or but coldly received at the place I was going to; but if my undertaking was right in his sight, he would give me favor with them I went to, so that they should receive me with hearty kindness and demonstrations of love. Accordingly, when I came to John Raunce's house, to which, being so much a stranger to all, I chose to go, because I understood the meeting was commonly held there; they received me with more than ordinary kindness, especially Frances Raunce, John Raunce's wife, who was both a grave and motherly woman, and had a hearty love to Truth, and tenderness towards all that in sincerity sought after it. This kind reception, confirming me in the belief that my undertaking was approved of by the Lord, gave great satisfaction and ease to my mind; and I was thankful to the Lord therefor.

"Thus it fared with me there; but at home it fared otherwise with my father. He supposing I had betaken myself to my chamber, when he took my hat from me, made no inquiry after me till evening came; and then sitting by the fire, and considering that the weather was very cold, he said to my sister, who sat by him, 'Go up to your brother's chamber, and call him down; it may be he will sit there else, in a sullen fit, till he has caught cold.' 'Alas! sir,' said she, 'he is not in his chamber, nor in the house neither.' At that my father starting, said, 'Why where is he then?' 'I know not, sir,' said she, 'where he is; but I know that when he saw you had sent away his horse, he put on shoes, and went out on foot, and I have not seen him since.' 'And indeed, sir,' added she, 'I don't wonder at his going away, considering how you used him.' This put my father into a great fright, doubting I was gone quite away; and so great a passion of grief seized on him, that he forbore not to weep, and cry out aloud, so that the family heard him,

'Oh! my son! I shall never see him more! For he is of so bold and resolute a spirit, that he will run himself into danger, and so may be thrown into some jail or other, where he may lie and die before I can hear of him.' Then bidding her light him up to his chamber, he went immediately to bed, where he lay restless and groaning, and often bemoaning himself and me, for the greatest part of the night.

"Next morning my sister sent a man, whom for his love for me she knew she could trust, to give me this account; and though by him she sent me also fresh linen for my use, in case I should go farther, or stay out longer; yet she desired me to come home as soon as I could.

"This account was very uneasy to me. I was much grieved that I had occasioned so much grief to my father. I would have returned that evening after the meeting, but the Friends would not permit it; for the meeting would in likelihood end late, the days being short, and the way was long and dirty. And besides, John Raunce told me, that he had something on his mind to speak to my father, and that if I would stay till the next day, he would go down with me; hoping, perhaps, that while my father was under this sorrow for me, he might work some good upon him. Hereupon, concluding to stay till the morrow, I dismissed the man with the things he brought, bidding him tell my sister, I intended, God willing, to return home to-morrow; and charging him not to let any body else know that he had seen me, or where he had been.'

ADDRESS FROM THE WOMEN OF ENGLAND.

On the 26th of 11th month last, a number of women assembled at Stafford house, to consider the expediency of addressing a memorial from the women of England to the women of the United States, on the subject of American slavery; of which the following account is abridged from the London Times, of Nov. 29th.

The Duchess of Sutherland read the following paper: Perhaps I may be allowed to state the object for which this meeting has been called together; but very few words will be required, as all, I am sure, assembled here must have heard and read much of the moral and physical suffering inflicted on the race of negroes and their descendants by the system of slavery prevalent in many of the United States of America. Founded on such information, a proposition appeared a short time ago in several of the newspapers that the women of England should express to the women of America, the strong feeling they entertained on the question, and earnestly request their aid to abolish, or at least to mitigate so enormous an evil. The draught of an address accompanied the proposition, and as it is intended to offer that address for your adoption, I will now read it to you:—

THE AFFECTIONATE AND CHRISTIAN ADDRESS OF MANY THOUSANDS OF THE WOMEN OF ENGLAND TO THEIR SISTERS, THE WOMEN OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

"A common origin, a common faith, and, we sincerely believe, a common cause urge us at the present moment to address you on the subject of that system of negro slavery which still prevails so extensively, and even under kindly disposed masters, with such frightful results, in many of the vast regions of the Western world.

We will not dwell on the ordinary topics—on the progress of civilization, on the advance of freedom every where, on the rights and requirements of the nineteenth century—but we appeal to you very seriously to reflect, and to ask counsel of God how far such a state of things is in accordance with His holy word, the inalienable rights of immortal souls, and the pure and merciful spirit of the Christian religion.

We do not shut our eyes to the difficulties, nay the dangers that might beset the immediate abolition of that long established system; we see and admit the necessity of preparation for so great an event; but, in speaking of the indispensable preliminaries, we cannot be silent on those laws of your country which, in direct contravention of God's own law, "instituted in the time of man's innocency," deny in effect to the slaves the sanctity of marriage with all its joys, rights and obligations; which separates at the will of the master the wife from the husband, and the children from the parents. Nor can we be silent on that awful system which, either by statute or by custom, interdicts to any race of man, or any portion of the human family, education in the truths of the Gospel and the ordinances of Christianity.

A remedy applied to these two evils alone would commence the amelioration of their sad condition. We appeal to you, then, as sisters, as wives, and as mothers, to raise your voices to your fellow-citizens, and your prayers to God for the removal of this affliction from the Christian world. We do not say these things in a spirit of self-complacency, as though our nation were free from the guilt it perceives in others. *We acknowledge with grief and shame, our heavy share in this great sin. We acknowledge that our forefathers introduced, nay, compelled the adoption of slavery in those mighty colonies. We humbly confess it before Almighty God; and it is because we so deeply feel, and so unfeignedly avow, our own complicity, that we now venture to implore your aid to wipe away our common crime and our common dishonor.*

There are many reasons why this address should be presented rather by the women than by the men of England. We shall not be suspected of any political motives; all will readily admit that the state of things to which we allude is one peculiarly distressing to our sex; and thus our friendly and earnest interposition will be as-

cribed altogether to domestic and in no respect to national feelings."

We shall propose to form a committee for the purpose of collecting signatures to the address, and transmitting it, when complete, to the United States. As a general committee would be too large for the transaction of the daily business, we shall propose a sub-committee to report from time to time to the general committee; but there is every reason to hope that the whole matter may be terminated in a short space of time.

It only remains for me to acknowledge the kindness with which you have acceded to my request in attending here this day. I hope and believe that our efforts, under God's blessing, will not be without some happy results; but whether it succeed or whether it fail, no one will deny that we shall have made an attempt, which had both for its beginning and for its end, "Glory to God in the highest—on earth peace, good will towards men."

The memorial was then agreed to, and a sub-committee appointed.

Two days afterwards, an article appeared in the Times, evidently designed to cast a damp on the efforts of these philanthropic females. The remarks, however, of the Times, serve to show that there is quite enough yet remaining of the evils of slavery, to engage all the energy and devotion which the women of England and America can bring to bear on the subject.

"Our fair readers who are invited to enter on a crusade of a somewhat international character, will excuse one little warning which we venture to make. We, of this free and happy country, are just the most extensive employers, (indirectly, but not less really,) of slave labor in the world. Negro slaves, working under the lash in the mid-day sun, produce the material of our cravats, our stockings, and the simple and comprehensive garments in which we take our repose. They supply the muslins and prints and nearly all the other fabrics of our female costume, from the dress of the sovereign to that of the poorest needle-woman. Slaves produce our coffee and the sugar that sweetens it.

"By day and night, sitting down and rising up, we are still encouraging slavery by consuming its produce. The prime agent who moves the wheels of southern slavery, we are told, is the northern capitalist, who has his mortgage on the slave estate or holds a bill of sale, and who secures himself, when necessary, by an order to his agent to sell off everything on the estate, slaves and all, for what they will fetch at the hammer. This man, we are told, is really a guilty partner in the transaction, if not the most guilty—the most guilty because he supplies the strongest stimulus of the system, and he compels the most violent measures. But, if the Northern capitalist pulls the strings of the Southern planter, who pulls the strings of the Northern capitalist? Most assuredly the merchants and brokers at New York are mainly dependent on the British market. We use the slave cotton. We supply the slave capital. Our money buys the negro—our money buys his work. It is an indissoluble union of interests and operations, of which the white slaves of this country are at one end, and the black slaves of America at the other end of the chain. This should teach us a little more modesty than if we were simply preaching to the people of Timbuctoo to burn their idols and desist from humansacrifices. Perhaps it may suggest, also, that, as a beginning, we had better not insist on abolition, or even talk about it, which is all, indeed, that the ladies of England are invited to do, but rather suggest regulation."

This representation of the case, though evidently designed to discourage, or at least to discountenance any attempt on the part of the women of England, to interfere with American slavery, plainly recognizes the doctrine which some of the opponents of slavery have been long laboring to impress: that the market for the produce of slave labor, is the pillar that supports the whole system, slave-trade and all. This reasoning, instead of proving that the women of England have no concern with American slavery, serves to show that the system has extended its roots into almost every part of our commerce and domestic economy; and therefore demands the joint efforts of every class, on both sides of the Atlantic, to apply the remedy. And what more rational and consistent method of assailing the evil can be devised, than to endeavor to remove the temptation to its continuance, by withdrawing the demand?

Report of J. C. G. KENNEDY, *Superintendent of the Census, on Telegraphs.*

(Concluded from page 252.)

The following are the *House* lines in operation:

The Boston and New York Telegraph Company, two wires, length, 600 miles.

A line being constructed to connect with the Boston line, running from Springfield, Mass., to Albany, N. Y., there to intersect the New York and Buffalo line, using the same instruments, extending from New York to Buffalo, a distance of 570 miles.

One wire now in operation, connecting with Poughkeepsie, Troy, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Lyons, Rochester, Albion, Lockport, and Buffalo; and another wire nearly completed, same distance. The same line to continue to St. Louis, Mo., connecting with Cleveland, Cincinnati, and Louisville, will soon be completed, forming the longest line in the world, under the direction of one Company; the whole length being 1,500 miles.

The New Jersey Magnetic Telegraph Company, using House's Instruments, extends from Philadelphia to New York, two wires, 132 miles each. A line also extends south to Baltimore and Wash-

ington. The whole length of House's lines in the United States, is about 2,400 miles.

List of Telegraphs in the Unitrd States.

Lines.	Wires.	Miles.	Total Miles.
New York and Boston Telegraph Co.	3	250	750
Merchants' Telegraph Co., New York and Boston	2	250	500
House's Printing Telegraph, N. York and Boston	1	250	250
Boston and Portland	1	100	100
Merchants' Telegraph Co., Boston and Portland,	1	100	100
Portland and Calais	1	350	350
Boston to Burlington, Vt., and thence to Ogdensburgh, N. Y.	1	350	350
Boston to Newburyport	1	34	34
Worcester to New Bedford	1	97	97
Worcester to New London	1	74	74
New York, Albany, and Buffalo	3	513	1539
New York State Telegraph Co., New York to Buffalo	2	550	1100
Syracuse to Ogdensburgh	1	150	150
Troy to Saratoga	1	36	36
Syracuse to Oswego	1	40	40
House Telegraph Co., New York to Buffalo	2	550	1100
New York and Erie Telegraph, New York to Dunkirk	1	440	440
New York and Erie R. R. Telegraph, New York to Dunkirk	1	460	460
Magnetic Telegraph Co., New York to Washington	7	260	1820
House Line, New York to Philadelphia	1	100	100
Troy and Canada Junction Telegraph Co., Troy and Montreal	1	260	260
Erie and Michigan Telegraph Co, Buffalo to Milwaukie	2	800	1600
Cleveland and Cincinnati	2	250	500
Cincinnati to St. Louis, via Indianapolis	1	400	400
Cincinnati to St. Louis, via Vincennes	1	410	410
Cleveland to Pittsburg	2	150	300
Cleveland to Zanesville	1	150	150
Lake Erie Telegraph Co., Buffalo to Detroit	1	400	400
Cincinnati and Sandusky City	1	218	218
Toledo and Terre Haute	1	300	300
Chicago and St. Louis	1	400	400
Milwaukie and Green Bay	1	200	200
Milwaukie and Galena	1	250	250
Chicago to Galena, Whitewater and Dixon	1	310	310
Chicago and Janesville	1	100	100
Buffalo and Canada Junction Telegraph Co.	1	200	200
N. York and N. Orleans, by Charleston	1	1966	1966
Harper's Ferry to Winchester, Va.	1	32	32
Baltimore to Cumberland	1	324	324
Baltimore and Harrisburg	1	72	72
York and Lancaster	1	22	22
Philadelphia and Lewistown, Del.	1	12	12
Philadelphia and New York	6	120	720
Philadelphia and Pittsburg	1	309	309
Philadelphia and Pottsville	1	98	98
Reading and Harrisburg	1	51	51
Troy and Whitehall	1	72	72
Auburn and Elmira	1	75	75
Pittsburg and Cincinnati	2	310	620
Columbia and Portsmouth, Ohio,	1	100	100
Columbus and New Orleans	1	638	638
New Orleans to Balize	1	90	90
Cincinnati and Maysville, Ky.	1	60	60
Alton and Galena	1	380	380
St. Louis and Independence	1	25	25
St. Louis and Chicago	1	330	330
Newark and Zanesville	1	40	40
Mansfield and Sandusky	1	40	40
Columbus and Lancaster, Ohio	1	25	25
Lancaster and Logansport	1	15	15
Cincinnati to Chicago, (wire in Ohio)	1	100	100
Zanesville and Marietta	1	66	66
Dunkirk, N. Y., and Pittsburg	1	200	200
Camden and Cape May, N. J.	1	100	100
Camden and Mount Holly, N. J.	1	25	25
New York and Sandy Hook	1	80	80
Cleveland and New Orleans, by Cincinnati	1	1200	1200
Total,	89	16,729	23,275

The Telegraphs in England are the next in importance and extent to those in this country. They were first established in 1845, and there are about 4000 miles of wire in operation.

The charge for transmission of despatches is much higher than in America, one penny per word being charged for the first fifty miles, and one farthing per mile for any distance beyond one hundred miles. A message of twenty words can be sent a distance of 500 miles in the United States for one dollar, while in England the same would cost seven dollars.

In June, 1852, the submarine telegraph between Dover and Ostend was completed, and on the 1st of November the first electric communication was established direct between Great Britain and the continent of Europe. By a line of wires between London and Dover, via Rochester and Canterbury, in connection with the submarine cable across the straits of Dover, instantaneous communication is obtained between London, Paris, Sweden, Trieste, Cracow, Odessa, and Leghorn. The wires are also being carried onward to St. Petersburg; also to India, and into the interior of Africa.

A project has been formed for constructing a submarine Telegraph between Great Britain and the United States. It is proposed to commence at the most northwardly point of Scotland, run thence to the Orkney Islands, and thence by short water lines to the Shetland and Faroe. Thence, a water line of 200 to 300 miles conducts the telegraph to Iceland; from the western coast of Iceland, another submarine line conveys it to Kioge Bay, on the eastern coast of Greenland; it then crosses Greenland to Juliana's Hope, on the western coast of that continent, in 60 deg. 42 min. and is conducted thence by a water line of about fifty degree miles, across Davis's Straits to Byron's Bay, on the coast of Labrador. From this point, the line is to be extended to Quebec.

The entire length of the line is approximately estimated at 2500 miles, and the submarine portions of it from 1400 to 1600 miles. The peculiar advantage of the line being divided into several submarine portions is, that if a fracture should at any time occur, the defective part could

be very readily discovered and repaired promptly at a comparatively trifling expense. From the Shetland islands it is proposed to carry a branch to Bergen, in Norway, connecting it there with a line to Christiana, Stockholm, Gottenburg, and Copenhagen; from Stockholm a line may easily cross the Gulf of Bothnia to St. Petersburg. The whole expense of this great international work is estimated considerably below 500,000*l.*

Another enterprise has been actually started, with every prospect of consummation. A portion of the line is being prosecuted with vigor, and the company propose transmitting intelligence between the Old and New World in four or five days. A charter has been granted by the British Colonial Government to the "Newfoundland Electric Company," with a capital of 100,000*l.*, to construct a line of telegraph from Halifax, N. S. to Cape Race, touching at St. John's, and crossing the island of Newfoundland to Cape Ray, thence by a submarine line of 149 miles, across the Gulf of St. Lawrence, a landing being made at Cape East, on Prince Edward's Island, and going through that island, it crosses Northumberland Straits by another submarine line of 10 miles, landing at Cape Torment in New Brunswick, and so on to the boundary of the United States, whence, by an independent line, to New York, the connection is completed. The total distance traversed by this line will be between 1400 and 1500 miles, of which 150 are submarine. It is stated that steamers can make ordinary passages between Cape Race, Newfoundland, and Galway, Ireland, in five days.

The following is a list of Lines now in operation or construction in Canada:

	Miles
The Montreal Telegraph Company's Line extends from Quebec to the Suspension Bridge at Niagara Falls	155
British North American Electric Telegraph Association, from Quebec to New Brunswick frontier	220
Montreal and Troy Telegraph Co., from Montreal to New York State Line	47
Bytown and Montreal Telegraph Co.	115
Western Telegraph Co., from Hamilton to Port Sarnia, at the foot of Lake Huron	143
Niagara and Chippewa Line	14
Brantford to Simcoe and Dover	33
Kingston to Hamilton	256
Total length in Canada,	983

In Prussia, the wires are generally buried about two feet below the surface, and carried through rivers in chain pipes. About 1700 miles of telegraphic lines are in operation.

In France about 750 miles, and in Germany about 3000 miles are completed.

In Austria, Saxony, Bavaria, Tuscany, Holland, Italy, Spain, and Russia great progress has already been made in establishing lines of telegraph, and communication will soon be had between the capitals of every state on the European continent.

In India, a line has been laid between Calcutta and Kedgeree, 71 miles, and an extensive system is projected for that country.

The following interesting description of the telegraph in India, is given for the instruction and encouragement of those interested in the prosecution of telegraph lines through somewhat similar regions of our own country:—

From Calcutta to Rajmoole, the conductor is laid under ground, in a cement of melted rosin and sand. From that village, through the remaining distance to Kedgeree, it is carried over ground on bamboo poles, fifteen feet high, coated with coal tar and pitch, and strengthened at various distances by posts of saul wood, teak and iron wood from America. The bamboo posts are found to resist the storms which have uprooted trees, the growth of centuries. Though the bamboo soon decays, its amazing cheapness makes the use of it more economical than that of more durable and more costly materials. The branch road from Bishlopore to Moyapore passes through a swamp; the country is little less than a lake for five months; the conductor runs on the foot-paths between the island villages, and for some miles crosses rice swamps, and creeks on which no road or embankment exists.

The most difficult and objectionable line was selected, to test the practicability of carrying the conductors through swampy ground, and it has been perfectly successful. The Huldee river crosses the Kedgeree line half way, and varies in breadth from 4200 to 5800 feet. A gutta percha wire, secured in the angles of a chain cable, is laid across and under the river, and the chain is found to afford perfect protection from the grapnels of the heavy native boats which are constantly passing up and down.

The overground lines differ totally from those in use in any other country, in this important respect—no wire is used. Instead of wire, a thick iron rod, three eighths of an inch diameter, weighing one ton to a mile, is adopted, the heaviest wire elsewhere used being only one hundred weight to the mile. The advantages of these substantial rods are these: they possess a complete immunity from gusts of wind or ordinary mechanical violence; if accidentally thrown down, they are not injured though passengers and animals may trample on them: owing to the mass of metal, they give so free a passage to the electric currents, that no insulation is necessary; they are attached from bamboo to bamboo without any protection, and they work without interruption through the hardest rains; the thickness of the wire allows of their being placed on the posts without any occasion for the straining and winding apparatus; whereas the tension of wire exposes them to fracture, occasions expense in construction, and much difficulty in repairs; the thick rods also admit of rusting to take place without danger, to an extent which would be fatal to a wire; and, lastly, the rods are no more

costly than thin wire, and the welding occasions no difficulty.

The importance of this discovery of the superiority of rods over wire, will be fully appreciated in a country like India, where the line must often run through a howling wilderness, tenanted by savage beasts, or more savage men. The lines must therefore protect themselves, and this is secured by the use of thick rods.

The entire expenditure on this line was about 450 rupees a mile, and it is estimated that the future overground lines will be at the rate of 350 rupees a mile for a double line, river crossings and erection of offices being a separate charge. The pecuniary returns from the Calcutta and Kedgeree line were originally calculated at about 200 rupees a month, but they have been more than three times that amount. A rupee is about 56 cents U. S. currency.

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

PHILADELPHIA, FIRST MONTH 8, 1853.

The extract from the autobiography of Thomas Ellwood, which was commenced last week, and continued in the present number, was introduced for the purpose of presenting to our readers, particularly those of the juvenile class, a view of the exercises and sufferings through which some of our early Friends had to pass, in support of their testimony against the species of homage which the customs of the world have imposed on its votaries. It is difficult to conceive that a man of sober reflection could be so highly offended, as Walter Ellwood, and many of his cotemporaries evidently were, when the ceremony of taking off the hat was declined by a person who addressed them, unless they attached more importance to the ceremony than they would themselves willingly acknowledge or believe. Even if we entirely overlook or disregard the important principle involved in the case, there appears something extremely slavish and absurd in the mandate of fashion which requires the hat to be taken off in the manner it frequently is. When we behold all the men, upon entering a court-room, while the court is in session, mechanically take their hats off their heads, as if one master-spring had moved them all, and learn that a man who should walk in with his hat on, would be accounted singular if not uncivil, we may rationally enquire whether fashion has not, in this case, imposed an observance to which a philosopher would not readily submit. If we enquire into the rationale of this process, we find it no easy matter to assign such as will be quite satisfactory.

But when we remember that the uncovering of the head has been adopted, in conformity to Apostolic injunction, as an indication of reverence upon approaching the Supreme Being in prayer, or engaging in the ministry of the word, it must appear too plain to require either argument or illustration, that the same indication of reverence towards any man, or assemblage of men, is entirely out of place. Such was the light in which our primitive friends viewed this species of homage; and however disposed to render all due respect to the paternal relation, they felt religiously bound to withold from earthly parents, those indications of reverence which were manifested toward their Creator.

However the matter may have been disguised, if indeed it was disguised at all, it was pride that exacted the ceremony. We find that when Admiral Penn became convinced that his hopeful son had embraced the principles of Friends, he manifested a willingness to tolerate or overlook his unmodish treatment of others, if he would consent to appear uncovered in the presence of the king, the profligate Charles 2d, the Duke of York, the rigid and superstitious James, and himself; and that upon being informed, in the most respectful and submissive manner, that this requisition could not, for conscience sake, be complied with, his anger gaining the mastery over his paternal affection, he expelled this devoted son from his door. The father of Thomas Ellwood also appeared disposed to tolerate his apparent singularity towards others, as long as he stood before him bare-headed, and conformed to the customary language in addressing him. One of the charges against William Leddra, who was executed at Boston, in 1661, was that he would not put off his hat in Court.

A custom thus entrenched could scarcely be broken by anything less potent than religious principle, and the Society of Friends, acting on conscientious conviction, were so far successful as to purchase exemption from this slavery, for those who are willing to accept it, at the expense of a little singularity,

Now it may be seriously asked, are not the reasons, whether we regard those of a rational or of a religious character, for maintaining this testimony, essentially the same now as they were in the seventeenth century? It is true we have neither fines nor imprisonment to fear for wearing our hats wherever choice or convenience may require. We however have the customs of the world against us, and the distinction between the homage allowable towards our fellow-men, and the reverence due to the God of our lives, is as broad in our days as in the times of Ellwood and Penn.

The Editor would therefore say to his fellow-professors, and especially to those in the early period of life, stand fast in the liberty which our primitive Friends purchased for us; maintain the principles in all their purity and dignity, which they promulgated and supported, and suffer not your-

selves to be entangled, nor encourage others by your example to become entangled with this yoke of bondage.

We copy into this week's Review, from the Evening Bulletin, a notice which appears to have been taken from a Richmond paper, of a message from the Governor of Virginia, to the legislature of that State, in relation to the recent decision of Judge Paine of New York, in regard to the slaves of Jonathan and Juliet Lemmon.

From this message it is manifest that the Governor of Virginia, is not willing that the people of the free States should enact, construe, and execute their own laws, when they come in conflict with the claims of the South. The Governor indeed informs the legislature that Lemmon and his wife have been fully reimbursed the value of the slaves, and if the newspaper accounts are to be relied upon, they were paid more than the market price of the slaves emancipated, so that no pretence of injustice to them can be raised. But Governor Johnson is not satisfied without having the decision, if possible, reversed, In other words, he insists, that the liberty of carrying on the domestic slave trade through New York, shall be legally secured. If Lemmon had a right to take those slaves through New York, on his passage to Texas, with a design of settling there, he would have had an equal right of transit, if he had had an hundred bought on speculation in Virginia or Maryland, or any other slave State, to be sold in Texas or any State that would furnish a market. The Governor does not appear to reflect that on the principles which he assumes, no State in the Union would be authorized to decide that slavery should not be tolerated within its limits. Those who enter a State are as fully within its jurisdiction immediately upon entering, as at any subsequent period. It is presumable however, that the Empire State will insist upon the privilege of enacting and expounding her own laws. The people of Virginia may readily avoid all controversy on the subject, by keeping their slaves, while on their passage to Southern ports, within the limits of States that tolerate slavery.

TO FRIENDS IN AMERICA.

The sum of 700 pounds sterling having been left by two Friends in England, lately deceased, for the purpose of Printing and Stereotyping a large Edition of the JOURNAL OF GEORGE FOX, Friends of the various Yearly, Quarterly, Monthly, and Particular Meetings in America, are hereby informed that they will be supplied with copies at the English Subscription Price, as hereafter stated.

And in further fulfilment of the concern of the said Testators, who desired the extensive circulation of this valuable Work in Foreign Parts, Friends in America are advised that they will receive for every 100 copies ordered, an additional 20, free of charge, either for the supplying of Mechanics' Institutes, Libraries, and other Public Institutions; or for distribution among Friends or other honest enquiring persons, whose circumstances preclude them from purchasing the Work themselves, or to be disposed of in any such other manner as Friends may think best.

Many individual Friends in England, have taken 100 copies each, for the above purpose, and the Meeting for Sufferings in London, have ordered 500. It is hoped that Friends in America will also liberally assist in promoting the circulation of this valuable testimony to the the truth; and that by appointments in their Particular Meetings, or by taking such other steps as they may deem necessary, they will ascertain the number of copies required, and forward early intimation thereof to

WILSON ARMISTEAD,
Leeds, England.

The work is better printed than any former Edition, divided into chapters, and supplied with numerous interesting Notes, Biographical and Historical, in Two Volumes, (upwards of 800 pages,) cloth, lettered. Price to Subscribers, 4 shillings per copy, (or if unbound, 3 shillings,) delivered free on board at Liverpool or Glasgow.

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THE PEACE PARTY.

There is a point in the progress of every great movement, when its advocates and supporters become known in the country as "a party." They have succeeded in so far awakening the curiosity or interest of the people, that public attention becomes generally fixed upon their proceedings; their objects and principles are freely canvassed and discussed, and the batteries of newspaper criticism are opened heavily upon the doctrines they promulgate, and the propositions they submit. At this point the Peace movement has arrived. Its advocates have become sufficiently numerous, and their actions sufficiently extensive and energetic to command general attention, and to make them known, both in and out of Parliament, as the "*Peace Party.*" They have not escaped the general treatment of all parties who venture to meddle with existing institutions, but have had to run the gauntlet of fierce invective, and merciless ridicule. At one time they have been denounced as a "pestilent fry of itinerating professional speech-makers and demagogues;" at another, as "too ridiculous to be important, though too mischievous to be unnoticed." It is

needless to say that such opposition has neither silenced "the party" nor shut the ear of the public against their appeals. It has rather whetted curiosity and stimulated inquiry, and the question is asked, with greater interest than ever, What the principles of the peace party really are, and how they propose practically to apply them in the government of nations? Let us endeavor briefly to reply to these two questions, believing as we do, that just in proportion as the people understand what the Peace party really aim at, and the foundation upon which their principles are based, will they sanction and sustain the efforts which are being made to put an end to the cruel and absurd system of international war.

The Peace party consists of two classes,—first, those who hold the opinion that *all* war, and all the spirit and manifestation of war, are distinctly and positively forbidden in the Gospel of the New Testament, which, as a nation, we profess to recognise as of Divine authority, absolutely binding in all matters of faith and practice. They believe that what is morally wrong can never be politically right or necessary; and that, therefore, however difficult it may be to perceive the safety of non-resistance as a principle, they unhesitatingly affirm, that if the people of this, or any other country, possessed the moral courage to carry out the line of policy toward their enemies, so clearly laid down by Christ himself on various occasions, events would be found to justify its wisdom, as well as to exhibit the benevolence of those injunctions with regard to bearing and forgiving injuries, which are in direct antagonism to the whole spirit and philosophy of what is called "defensive war." Who can doubt this, that admits the doctrine of Divine Providence at all; the watchful, tender, paternal care of the Divine Being over the safety and welfare of those who put their trust in him? He seems to have placed this beyond all possibility of question, in the declaration which He put in the mouth of the Psalmist, "If a man's ways please the Lord, he maketh even his enemies to be at peace with him."

The error into which too many fall in judging this principle of "Non-resistance," is in attributing it to a cowardly fear of fighting, and a spirit of abject submission to injustice or insult, as though heroism could find no other expression than at the point of the sword or the cannon's mouth. It is comparatively easy to be a hero amid the tumult and excitement of the battle-field. It requires a loftier courage to meet an enemy unarmed, and to conquer without striking a blow. The Peace party yield to none in their love of their country, and their determination to maintain their rights and liberties as free men. They counsel no bended knee to despotism—no "'bated breath" in the presence of wrong—but they know that the attitude most dreaded by despotism, is that of a people presenting a calm, firm, unyielding front of unarmed passive resistance. *It has been often tried, it has never failed!* Can this be affirmed of the sword, even when drawn in defence of what nations have esteemed their nearest and dearest rights? Let Poland, and Hungary, and Italy answer! The friends of peace are the truest patriots, for they are willing to incur present obloquy to secure for their country and the world, that happy future when mankind shall be delivered from the tyrannous and treacherous despotism of war, when "nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more."

The second division of the Peace party consists of those who believe, that in certain emergencies it may be lawful for men to take up arms strictly in self-defence, but who are desirous heartily to co-operate in all practicable efforts to promote that good understanding between nations which shall diminish the probable chances of war. They desire to open the eyes of the people as widely as possible to the folly, cost, and cruelty of those fratricidal conflicts which have desolated the world; for they believe with Cowper, that,

> "War is a game,
> Which, were their subjects wise, kings would not play at."

They do not live in continual terror of French invasion, neither do they believe the constant augmentation of our armed resources the most likely way to establish cordiality and good-will between ourselves and our neighbours. They took part heartily in the Peace Congresses of the last four years; they supported Mr. Cobden's motions for arbitration, and the reduction of armaments, as a safe and conciliatory policy, and many of them signed the Friendly Addresses to the French People, as a practical expression of their good feeling towards France, and of their earnest desire to perpetuate the kindly relations so happily existing between the two countries.

It may seem strange, at first, that a party whose sole object is to prevent, if possible, the recurrence of so terrible a scourge as war, should be assailed with such vehement reproach and contumely. It is, however, the ordeal through which every great progressive movement has to pass; it tests the fidelity of its adherents, and should excite neither their discouragement nor resentment. If the principles we espouse be true, and we remain true to them, they must succeed; and their success will be the best rebuke to those who condemn without proper examination, or revile without offence.

There are many encouraging indications that the united efforts of the Peace party have not been in vain. Even in France we find, according to the *Times*, that Louis Napoleon "seems to have arrived at the conclusion, that war would be at this time unpopular with the great mass of the French people." It was truly remarked, at the Paris Peace Congress, "Get the people right, and the government cannot go wrong."—E. F.

Bond of Brotherhood.

WHERE DOES LONDON END?

It is not only a well-understood fact, that the Great Metropolis is a sore puzzle to strangers, but even the dwellers therein are wont to give up, in despair, any attempt to define or limit it. What is London? There are two causes, or rather two sets of causes, which throw great doubt on the proper answer to this question. The one is the varying acreage or area comprised under this name, and the other is the natural increase of population over every part of the area. Let us shortly glance at both these groups of disturbing causes.

The original London was the nucleus of that which now constitutes the *City* of London. The London of the Britons before the Romans landed, is supposed to have been little other than a 'collection of huts set down on a dry spot in the midst of the marshes;' a forest nearly bounded this spot, at no great distance from the Thames; and a lake or fen existed, *outside* London, at or near the site now occupied by Finsbury Square. The area of London, at this early period, is supposed to have been bounded by—to use their modern designation—Tower Hill on the east, Dowgate Hill on the west, Lombard and Fenchurch Streets on the north, and of course the river on the south—a limited area, certainly, not much exceeding half a mile in length by a quarter in breadth. There are indications that brooks bounded this area on the north and west, and a marsh on the east; but there is no reason to believe that the city had walls. The terrible devastation in the time of Boadicea must have nearly destroyed London, destined to be replaced by one of Roman construction.

The Roman London was evidently of larger size. The ancient city-wall is known to have been of Roman substructure, although surmounted by work of later date. It had many turrets or towers, and seven double-gates, supposed to have been Ludgate, Newgate, Aldersgate, Cripplegate, Bishopsgate, Aldgate, and the Tower Postern-gate; and the streets now named from those gates will serve to mark out the included area. Roman London may be said to lie about sixteen feet below *our* London, over all this area; about two feet being the *débris* of the Roman buildings, and the rest being subsequent accumulations of rubbish, at the rate, say, of a foot in a century. In the later Saxon and Norman times, the western portion of the wall was extended so as to include a somewhat larger area, the utmost limit of 'London within the walls' being 370 acres.

But London refused to stay within its walls; it walked forth into the country; and even so far back as 1662, London, beyond these limits, was four times as large as that 'within the wall.' Of this exterior portion, 230 acres constituted the 'city without the walls,' subjected to civic jurisdiction by successive grants; it formed a belt nearly around the portion 'within' the walls. These 600 acres, less than a square mile, have ever since constituted the 'city of London,' divided into two portions—'without' and 'within' the walls. There are ninety-eight parishes in the inner portion, and eleven in the outer; but the London which lay beyond the corporate rule had no social or political bounds placed to its extension. There were the ancient city of Westminster and the village of Charing, on the west; and London marched along the Strand to meet them: there were Kensington and Bayswater in the remoter west, and Piccadilly and Oxford Street became links to join them to London: there were Killurn and Hampstead and Highgate, Newington and Hornsey and Hackney, on the north; and London has travelled along half-a-dozen great roads northward to fraternise with them. So, likewise, on the east: and so, likewise, crossing the river to the south, do we find this same process to have been active; villages and hamlets have become absorbed into London, by London going to meet them.

If we now ask, Where does London end? it will be found that this ramification perplexes the subject greatly. Who shall say that such or such a hamlet is *not* in London? Who is to draw the line, and where? It was said ten years ago, that the metropolis is a *hundred and forty times* as large as the *city* of London 'within the walls;' but even this is vague, unless we know where the limit is placed. One mode of grouping, adopted before the appointment of the Registrar-General of births, &c., depended on the 'London bills of mortality,' or the record of deaths preserved by the parish-clerks. London, in this sense, included the city within the walls, the city without the walls, Westminster, and about forty out-parishes. Southwark was not included in these bills originally, but became a component part afterwards. The Registrar-General, under the improved modern system, gives an immense range to London; it includes the City, Westminster, Southwark, all the out-parishes of the former system, and the villages or hamlets of Bow, Bromley, Brompton, Camberwell, Chelsea, Deptford, Fulham, Greenwich, Hammersmith, Hatcham, Kensington, Brompton, Marylebone, Paddington, Pancras, Highgate, Stoke-Newington, and Woolwich. It is true, he calls all this the 'metropolis;' but the metropolis is in common parlance identical with 'London.'

The population returns are not even a correct test in this matter, for they include different districts at different times. In 1821, of the eighteen villages or hamlets named above, only five were included in the 'metropolis;' and in 1831, there were two additional. The metropolitan population in 1841, in comparison with that of 1831, differs by no less than 200,000 on this mere question of nomenclature alone, independent of real increase on other grounds. The poor-law grouping differs again from that of the Registrar-General; the metropolis, or the 'Lon-

don division,' does not include so many of the marginal parishes as the Registrar's system. Again, the Post-Office arrangement is independent of all the others; for it is based upon taking St. Paul's as a centre, and drawing circles around this at a definite number of miles' radius; and the metropolis is thus made expansible on geometrical principles. Then the parliamentary limit is *sui generis;* for the metropolis here comprises the City of London, the city of Westminster, the borough of Southwark, and the five modern boroughs of Marylebone, Finsbury, Tower Hamlets, Greenwich, and Lambeth—a very capricious limit, truly; for while it includes the far east at Woolwich, it excludes Pimlico, Brompton, and a vast adjoining area. Lastly, to give one more mesh to this net, we find the police metropolis to be the most grasping of all; by the original act of 1829, the metropolis is made to fill a circle twenty-four miles in diameter, having Charing Cross in its centre; while in 1840, this circle was coolly stretched to a diameter of thirty miles.

When a reader, therefore, is told of the vast increase of population in London, let him sober down his astonishment until he knows which (among half-a-dozen different Londons) is the one alluded to. As 'our own country' may be taken to mean England only, or England and Wales, or Great Britain, or the United Kingdom, or the British Empire, in five different degrees of largeness, so may 'our metropolis' have at least as many significations. Tables of metropolitan population have been issued, in the following form; 1750, 676,250; 1801, 900,000; 1811, 1,050,000; 1821, 1,274,800; 1831, 1,471,941; 1841, 1,873,676; 1851, about 2,250,000. But this table is subject to the correction above hinted at. Nearly a century ago, Maitland said: 'This ancient city has engulfed one city, one borough, and forty-three villages.' A formidable addition has since been made to this 'engulfed' family. So enigmatical is this metropolis of ours, that it would be equally true to state that 'London is rapidly increasing in population,' and that 'London is slowly decreasing in population.' The metropolis, as a whole, yearly increases its numbers; but the *City*, the original London, is less populous now than a century ago, on account of the streets having being widened, and many small dwelling-houses removed, to make way for large commercial establishments, the managers and clerks of which almost all sleep out of London.

If we glance over a map of London, or, still better, take a resolute series of omnibus-rides or foot-rambles, we shall find ourselves as little able as before to settle the question, 'Where does London end?' That huge mass of small streets and poor houses, comprising the borough of the Tower Hamlets, allows us no rest till we get three miles eastward of St. Paul's. Beyond this point, there are a few patches of Bow Common yet left; but Poplar and Blackwell, Bromley and Bow, tell us to go yet further eastward to the river Lea; and even West Ham and Stratford, though on the Essex side of the Lea, seem to claim a metropolitan position. Again, passing over Victoria Park—that pleasant oasis in a desert of houses—and bending round towards the north, we may ask where are the fields; and may wait until 'echo answers, Where.' Hackney and Homerton, Clapton and Dalston, Shacklewell and Newington, not only have the houses ranged themselves closely along the main roads to these villages, but have filled up nearly all the vacant ground between those roads. Is Tottenham to be included in our London; and if not, why not? And at Highgate and Hampstead, as the rows of houses have ascended these hills, and climbed over the hills, why stop there? why not send London still further out of town? Look at the new town springing up around the Camden Station; at the Portland Town westward of Regent's Park; at the Westbourne Town far beyond the Paddington terminus; at the new town west of Kensington; at the vast mass of building between Kensington and the Thames—all these are the mere filling up of the districts which had before been marked out by the great roads; and the great roads themselves are carrying out their rows of houses still further into what we may, in courtesy, designate 'the fields.'

So it is on the south side of the river. Of the 13,000 vehicles which cross London Bridge in twelve hours on an average summer day, an immense number is employed in conveying 'City men' to and from their homes on the south of the Thames. Walworth, Camberwell, Kensington, and Brixton were once on the border region between town and country; nay, the city really *did* reach the country there; but now, all these belong to London. A bit of green at Kensington is, by good-luck, to be kept green as a people's park; but nearly all else has become brick and mortar; the City man has to go further to get a pleasant house and a good garden, and *we* have to go further to ascertain—where does London end?

Among many curious proofs of the wide grasp of the all-absorbing metropolis, we may adduce the horror of the Pentonvillians at the proposed new cattle-market. How many years ago is it since Copenhagen Fields were almost beyond the regions of civilization, known only as a prairie lying between London and the Copenhagen Tea-gardens? Let any one, whose knowledge of the district goes back fifteen or twenty years, answer this question. But now, Copenhagen House itself is brought within the limits of London, by rows of goodly houses belting it on the north; and the gentilities of the new town are shocked at the threatened advent of bullocks and sheep.

If we look into the stupendous *London Directory*, it does not remove our troubles; it gives us

the names of nearly 7000 streets, places, roads, squares, circuses, crescents, quadrants, rows, hills, lanes, yards, buildings, courts, alleys, gardens, greens, mews, terraces, and walks, but it does not tell us how far the suburbs are included, nor what are the principles which determine the inclusion or exclusion.

In short, we began by asking a question, and must end by leaving it unanswered. Although tolerably familiar with London, we cannot tell—'Where does London end?'—*Chambers's Journal.*

AN EYE-WITNESS TO THE WORKING OF THE MAINE LAW.

In a North Carolinian paper, *The Spirit of the Age*, we find a letter from a Mr. C. P. Jones, a gentleman who recently paid a visit to the State of Maine in order to ascertain the nature and operations of the Maine Law. After some introductory remarks he proceeds to observe:—

"I have sought information from all quarters, pro and con; have had letters of introduction to some of the first men in the State; have been introduced to and become acquainted with others, and will lay before your readers a concise statement of facts.

"The first place of note at which I stopped in the State, was Portland. This city has a population of 22,000, is a seaport of considerable trade, and therefore in constant communication with New York and other Sodoms of Alcohol. I stopped at the American Hotel, right in the centre of the place. There was no liquor there—no drunkenness, no smell of liquor. Though on Friday, there was the calmness, peace, and quietude of the sabbath. I walked the streets by day and by night, visited the wharves, railroad depots—saw no spirits, saw no drunkenness, could hear of none. Before the law went into operation, there were over 400 shops that sold Alcohol; now there are none which do it openly. Before, the house of correction, the jail, the almshouse, were full of wretched inmates; now there is but occasionally one in the former, and few in the latter. The author of the new law, Neal Dow, resides here; the people love him, and many speak of running him for Governor next term.

"Bangor, from which I now write, and in which I have been staying some days, is the second city in the State, having a population of 14,000. It is as large as Wilmington and Raleigh put together. I have become acquainted with a number of intelligent gentlemen, lawyers, judges, ministers, merchants, &c., who say that the law has worked well, done an immense amount of good, and will be sustained. It has been sustained in all the city elections here, and generally throughout the State. Not one fourth of the inhabitants would vote to repeal the law."

Bristol Temp. Herald.

THE WRESTLING CHAMPION.

"At London," says Sewell, the historian, "there is a custom in summer-time, when the evening approaches, and tradesmen leave off working, that many lusty fellows meet in the fields, to try their strength and skill in wrestling, where generally a multitude of people stand gazing in a ring.

"Now it so fell out, that Edward Burrough passed by the place where they were wrestling, and standing still among the spectators, saw how a strong and dexterous fellow had already thrown three others, and was waiting for a fourth champion, if any durst venture to enter the lists. At length, none being bold enough to try, Edward Burrough stepped into the ring, which was commonly made up of all sorts of people; and having looked upon the wrestler with a serious countenance, the man was not a little surprised, instead of an airy antagonist, to meet with a grave and awful young man; and all stood amazed as it were at this sight, eagerly expecting what would be the issue of this combat. But it was quite another fight Edward Burrough aimed at. For having already fought against spiritual wickedness, that had once prevailed over him, and having overcome in measure, by the grace of God, he now endeavored also to fight against it in others, and to turn them from the evil of their ways. With this intention he began very seriously to speak to the bystanders, and that with such a heart-piercing power, that he was heard by the mixed multitude with no less attention than admiration; for his speech tended to turn them from darkness to the light, and from the power of Satan unto God. To effect this he labored with convincing words, showing how God had not left himself without a witness, but had given to man a measure of his grace, and enlightened every one with the light of Christ.

"Thus zealously he preached; and though many might look upon this as a novelty, yet it was of such effect that some were convinced of the truth; for he was a breaker of stony hearts, and therefore, by a certain author, not unjustly called 'a son of thunder;' though he omitted not in due season to speak a word of consolation to those that were of a broken heart, and of a contrite spirit."—*Barclay's Anecdotes.*

SUGGESTION.

A newly organized Circle thus writes:—"We have added, at the end of the rules, the following resolution, which is read over at each of our meetings, to revive in our minds this desirable part of the subject:—'As members of the Ladies' Olive Leaf Association, they agree to *endeavor* to avoid all unkind speaking, misrepresentation of actions, and judging of motives; so that, whilst endeavoring to extend the principles of Peace abroad, they may not fail to be peace-makers in their own town and family; and to cultivate the spirit especially in their own bosoms.'"

THE LEMMON SLAVES.

Executive Department, Dec. 17, 1852.

To the General Assembly of Virginia—

Gentlemen:—In a late communication I had the honour to address your body, I alluded to a recent decision of a judge in the State of New York, by which Jonathan Lemmon, a citizen of Virginia, had been deprived of his slaves. I stated that steps had been taken to procure an official copy of the record, and that, when received, I would communicate it, for such action as your wisdom may dictate. I have recently received that record, and herewith submit it for your consideration.

It will be seen, that Lemmon and his wife, with eight slaves belonging to her, were emigrating from Virginia to Texas. On their passage they passed through the port of New York, and were there compelled by necessity to land with their slaves, without remaining or intending to remain longer than necessary; and with no intention at any time of bringing their slaves into that State to remain or reside, or for any purpose whatever, except in passing from Virginia to Texas. Being so in transit or on their passage, a writ of *habeas corpus* was applied for by a third person, and issued by one of the judges of New York, by which they were compelled to bring their slaves before him; and he, on the facts above stated, declared the slaves free, and set them at liberty.

The record contains the Judge's opinion at length, in which I see nothing to change the opinion I heretofore expressed upon the subject. It will not be expected that I should enter into a legal investigation of his reasoning and conclusion; nor is it necessary in order to secure for it, from your body, that enlightened consideration which its importance demands. It is in conflict with the opinions and decisions of other distinguished jurists, without, I believe, a single precedent to sustain it. In importance it is of the first magnitude, and in spirit it is without its parallel. If sustained, it will not only destroy that comity which should ever subsist between the several states composing this confederacy, but must seriously affect the value of slave-property wherever found in the same.

I have also received, and herewith submit, a communication from Henry D. Lapaugh, Esq., of the city of New York, from which you will perceive, that the proceedings which took place before Judge Paine have been removed by certiorari into the Supreme Court of the state, to be by the Court reviewed.

But I am informed, that by the voluntary contributions of a portion of the good people of that city, Lemmon and his wife have been fully reimbursed the value of their slaves, and have stipulated that, in case Judge Paine's decision is reversed, the slaves shall have their freedom. This withdraws from those immediately concerned all personal interest in the further prosecution of the appeal; but it by no means diminishes the extent to which the decision affects the rights and interests of our citizens at large.

I deem the subject of sufficient public importance to require and receive the attention of the government of this Commonwealth, and recommend that, for the present, provision shall be made by the General Assembly for the efficient prosecution of the Appeal already taken, and of such other judicial proceedings as may be found necessary and proper for a satisfactory adjudication of the important questions involved in this case.

I cannot believe that even by the Supreme Court of the State of New York, a decision will be sustained that is so contrary to the spirit of the law, so opposed to the established principles which regulate intercourse even between *foreign* nations, so much at war with the relations which should subsist between the sister states of this Union, and, as I think, with the spirit, if not the letter of the Constitution itself.

But if in this I am mistaken—if the statute of New York has been rightfully expounded by the learned judge, and is not in conflict with the Constitution of the United States, it is proper that Virginia should know it. The same sovereign power by which New York enacts her laws and gives them force within her limits, pertains to Virginia within hers; and to them she will then have to look for redress.—Very respectfully,

JOSEPH JOHNSON.

OCEAN PENNY POSTAGE.

Mr. Editor,—Let me beg you to admit into some corner of your paper, a few thoughts on Ocean Penny Postage; a subject which must interest, directly and deeply, many of your readers, and millions on both sides of the Atlantic. Perhaps you are aware that the project of reducing the transit charge on letters, from any port of Great Britain to any port beyond the sea, to *one penny*, or two cents, has been mooted in this country for several years. It has now assumed the character of a measure of urgent necessity, and vast importance; and is about to be brought forward in Parliament, backed by almost the unanimous sympathy and suffrage of all political parties, and of all classes of society. In fact, no opposition to this great postal reform has manifested itself in any quarter. It seems at once to conciliate and win to its advocacy all interests. The sudden and immense emigration to Australia within the last few months, with the old Gulf Stream of human beings, flowing with undiminished current toward America, has brought the subject home to millions, during the last year, who thought it did not affect them before. The poorer and industrial classes of society, who supply the largest tributaries of this swift-running river of emigration, look for the realization of Ocean Penny Postage as a boon of inestimable

value. The commercial class of the community begin to understand its importance, and to urge its adoption. Every interest, every influence, every disposition and tendency of the times is in its favor. But to make an Ocean Penny Postage universal, co-extensive with the globe, the sympathy and concurrence of the people and governments of all maritime countries in Christendom are requisite. For, to realize completely the system proposed, whatever be the distance or direction, or under whatever flag a letter may be conveyed, the single service of its mere transit from any port of one country to any port of another, must be performed for *one penny*. If the British mail packets perform this service on a letter from any port of Great Britain to any port beyond the sea at which they touch, for one penny, the American mail packets must do the same. The French steamer that conveys a letter across the Mediterranean, or the German across the Baltic, or the Danish across the sound to Sweden, must each perform this single service for *a penny*. Several governments and nations, then, must move in this matter before the whole scheme is consummated. But Great Britain and the United States can establish this system over more than three fourths of the globe, without the aid or concurrence of any other governments whatever. England can alone establish it between Liverpool and Halifax, and will do it, doubtless, ere long; and between her and all her colonial ports beyond the sea, in every direction, and to every distance.—And if she can convey a letter from Liverpool to Halifax, or to Hong Kong, or to Australia, for a penny, cannot the United States transport one from New York to Liverpool, Havre, Bremen, or Havanna for the same? What a singular anomaly it would be, if the transit charge on a letter from Liverpool to Quebec should be *two cents*, and the same service on one from Boston to Liverpool should be *three* cents! It is probably the fact that *nine-tenths* of all the correspondence of the world that crosses the sea, is conveyed in British and American vessels. If, therefore, these two governments can be brought, by a pressure of public opinion, to unite in establishing an Ocean Penny Postage, so far as it lies in their united power, they could alone confer the boon, almost to the full extent of its blessing and beneficence upon the family of man.

Yours sincerely, ELIHU BURRITT.

GUM ARABIC.

In Morocco, about the middle of November, a gummy juice exudes spontaneously from the trunk and principal branches of the acacia tree. In about fifteen days it thickens in the furrow, down which it runs, either in a vermicular (or worm) shape, or more commonly assuming the form of oval and round tears, about the size of a pigeon's egg, of different colors, as they belong to the white or red gum tree. About the middle of December, the Moors encamp on the borders of the forest, and the harvest lasts six weeks.

MY YOUNG BROTHER.

Brother, the world is calling thee,
Is beckoning thee away;
And thou must go; yet all our hearts
Are very sad to day.
I would not wish to keep thee back,
For thou must learn to dare
Whate'er of trial God appoints,
My Brother, for thy share.

Thou'lt find this world with fair outside,
And not all false within;
For human hearts are mixtures strange
Of goodness and of sin.
Then nerve thee, Brother, for the strife,
On "Life's great battle field;"
And keep thy upright truthfulness,
As helmet and as shield.

Thou'lt mingle with a varied throng,
Amid the haunts of men;
Where e'en the best are sorely tried;
How wilt thou bear it, then?
Thy heart is fresh and true, Brother,
Temptings may meet thee there;
And many a luring voice will seek
Thy purity to snare!

There is an eye that watcheth thee;
To guard thy life from ill;
And e'en a sparrow cannot fall
Against the Sovereign Will.
Then, Brother, love and trust thy God;
He'll guard thee through the strife;
And, when thy brief campaign is o'er,
Will give thee heavenly life.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.—The steamship Pacific arrived at New York on the 1st inst., bringing Liverpool dates to the 15th ult.

ENGLAND.—The steamship Andes, the first of the new line to run between Liverpool and Chagres via New York, in connection with the British and North American Royal Mail Steamers, left Liverpool on the 13th for New York, but was obliged to return to Liverpool in consequence of injuries received. Letters from Constantinople of the 25th ultimo announce that the Porte had offered to pay the principal and the interest of the portion of the loan advanced by the French and English subscribers, and that the French and English Governments had accepted the arrangement.

FRANCE.—The Empire and Emperor have been very generally recognized by foreign courts. Lord Cowley's example has been followed by the ministers representing Russia, Belgium, Saxony, Spain, Portugal, Sardinia, Prussia, and several minor powers.

The coin henceforth to be struck is to bear the effigy of the Emperor, with the words on one side "Napoleon III, Empereur," and on the other, "Empire Francais."

The Pope has consented to visit France for the purpose of crowning Louis Napoleon.—The time for the coronation is not yet determined.

The following are said to be the principal modifications proposed to be made in the Constitution.

"1. The right of the Government to grant partial or full amnesties. 2. The right to authorize great enterprises of public utility. 3. The right to modify

commercial tariffs by decrees having the force of law. A dotation of 30,000f. for life to each Senator. 5. An annual indemnity of 6000f. for each deputy (or 66f. 66c. for each session). 6. The vote of the budget by chapters and ministries instead of by articles. 7. A dotation of 1,560,000f. for the French princes (the ex-King Jerome and his son); and finally, 8. That the dotation of the Imperial Crown shall consist of all the Imperial Palaces, and of the manufactories of the Gobelins, Sevres, and Beauvais. The amount of the Civil List is to be fixed by the Senate."

Spain.—The excitement produced by the publication of the new Constitution continues to increase and the hostility between the Government and the opposition becomes daily more bitter. The united opposition have met every day under the guidance of Gen. Narvaez. The new Constitution declares the religion of the Spanish nation to be exclusively Roman Catholic. The laws are made by the Sovereign and the Cortes. No tax can be imposed or collected without the sanction of a law. The Cortes is composed of two legislative bodies, the Senate and Congress, which are equal in power.

The Senate is composed of hereditary members, senators by birth, and senators for life. They are nominated by the King. The qualifications of a senator are determined by a separate law. The sons of the King and those of the heir presumptive are senators by right of birth. In addition to its legislative functions, the Senate has to judge of impeachments preferred against ministers by the Congress; to take cognizance of offences against the person and dignity of the King; and to judge its own members according to law.

The Congress is composed of those who have been chosen by the electoral juntas. Neither of the legislative bodies can sit while the other is not in session.

The King convokes the Cortes, suspends and closes the sessions, and dissolves the chamber of Deputies. In the latter case he will convoke new Cortes within six months. The Cortes will meet every year. They will be convoked whenever a vacancy of the crown occurs, or when, from any cause, the King shall be incapable of governing. Succession to the throne will follow the order of primogeniture. The consort of a reigning Queen will have no share in the government.

Sweden.—A letter from Stockholm of the 3d says:—"The bulletins of the King's health are very favorable. For the last three days he may be regarded as convalescent.

Sicily.—The eruption of Mount Etna still continues. The new current from the crater that opened on the 8th of the 10th month had descended to the Volla Della Sciancato, five miles distant from Rafferana. The mountain continued to send forth loud reports and to shoot up globes of thick smoke interspersed with ashes.

Australia.—Accounts from Sydney to 9th mo. 3d have been received. The reports regarding the gold fields are very meagre, owing to delays in arrivals. Such however as have been received, represent the results as highly satisfactory. Discoveries of rich deposites are alleged to have been made in the northern districts at a place called Bingara, about 180 miles from Maitland.

The colonial government had notified the council of their readiness to promote a grant of the colonial funds in aid of the objects of the Family Colonization Loan Society, founded in London by C. Chrisholm.

Cape of Good Hope.—News from the Cape to 11th mo., 6th, have been received. The war still continues. The Kaffirs, though repeatedly attacked, dispersed, and pursued with great loss, have not yet submitted or been driven across the Kei. The Governor has issued a proclamation declaring that the lives of any Hottentot rebels who may surrender to the authorities of Graham's town or Fort Beaufort, will be spared. Uithaalder and twelve inferior chiefs are excepted by name.

Buenos Ayres.—Advices have been received here from Buenos Ayres to 11th mo. 10th. Doctor Valentine Alsina has been appointed Captain General. Apprehensions are felt of further trouble from Urquiza. It is reported that some of the up river provinces will not join Buenos Ayres.

Cuba.—The Cholera had almost disappeared in the city of St. Jago, but was making fearful ravages in the surrounding country. Destitution likewise prevailed throughout the provinces.

The Rio de la Plata.—A company at New York have commenced a steam line on the Rio de la Plata, and the first steamer will leave New York shortly for Montevideo, Buenos Ayres, and Paraguay.

California.—The steamship Georgia, from Aspinwall, arrived at New York on the morning of the 31st ult., bringing the California mails of 12th month 1st., and upwards of two and a half millions of specie.

The rainy season on the Isthmus was over, and the roads were good.

The prospects for winter diggings at the mines were extremely promising.

Snow had fallen to the depth of four feet in many places.

The burnt district in Sacramento is nearly rebuilt. Many of the new buildings are of brick.

Business was brisk. Sales of cargoes of flour, to arrive before the 2d month, had been made at $30 per barrel. The price of lumber was declining.

Sandwich Islands,—Dates from the Sandwich Islands to 11th month 6th, had been received at San Francisco. There were 116 whale-ships at Honolulu. The past season has been a most successful one for the whalers.

A marine railway is to be immediately commenced at Honolulu, by A. G. Benson, of New York, who has received a grant of land for that purpose from the Government.

Mexico.—A violent earthquake occurred at Acapulco on the 4th ult., by which a number of the largest buildings in the city were destroyed. The shocks continued to occur to the 9th, the latest dates received. No lives were lost.

Domestic.—No business of importance has been transacted by Congress during the past week.

Destructive floods have taken place in the Ohio, Great and Little Miami, and some others of the Western rivers. The Little Miami and Cincinnati, the Hamilton and Dayton, and the Madison and Indianapolis Railroads were much damaged, and a number of bridges swept away. The Miami and White Water Canals are also considerably broken.

The Schooner Advance, of New Orleans, captured at Port Praya, by the U. S. frigate Germantown, under suspicion of being engaged in the slave trade, arrived here on the 26th ult. She is a Baltimore built schooner, of about 80 tons burthen.

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THOMAS ELLWOOD'S ACCOUNT OF HIS EARLY EXPERIENCE IN THE WORK OF REGENERATION.

(Concluded from page 260.)

Next morning John Raunce and I set out, and when we were come to the end of the town, we agreed that he should go before and knock at the great gate, and I would come a little after, and go in by the back way. He did so; and when a servant came to open the gate, he asking if the justice were at home, she told him, 'yes;' and desiring him to come in and sit down in the hall, went and acquainted her master, that there was one who desired to speak with him. He, supposing it was one that came for justice, went readily into the hall to him. But he was not a little surprised when he found it was a Quaker; yet not knowing on what account he came, he staid to hear his business. But when he found it was about me, he fell somewhat sharply on him.

In this time I was come by the back way into the kitchen, and hearing my father's voice so loud, I began to doubt things wrought not well; but I was soon assured of that. For my father having quickly enough of a Quaker's company, left John Raunce in the hall, and came into the kitchen, where he was more surprised to find me.

The sight of my hat upon my head, made him presently forget that I was that son of his whom he had so lately lamented as lost; and his passion of grief turning into anger, he could not contain himself; but running upon me, with both his hands, first violently snatched off my hat and threw it away; then giving me some buffets on my head, he said, 'Sirrah, get you up to your chamber.'

I forthwith went; he following me at the heels, and now and then giving me a whirret on the ear; which, as the way to my chamber lay through the hall where John Raunce was, he, poor man, might see and be sorry for, as I doubt not he was, but could not help me.

This was surely an unaccountable thing, that my father should, but a day before, express so high a sorrow for me, as fearing he should never see me any more; and yet now, so soon as he did see me, should fly upon me with such violence, and that only because I did not put off my hat, which he knew I did not keep on in disrespect to him, but upon a religious principle. But as this hat honor, as it is accounted, was grown to be a great idol, in those times more especially, so the Lord was pleased to engage his servants in a steady testimony against it, what suffering soever was brought upon them for it. And though some, who have been called into the Lord's vineyard at later hours, and since the heat of that day hath been much over, may be apt to account this testimony a small thing to suffer so much upon, as some have done, not only to beating, but to fines, and long and hard imprisonments; yet in those times, they who were faithfully exercised under it, durst not despise the day of small things: as knowing that he who would do so, would not be thought worthy to be concerned in higher testimonies.

I had now lost one of my hats, and I had but one more. That, therefore, I put on, but did not keep it long; for the next time my father saw it on my head, he tore it violently from me, and laid it up with the other, I knew not where. Wherefore I put on my mountier-cap, which was all I had left to wear on my head, and it was but a very little while that I had that to wear; for as soon as my father came where I was, I lost that also. And now I was forced to go bare-headed wherever I had occasion to go, within doors and without.

This was in the eleventh month, called January, and the weather sharp; so that I, who had been bred more tenderly, took so great a cold in my head, that my face and head were much swelled; and my gums had on them boils so sore, that I could neither chew meat, nor without difficulty swallow liquids. It held long, and I underwent much pain, without much pity, except from my poor sister, who did what she could to give me ease; and at length, by frequent applications of figs and stoned raisins toasted, and laid to the boils as hot as I could bear them,

they ripened fit for lancing, and soon after sunk; then I had ease.

I was laid up, as a kind of prisoner, for the rest of this winter, having no means to go forth among Friends, nor they liberty to come to me. Wherefore I spent the time much in my chamber, in waiting on the Lord, and in reading, mostly in the Bible.

But whenever I had occasion to speak to my father, though I had no hat now to offend him, yet my language did as much; for I durst not say you to him; but thou, or thee, as the occasion required, and then would he be sure to fall on me with his fists.

At one of these times, I remember, when he had beaten me in that manner, he commanded me, as he commonly did at such times, to go to my chamber; which I did, and he followed me to the bottom of the stairs. Being come thither, he gave me a parting blow, and in a very angry tone said, 'Sirrah, if ever I hear you say thou or thee to me again, I'll strike your teeth down your throat.' I was greatly grieved to hear him say so; and feeling a word rise in my heart, I turned again and calmly said to him, Would it not be just, if God should serve thee so, when thou sayest thou or thee to him? Though his hand was up, I saw it sink and his countenance fall, and he turned away and left me standing there. But notwithstanding, I went up into my chamber, and cried unto the Lord, earnestly beseeching him, that he would be pleased to open my father's eyes, that he might see whom he fought against, and for what; and that he would turn his heart.

After this I had a time of rest and quiet from these disturbances; my father not saying anything to me, nor giving me occasion to say anything to him. But I was still under a kind of confinement, unless I would have run about the country bare-headed like a madman; which I did not see it was my place to do. I found that although to be abroad and at liberty among my friends, would have been more pleasant to me; yet home was at present my proper place, a school in which I was to learn with patience to bear the cross, and I willingly submitted to it.

But after some time a fresh storm, more fierce and sharp than any before, arose and fell upon me; the occasion whereof was this: my father, having been in his younger years, more especially while he lived in London, a constant hearer of those who are called puritan preachers, had stored up a pretty stock of Scripture knowledge, and sometimes, though not constantly nor very often, caused his family to come together on a first-day in the evening, and expounded a chapter to them, and prayed. His family now, as well as his estate, was lessened; for my mother was dead, my brother gone, and my eldest sister at London; and having put off his husbandry, he had put off with it most of his servants, so that now he had but one man and one maid servant. It so fell out, that on a first-day night he bid my sister, who sat with him in the parlor, call in the servants to prayer.

Whether this was done as a trial upon me, I know not; but a trial it proved to me; for they, loving me very well, and disliking my father's carriage to me, made no haste to go in, but staid a second summons. This so offended him, that when at length they did go in, he, instead of going to prayer, examined them, why they came not in when they were first called? And the answer they gave him being such as rather heightened, than abated his displeasure, he, with an angry tone said, 'call in that fellow,' meaning me, who was left alone in the kitchen, 'for he is the cause of all this.' As they were backward to go in themselves, so they were not forward to call me in, fearing the effect of my father's displeasure would fall upon me, as it soon did; for hearing what was said, and not staying for the call, I went in of myself. And as soon as I was come in, my father discharged his displeasure on me, in very sharp and bitter expressions; which drew from me in the grief of my heart, to see him so transported with passion, these few words; They that can pray with such a spirit let 'em; for my part I cannot. With that my father flew upon me with both his fists, and not thinking that sufficient, stept hastily to the place where his cane stood, and catching that up, laid on me, I thought, with all his strength. And, being bare-headed, I thought his blows must needs have broken my skull, had I not laid my arm over my head to defend it.

His man seeing this, and not able to contain himself, stept between us, and laying hold on the cane, by strength of hand held it so fast, that though he attempted not to take it away, yet he withheld my father from striking with it; which did but enrage him the more. I disliked this in the man, and bid him let go the cane, and begone; which he immediately did, and turning to be gone, had a blow on the shoulders for his pains, which yet did not much hurt him.

But now my sister, fearing lest my father should fall upon me again, besought him to forbear; adding, "Indeed sir, if you strike him any more, I will throw open the casement and cry murder; for I am afraid you will kill my brother." This stopt his hand; and after some threatening speeches, he commanded me to get to my chamber, which I did; as I always did whenever he bid me.

Thither, soon after, my sister followed me to see my arm and dress it, for it was indeed very much bruised and swelled between the wrist and elbow; and in some places the skin was broken and beaten off, but though it was very sore, and I felt for some time much pain in it, yet I had peace and quietness in my mind, being more grieved for my father than for myself, who I knew had hurt himself more than me.

This was, so far as I remember, the last time

that ever my father called his family to prayer. And this was also the last time that he ever fell, so severely at least, upon me.

Friendly Hints to Young Persons, respecting Worldly Compliance, and Disobedience to the Internal Monitor.

'If ye be willing and obedient, ye shall eat the good of the land.'

'Those who are faithful over a few things, shall be rulers over many things.'

Our heavenly Father, to whom dominion belongs, in order to prove our obedience, oftentimes begins with easy commands, which are made known by his grace to the attentive mind. Not one of them must be disregarded on account of its seeming unimportance, or its appearing but as a small matter; we should rather be urged to submission, by the consideration of the duty we owe to Him who requires the fulfilling of every precept which he is pleased to point out to us respectively to observe. If we rebel, we are in a state of carnal mind, which is said to be that of enmity against God. He demands nothing of us but what he would enable us to perform; and, if we look to him for help, he would furnish us with strength and ability to answer his will, and run the ways of all his commandments even with delight; for "The ways of wisdom are ways of pleasantness, and all her paths are peace." "Trust in the Lord with all thine heart: and lean not unto thine own understanding. In all thy ways acknowledge him, and he shall direct thy paths."

The impressions on our minds, from time to time, to be faithful in the observation of little duties, or what we may perhaps term so, we ought to regard as marks of the Divine favour; for "The froward are an abomination to the Lord, but his secrets are with the righteous." "The meek he will guide in judgment: and the meek will he teach his way."

Always take heed to the Divine dictates, and never do despite to the grace of God, by casting his law as it were behind our backs. When anything that is agreeable to our inclinations is called for to be given up, or when we are smitten by inward reproof for our transgressions, who will presume to dispute with the Judge of all the earth, or say to him, "What doest thou?"

May it not be said of a truth, that, so long as we continue in our own wills, or while they are in opposition to the will of God, we virtually renounce his favor? Can we call him Father, and say the Lord's prayer with sincerity, while we are neglecting to do what he discovers to our minds to be our duty to perform? Can those who go in a way contrary to that which he points out to them, saying, "This is the way, walk in it," pray in faith for his blessing and favor? Can we hope to meet God to our comfort in a path that he forbids us to be found in; in a path which leads us from home, among the many ensnaring things that wound us, and leave us half dead?

A disorder that might be deemed but slight in the beginning of it, may, for want of a proper remedy applied in time, become a dangerous disease; so, likewise, every wrong habit, though sometimes it may at first seem to be insignificant, is followed by a train of hurtful consequences that will overtake us if it be continued in. Thus, little deviations lead to great evil; we are either in the right or in the wrong road; in that which affords a clean, safe passage, and leads to the city of Zion, and in which the way-faring man, though a fool as to the wisdom of this world, if he attend to Divine counsel, cannot err; or we are in that which is foul and infested with robbers, and leads to the gates of destruction.

Let us remember, that "evil communications corrupt good manners;" and that men's principles and morals are most commonly influenced by those of their associates. The first symptoms, either of sobriety or dissipation, may oftentimes be discovered in the early spring of life, as most trees show the class they belong to by their blossom, not less than by their fruit.

The sort of books, as well as company, the mode of attire, the exercises, diversions, and the speech and deportment, at home and abroad, which young persons make choice of and affect, afford grounds for an experienced observer to form some judgment respecting the course of life they are most likely to take; and it may with certainty be concluded, that the judgment of every person, whose good opinion is worth regarding, will always be in disfavor of such as run into things which manifestly discover a violent opposition to the valuable sentiments of those with whom they have near connections.

The world is so full of ensnaring baits, that young minds cannot be too much on their guard against these enticements.

Our safety depends on shunning the first appearance of danger, and in not suffering the beguiling blandishments of temptation to deceive us, by the destructive assurance, that there is no harm in many things, from which we have hitherto scrupulously kept ourselves free.

These scruples should be looked upon as our safeguard, the defence that protects us; and if we suffer it to be broken down, bad examples and our own unmortified passions, will lay waste our integrity, our obedience, and consequently our peace. These scruples are the kind admonitions of Heaven, in order for our preservation against the corruptions of the world.

We partake of the nature and spirit of the government to which we yield submission. If we are faithful subjects of the kingdom of Christ, our affections are settled on things above; we are circumspect, and take heed to our ways. But if we have thrown off our allegiance to Him, our life is in outward enjoyments, and our views and attention are wholly employed about earthly

objects; we are unconcerned about what relates to religious conduct, and are doing those things which the Lord hath a controversy with; "Know ye not that his servants ye are to whom ye yield yourselves servants to obey; whether of sin unto death, or of obedience unto righteousness."

Besides the duties declared in the Scriptures, incumbent on all mankind, there are others, occasionally required, which come over to the business and bosoms of individuals, and are adapted to the particular cases of different ages, situations, and progressive states, in the course of our respective lives. Each one must be found doing that which is thus discovered to belong to him, and to be his particular concern. Such secret manifestations of the Divine will, it is presumed, most will acknowledge that they have experienced, from time to time; and those who are obedient to what is thus required, are favoured with "the substance of things hoped for, and the evidence of things not seen;" that faith which supports and comforts, and is a heavenly guide to conduct the Christian traveller through time, to a happy eternity.

But those who join in the spirit of the world, which is in rebellion against the spirit of the Gospel, are living without God; not having Him rightly in their thoughts, as that Being who is the only fountain of good, and whom mankind cannot too much love, honor, and obey. Such are left to themselves, having only, and that but for a short time, a delusive satisfaction in the objects of this elementary life, to amuse them, until, in the end, they come to have a near prospect of death. Then they see the emptiness and vanity of all the things that have engrossed their regard; reflections in that situation excite in the mind the horrors of despair. On the other hand: "Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright; for the end of that man is peace."

Providence has stationed us in a land, where, at present, we enjoy outward ease, which, through divers calamities, the people of several other countries are deprived of. The pestilence, famine, war, and persecution, are now the portion of many abroad; some parts feel one or more of these afflictions, and the inhabitants of other parts are surrounded by all four at the same time. This comparative view should lead us usefully to consider the declaration of our Saviour, on occasion of an instance similar to what is before observed: "Suppose ye that these Galileans were sinners above all the Galileans, because they suffered such things? I tell you nay; but unless ye repent, ye shall all likewise perish."

Let us not inconsiderately misapply His indulgence, so as to forget Him. Consider, if we forget Him, when we think that all things go on well with us, He will not regard our cries when the hour of distress comes. If we disobey his counsel, and desire not his assistance, though we may at the same time think that we are treasuring up happiness; yet, indeed, we are laying up only the fruits of disobedience.

If we let go our proper hold and dependence, we shall be misled by the opinions and manners of an apostatizing age, which, like a current, carries so many away from their proper places, into forgetfulness, folly, and wickedness. Such will have none to blame for their future anguish but themselves. They have disregarded the admonitions of the internal monitor; they have gone presumptuously on in their own strength; they have accounted the wisdom of the just but as foolishness; they have courted the applause and favor of dissipation and pleasures, but have not studied to deserve the approbation of their own hearts.

They have striven to stifle remorse; and for want of keeping a circumspect watch, and of craving Divine help, to support them against the invasions of libertinism, on their first or lesser station of duty, and by giving up one thing after another, the enemy, by little and little, prevails so far over some as to beat them out of even Christian faith, as well as moral works. For many, it is to be feared, are gone to such a length, in what the Scriptures emphatically call the broad way, as to have adopted the wrangling of the advocates of scepticism, in order to defend the bad course of licentiousness. "Therefore watch ye, stand fast in the faith, quit yourselves like men, be strong." "They that observe lying vanities, forsake their own mercy."

Nothing is innocent that has a *tendency* to lead us astray. We may always justly conclude, that every imitation, custom, and compliance which proceeds from appetites not regulated by the fear of God, but from pride and vanity, ought to be shunned even more, if we view things in a right light, than we should avoid a person infected with the plague; for the worst consequences of the last is death; but the consequence of sin is the hazard of a worse destruction.

If we examine our heart, it will discover the motives to all our conduct: "If our heart condemn us, God is greater than our heart, and knoweth all things." "Beloved, if our heart condemn us not, then have we confidence towards God." But as this momentous scrutiny relates to no less a concern than of our portion in a future state, we should take care in such a heart-searching work, that we always enter on it with seriousness and impartiality, and not deceive ourselves by doing it superficially, nor in a false light; remembering at the same time the following passages of Scripture: "He that taketh not his cross and followeth after Me, is not worthy of Me." "It is good for a man that he bear the yoke in his youth." "He that endureth to the end shall be saved."—*Select Miscellanies.*

Let those who expect to be religious at some future time, reflect that the sooner they begin the work, the easier they will find it.

A PHILOSOPHY OF STYLE.

No general theory of expression seems yet to have been enunciated. The maxims contained in works on composition and rhetoric are presented in an unorganized form. Standing as insolated dogmas—as empirical generalizations, they are neither so clearly apprehended, nor so much respected as they would be were they deduced from some simple first principle. We are told that "brevity is the soul of wit." We hear styles condemned as verbose or involved. Blair says that every needless part of a sentence 'interrupts the description and clogs the image;' and again, that 'long sentences fatigue the reader's attention.' It is remarked by Lord Kaimes, that 'to give the utmost force to a period, it ought, if possible, to be closed with the word that makes the greatest figure.' Parentheses should be avoided, and that Saxon words should be used in preference to those of Latin origin, are established precepts. But, however influential the truths thus dogmatically embodied, they would be much more influential if reduced to something like scientific ordination. In this, as in other cases, conviction will be greatly strengthened when we understand the *why*. And we may be sure that a perception of the general principle of which the rules of composition are partial expressions, will not only bring them home to us with greater force, but will discover to us other rules of like origin.

On seeking for some clue to the law underlying these current maxims, we may see shadowed forth in many of them, the importance of economizing the reader's or hearer's attention. To so present ideas that they may be apprehended with the least possible mental effort, is the desideratum towards which most of the rules above quoted point. When we condemn writing that is wordy, or confused, or intricate—when we praise this style as easy, and blame that as fatiguing, we consciously or unconsciously assume this desideratum as our standard of judgment. Regarding language as an apparatus of symbols for the conveyance of thought, we may say that, as in a mechanical apparatus, the more simple and better arranged its parts, the greater will be the effect produced. In either case, whatever force is absorbed by the machine, is deducted from the result. A reader or listener has at each moment but a limited amount of mental power available. To recognize and interpret the symbols presented to him requires part of this power; to arrange and combine the images suggested, requires a further part; and only that part which remains can be used for the realization of the thought conveyed. Hence the more time and attention it takes to receive and understand each sentence, the less time and attention can be given to the contained idea; and the less vividly will that idea be conceived. How truly language must be regarded as a hindrance to thought, though the necessary instrument of it, we shall clearly preceive on remembering the comparative force with which simple ideas are communicated by mimetic signs. To say 'Leave the room,' is less expressive than to point to the door. Placing a finger on the lips is more forcible than whispering, 'Do not speak.' A beck of the hand is better than 'Come here.' No phrase can convey the idea of surprise so vividly as opening the eyes and raising the eyebrows. A shrug of the shoulders would lose much by translation into words. Again, it may be remarked that when oral language is employed, the strongest effects are produced by interjections, which condense entire sentences into syllables. And in other cases, where custom allows us to express thoughts by single words, much force would be lost by expanding them into specific verbal propositions. Hence, in carrying out the metaphor that language is the vehicle of thought, there seems reason to think that in all cases the friction and inertia of the vehicle deduct from its efficiency; and that in composition, the chief, if not the sole thing to be done, is to reduce this friction and inertia to the smallest possible amount. Let us then inquire whether economy of the recipient's attention is not the secret of effect, alike in the right choice and collocation of words, in the best arrangement of clauses in a sentence, in the proper order of its principal and subordinate propositions, in the judicious use of simile, metaphor, and other figures of speech, and even in the rhythmical sequence of syllables.

The superior forcibleness of Saxon English, or rather non-Latin English, first claims our attention. The several special reasons assignable for this may all be reduced to the general reason —economy. The most important of them is early association. A child's vocabulary is almost wholly Saxon. He says, *I have*, not *I possess*— *I wish*, not *I desire;* he does not *reflect*, he *thinks;* he does not beg for *amusement*, but for *play;* he calles things *nice* or *nasty*, not *pleasant* or *disagreeable*. The synonymes which he learns in after years never become so closely, so organically connected with the ideas signified, as do those original words used in childhood; and hence the association remains less powerful. But in what does a powerful association between a word and an idea differ from a weak one? Simply in the greater ease and rapidity of the suggestive action. It can be in nothing else. Both of two words, if they be strictly synonymous, eventually call up the same image. The expression—it is *acid*, must in the end give rise to the same thought as —it is *sour;* but because the term *acid* was learnt later in life, and has not been so often followed by the thought symbolized, it does not so readily arouse that thought as the term *sour;* if we remember how slowly and with what labor the appropriate ideas follow unfamiliar words in another language, and how increasing familiarity with such words brings greater rapidity and ease of comprehension, until, from its having been a conscious effort to realize their meanings, their

meanings ultimately come without any effort at all; and if we consider that the same process must have gone on with the words of our mother tongue from childhood upwards, we shall clearly see that the earliest learnt and oftenest used words, will, other things equal, call up images with less loss of time and energy than their later learnt synonymes.

The further superiority possessed by Saxon English, in its comparative brevity, obviously comes under the same generalization. If it be an advantage to express an idea in the smallest number of words, then will it be an advantage to express it in the smallest number of syllables. If circuitous phrases and needless expletives distract the attention and diminish the strength of the impression produced, then do surplus articulations do so. A certain effort, though commonly an inappreciable one, must be required to recognize every vowel and consonant. If, as we so commonly find, the mind soon becomes fatigued when we listen to an indistinct or far removed speaker, or when we read a badly written manuscript; and if, as we cannot doubt, the fatigue is a cumulative result of the attention required to catch successive syllables; it obviously follows that attention is in such cases absorbed by each syllable. And if this be true when the syllables are difficult of recognition, it will also be true, though in a less degree, when the recognition of them is easy. Hence, the shortness of Saxon words becomes a reason for their greater force, as involving a saving of the articulations to be received.

Again, that frequent cause of strength in Saxon and other primitive words—their imitative character—may be similarly resolved into the more general cause. Both, those directly imitative, as *splash, bang, whiz, roar, &c.*, and those analogically imitative, as *rough, smooth, keen, blunt, thin, hard, crag, &c.*, by presenting to the perceptions symbols having direct resemblance to the things to be imagined, or some kinship to them, to save part of the effort needed to call up the intended ideas, and leave more attention for the ideas themselves.

The economy of the recipient's mental energy into which we thus find the several causes of the strength of Saxon English resolvable, may equally be traced in the superiority of specific over generic words. That concrete terms produce more vivid impressions than abstract ones, and should, when possible, be used instead, is a current maxim of composition. As Dr. Campbell says, 'The more general the terms are, the picture is the fainter; the more special they are, the brighter.'

This superiority of specific expression is clearly due to a saving of the effort required to translate words into thoughts. As we do not think in generals, but in particulars—as, whenever any class of things is referred to, we represent it to ourselves by calling to mind individual members of it—it follows that when an abstract word is used, the hearer or reader has to choose from among his stock of images, one or more, by which he may figure to himself the genus mentioned. In doing this some delay must arise—some force be expended; and if, by employing a specific term, an appropriate image can be at once suggested, an economy is achieved, and a more vivid impression produced.— *Westm. Review.*

VISIT TO THE SCENE OF THE HOLMFIRTH FLOOD.

The great flood which took place in the valley of Holmfirth, in February last, was, in itself, a deeply-interesting and awe-exciting incident. I was curious to visit the scene while the results of the catastrophe were still fresh, both on account of the sympathy I felt with the sufferers, and because of some physical problems which I thought might be illustrated by the effects, so far as these were still traceable. I therefore took an opportunity, on the 22d of April, to proceed from Manchester to Holmfirth, accompanied by two friends, one of whom, though he had not visited the place since the calamity happened, was well acquainted with the scene, and with the country generally, so as to be able to guide us in our walk. A railway excursion to Huddersfield, and a second trip on a different line from that town to the village of Holmfirth, introduced us to a region of softly-rounded hills and winding valleys, precisely resembling those of the Southern Highlands of Scotland, as might, indeed, be expected from the identity of the formation, (Silurian,) but which had this peculiar feature in addition, that every here and there was a little cloth-making village, taking advantage of the abundant water-power derived from the mountain-slopes. The swelling heights were brown and bare, like those of Tweeddale, and there the black-cock may still, I believe, be found. The slopes are purely pastoral, with small farm-steadings scattered over them. But down in the bottom of the dale, we see the heavy stone-and-lime mill starting up from the bare landscape, with a sprawling village of mean cottages surrounding it, giving token of an industrial life totally opposite to that which is found beside the silver streams of the Tweed and its tributaries. When we passed near any of these spots, we were sure to catch the unlovely details, so frequently, though so unnecessarily attendant on factory life—the paltry house, the unpaved, unscavengered street, the fry of dirty children. It was a beautiful tract of natural scenery in the process of being degraded by contact with man and his works.

Arriving at Holmfirth at one o'clock, we found it to be a somewhat better kind of village, chiefly composed of one or two irregular streets running along the bottom of a narrow valley. Hitherto, in passing up the lower part of the vale, we had looked in vain for any traces of the inundation;

but now we suddenly found ourselves in the midst of ruin and devastation. Holmfirth is only two miles and a half from the reservoir, and being at a contracted part of the valley the water came upon it in great depth, and with great force. We found a bridge deprived of its parapets; the boundary-walls of factories broken down; and court-yards filled with debris and mud. Several large houses had end or side-walls taken away, or were shattered past remedy. In a narrow street running parallel with the river, and in some places open to it, many of the houses bore chalk-marks a little way up the second story, indicating the height to which the flood had reached. When we looked across the valley and mentally scanned the space below that level, we obtained some idea of the immense stream of water which had swept through, or rather over the village.

A rustic guide obtained at the inn, went on with us through the town, pointing out, that in this factory precious machinery had been swept away; in that house, a mother and five children had been drowned in their beds; here, some wonderful escape had taken place; there, had befallen some piteous tragedy.—Soon clearing the village, we came to a factory which stood in the bottom of the valley, with some ruined buildings beside it. This had been the property of a Mr. Sandford, and he lived close to his mill. Taken completely unprepared by the inundation, he and his family had been carried off, along with nearly every fragment of their house. His body was discovered a considerable time after, at a distance of many miles down the valley. It may be remarked, that about one hundred people perished in the flood; and out of that number, at the time of our visit, only one body remained unrecovered.

The catastrophe is too recent to require much detail. It took its origin, as is well known, in a reservoir of water for the use of the mills, formed by a dam across the valley. This had been constructed in 1838, and in an imperfect manner. The embankment, eighty feet in height, sloped outwards and inwards, with facings of masonry, thus obeying the proper rule as to form; but the *puddling*, or clay casing of the interior, was defective, and it is believed that a spring existed underneath. Some years ago the embankment began to sink, so that its upper line became a curve, the deepest part of which was eight or ten feet below the uppermost. This should have given some alarm to the commissioners appointed to manage the reservoir, and the danger was actually pointed out and insisted upon, so long ago as 1844. But the commission became insolvent, and went into Chancery; so nothing was done. A sort of safety-valve is provided in such works, exactly of the same nature as the waste-pipe of a common cistern. It consists of a hollow tower of masonry rising within the embankment, in connection with a sluice-passage, or *by-wash*, by which the water may be let off. This tower, rising to within a few feet of the original upper level of the embankment, was, of course, sure to receive and discharge any water which might come to the height of its own lip, thus insuring that the water should never quite fill the reservoir, or charge it beyond its calculated strength. By the sluice provision, again, the water could at any time be discharged, even before it reached nearly so high a point. Unfortunately, this part of the work was in an inefficient state, the embankment having, itself, sunk below the level of the open-mouthed top of the tower, while the sluice below was blocked up with rubbish. It was subsequently declared by the manager, that this defect might have been remedied at any time, by an expenditure of £12 10s.! If the commission could not, or would not, advance this small sum, one would have thought that the mill-owners might have seen the propriety of clubbing for so cheap a purchase of safety. They failed to do so, and the destruction of property to the extent of half a million, the interruption of the employment of 7000 people, and the loss of 100 lives, have been the consequence. Surely there never was a more striking illustration of the Old Richard proverb: 'For want of a nail the shoe was lost—for want of a shoe the horse was lost,' &c.

The night between the 4th and 5th of February was one of calm moonlight; but heavy rains had fallen for a fortnight before, and an uncommon mass of water had been accumulated behind the Bilberry embankment. The vague apprehensions of by-past years reviving at this crisis, some neighbours had been on the outlook for a catastrophe. They gathered at midnight round the spot, speculating on what would be the consequence if that huge embankment should burst. There were already three leaks in it, and the water was beginning to pour over the upper edge. A member of the 'sluice committee' was heard to say, that before two o'clock there would be such a scene as no one had ever seen the like of, and not a mill would be left in the valley. Two persons were then *understood* to be sent off, to give warning to the people down the valley; but no good account of the proceedings of these two messengers has ever been given. It appears as if the very singularity of the dreaded event created a confidence in its not taking place. By and by, a breach was made in the casing of the embankment just below the top; the water then got in between the casing further down and the puddle or clay which invested the internal mass, composed of mere rubbish. In half an hour, a great extent of this case was heaved off by the water, and immediately after a tremendous breach was made through the embankment, and an aqueous avalanche poured through. Men then began to run down the valley to waken the sleepers; but the water ran faster. In a few minutes it had reached the village, two miles and a half distant, carrying with it nearly every thing which came in its way. It is said to have taken nearly twenty minutes to pass that village—a fact which gives

a striking idea of the enormous mass of water concerned.

(To be concluded next week.)

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

PHILADELPHIA, FIRST MONTH 15, 1853.

In our 16th number, page 254, we inserted a notice, from the British Friend, of a work which is shortly to be published in London, entitled, *State Churches and the Kingdom of Christ*, by our friend John Allen of Leskeard, Cornwall. A prospectus of this publication has been received at this office, where subscriptions will be received by Josiah Tatum.

The following extract from the prospectus, with the subjoined table of contents, will furnish our readers with a view of the character of the work; which is expected to compose a volume of about 500 pages, to be delivered in America at two dollars per copy:

"The author has long thought that he owed a debt to his beloved country on this great question, which has too often been handled with asperity and invective. Although the distinguishing views of the Society of Friends are desired to be faithfully maintained, yet a spirit of charity towards all has been cultivated, and in the main subject, persons of other religious denominations will be found to be equally interested. However imperfect may be the execution, it is hoped that individuals of the Episcopal church will not find anything offensive to their feelings in the tone or substance of the essay. The opinions of many early reformers, and of some modern authors of eminence, are cited in confirmation of the views advanced."

Contents.

On the Nature of the Kingdom of Christ. The Spiritual Influence which rules in Christ's kingdom, and the Secular Power which governs in the Kingdoms of the World: The Essential Difference and Distinction between them. On the Universal Church of Christ. On particular Christian Churches. Figurative Representations of the Church of Christ in Holy Scripture. The Influences exerted in the True Church or Kingdom of Christ are those of Love and Truth; neither Violence nor Insincerity having any part in it. The Union of Civil and Religious Authority among the Israelites; the Figurative Nature of the Old Covenant, and of the predictions relating to the New Covenant and Church of Christ. Arguments for the Union of Church and State considered. On the Evils resulting from the possession of Worldly Power by the professed Ministers of Christ, and on the benefit of aiming at a pure Gospel Standard. The Union of Civil and professedly Spiritual Authority, whether through the usurpation of Secular Power by Ecclesiastics, or through the interference of the State in Spiritual Matters, the great cause of Persecution. The Corruption of Religion evinced and promoted by the use of certain Unscriptural Terms and Expressions, and by the misapplication of others. On Christian Worship and Ministry. The ill Effects of unduly exalting one Class of Men in the Churches, and one man in each Congregation, contrary to Apostolic Practice. Assumption of the Priestly Character and Office. On Apostolic Succession, and on the Ministerial Power to Forgive Sin and to Confer Divine Grace. The True Ministers of Christ, however circumstanced as to Human Learning or Appointment, and whether Male or Female, are Qualified, Called and Commissioned by Himself. The Ministers and other Servants of Christ must commend their Doctrines by lowly, forbearing conduct. The Early Christian Church, its Adoption and Endowment by the Emperor Constantine. Practical ill consequences of Pecuniary Endowments on the Christian Ministry and Churches. The Christian Ministry must be free; but those who preach the Gospel, are authorized to live of the Gospel. On Tithes: their Origin, History, and Changes; the complaints against them, &c. On Ecclesiastical Patronage, or the Appointment of Ministers, Bishops, &c. Parochial Rates, and other Minor Charges for Religious Services. Extensive Changes introduced, with respect to Tithes, Church Property, and Patronage, on the Continent of Europe. Estimates of the Total Annual Cost of the State Church in England and Wales. Power and Duty of the British Government and People with respect to the Ecclesiastical Establishment. Influence of the Papal Power in Britain, and its Consequences. The Anglican State Church. Ireland, its Churches, and Endowments for Ecclesiastical Purposes. The Churches of Scotland, their Progress and Constitutions. Constitutions of Anglo-Saxon States and Churches in North America. General Remarks on Church Constitutions and Discipline. Special Objections to the Establishment of any one Particular Church or Denomination by Secular Power. On the Evils of prescribing Religious Forms and Services, consequent on the Protection of the State. Various Formularies, Rites, and Observances, appended to Divine Worship and Services, by Professed Christians. On Heresies. Brief Notices of Persecutions inflicted by some Professed Christians, on others deemed Heretics, &c.

Supplementary—On the Tendency of a Worldly Spirit in the Christian Church to attach undue importance to Talent and Learning in Ministers, and to introduce Extraneous Accompaniments into Devotional Exercises. The Ardent Pursuit or Large Possession of Wealth, Learning, and other high Attainments and Enjoyments, injurious to the Spiritual Interests of Individuals and of the Church.

Rachel Parker.—In several places in our preceding number, allusion was made to the case of this girl, who was carried off from Chester County, Pa., without warrant or legal process, under the character of a fugitive slave, and imprisoned in Maryland, where she has been detained upwards of a year. By this act of violence, she has been placed in a situation to have her claim to freedom tried by Maryland law, under a technicality of a petition for freedom. As the girl was residing in Pennsylvania, that was the place where the question ought, unquestionably, to be tried; and the burden of proof, of course, to be thrown on the claimant. As the case now stands the *onus probandi* is cast on the petitioner.

We find by the Baltimore papers, that the cause was brought, a few days ago, before the Court of Baltimore County, but remained undecided when this paper was prepared for the press. The testimony in behalf of the petitioner, though not closed, furnishes evidence which we should think it difficult to refute, that she was born in Pennsylvania, and that her mother was free. What testimony may be produced in behalf of the claimant remains to be seen.

We introduce to our readers this week a brief extract from a report presented in the 10th month last, to the Donors of the Literary Institute, Newport, Indiana; from which it appears that the conductors of that Institution are laboring, with very limited means, to promote the advancement of a class who must be admitted to have no trivial claims, not only on the benevolence, but on the justice of our race. And may we not hope that some portion of our superfluous stores may find its way to their treasury.

It is with sincere and poignant regret we find the following passage in the late message of Governor Bigler to the Legislature of Pennsylvania:

"Recent difficulties in a neighboring State have suggested the existence of a deficiency in our State laws, in reference to the conveyance of persons held to involuntary servitude, from one State to another. The Pennsylvania statute of 1780 gave all persons passing through or sojourning in the State for a brief period the right to hold their domestic slaves. The act of 1847 repealed this provision, and the repealing sections of last session did not reinstate it. I, therefore, respectfully recommend that provision be made for the transit of those domestics through the limits of this Commonwealth. Such a law seems to be contemplated by the Constitution of the United States, and to be suggested by those rules of comity which should exist between the States—by the public peace and by individual convenience."

What those recent difficulties were, the Governor has not condescended to explain, but the allusion is readily understood. The laws of New York, as expounded by Judge Paine, do not cast the egis of the State over the possessors of slaves; and the Governor appears to think that the people of Pennsylvania ought to fall back upon the legislation of 1780. The act of that year, for the gradual abolition of slavery, was unquestionably a laudable measure, *for the time;* but it was withal a compromise between right and wrong. The benefits secured by it extended to posterity rather than to the slaves of that day. Pennsylvania was still a slaveholding State. The provision which granted permission to sojourners to retain their slaves, in the State, for a period not exceeding six months, was a part of the compromise between freedom and slavery. When that act was passed there must have been about four thousand slaves, held here for life, by citizens of the State. Permission to sojourners to retain their slaves, during six months, of course, differed but little from what was granted to many of our own citizens. But in 1847 there probably was not a slave legally held in Pennsylvania. The only species of slavery remaining among us was that entailed upon us by the federal constitution. And as the Supreme Court, in the case of Prigg vs. the State of Pennsylvania, had decided that the authority to provide for the execution of that article was exclusively vested in the general government, our legislature, very properly, left the reclamation of fugitive slaves where the Supreme Court had placed it, and provided for the peace of the Commonwealth, and the protection of her citizens. By this act Pennsylvania became in fact and in law, what she had long professed to be, a non-slaveholding State. One retrograde movement was made at last session, by the repeal of one portion of the act of 1847, and if the suggestion of the Governor is to be adopted, it appears we are now to be thrown back to the legislation of last century. Will the people of this noble State agree to proclaim, in the face of the world, that the last seventy years have done nothing to enlighten or liberalize their views respecting the colored race? Are the members of the legislature sent to the seat of Government, to represent their constituents, or to mould our laws to the interests and prejudices of the slaveholders of the South?

It is not easily perceived by what process of reasoning the conclusion was attained, that the federal constitution contemplated any such law as that suggested; for it relates exclusively to persons *escaping* to another State from that in which they were held to service or labour.

In the Obituary notices, page 249, of our 16th number, the name of Phebe Griffin appears;—it should be Phila Griffen. We again urge upon our Friends the necessity of writing *names* and *places* in *plain* and legible characters.

Extract from the Report presented to the Annual Meeting of the Donors of the Union Literary Institute, held at Newport, Indiana, Tenth month 1st, 1852.

We have to state in general, and we do it with thankfulness to the Father of Mercies, who we believe has favored us with a measure of his blessing upon our enterprise, that the year now past has been for the most part, a time of prosperity with us, all things considered. The School has been fully as large as during any past year—by far the largest part of the Students have been Colored youth—of those a large portion have

been adults—their conduct has been mostly praiseworthy, their desire of knowledge strong, and their progress in learning good; the farm is steadily advancing in value and productiveness; and although we are not now able, and perhaps never shall be, to say that our Institution is self-supporting, yet we are making steady advances towards so desirable a consummation. We need help indeed from benevolent friends and a sympathizing public, and may need it for years to come, but we hope to see the time when that help will be needed not so much to sustain as to enlarge our operations—not so much to keep us alive as to build us up into a stronger and more vigorous growth.

The number of Students, and the necessary particulars respecting them are as follows:

Winter Session,	74
Summer Session,	68
During the year,	115
Males,	81
Females,	34
Whites,	14
Colored,	101
Settlement Scholars,	62
Boarding do.,	53
Over fourteen years,	74
Under do.,	41

The pupils have attended mostly to the common English branches; fourteen having pursued the higher branches of English Education. Thirteen of the Students for the present year have been engaged as teachers of Common Schools, during the present year or before that time.

The Farm is increasing in value and productiveness, and the stock on hand is larger than ever before. The following are the statistics necessary to be mentioned: (The work is performed by the Students.)

Bushels Wheat raised the present crop,	155	
Corn cultivated,	28	Acres.
Wheat sowed for next year,	11	do.
Land open for cultivation,	90	do.
do. deadened and ripe for clearing,	20	do.
do. set in grass this year,	10	do.
Rails split,		3,500
Panels of fence made,		500
do. do. re-set,		575
Rods of ditch dug,		100
Clapboards made,		2,000
Timber sawed for same,		2,000

A large amount of wood has been chopped for the use of the Boarding House; a considerable quantity of saw-logs have been drawn to mill and sawed into lumber; timber has been hewed for a mill and corn house 22 feet square, in which a horse mill to crack corn for stock is expected to be put up the present fall or winter. The fields of the farm have been re-arranged by running a line directly through the centre of the farm from East to West, and by otherwise changing them, thus adding greatly to the convenience of the place.

The Boarding House is in much the same condition as formerly, being not entirely finished, and but partly furnished. It needs painting badly. It was once partly primed, and makes a worse appearance than if nothing of the kind had ever been done to it. The plastering needs finishing, and it needs more furniture in the way of chairs, bedding, &c., &c. Particularly a large quantity of bedding is greatly needed to furnish the Students' Rooms.

We are not able to keep free from debt. The debts now owing amount to about 230 dollars.

Of this the means are on hand to pay $80, leaving $150 unprovided for.

We are toiling without fee or reward, to carry on the work you have put into our hands, our sincere desire in the matter being, to see it grow and prosper under our care and oversight, and that it may live long in the land and see good days, and fulfil abundantly the end for which it was established; and to accomplish which it is, amid many obstacles and great discouragements, still carried on, to wit: to be a blessing to the poor and needy, to increase the facilities for education, and especially to afford such facilities to the poor degraded and outcast, the "scattered and peeled" ones of the human race.

Respectfully submitted in behalf of the Board.

DAVID WILLCUTS, President.

ZERI HOUGH, Secretary.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE CENSUS ON RAILROADS IN THE UNITED STATES.

In no other particular can the prosperity of a country be more strikingly manifested than by the perfection of its roads and other means of internal communication. The system of railroads, canals, turnpikes, post routes, river navigation, and telegraphs, possessed by the United States, presents an indication of its advancement in power and civilization more wonderful than any other feature of its progress. In truth our country, in this respect, occupies the first place among the nations of the world.

From returns received at this office, in reply to special circulars and other sources of information, it is ascertained that there were, at the commencement of the year 1852, 10,814 miles of railroad completed and in use; and that 10,898 miles were then in course of construction, with a prospect of being speedily brought into use. While the whole of these 10,898 miles, beyond reasonable doubt, will have been finished within five years, such is the activity with which projects for works of this character are brought forward and carried into effect, that it is not extravagant to assume, that there will be employed within the limits of the United States, before the year 1860, at least 35,000 miles of railroad.

The Quincy Railroad, for the transportation of

granite from the quarries at Quincy to Boston harbor, and the Mauch Chunk Railroad, from the coal mines to the Lehigh river, in Pennsylvania, were the first attempts to introduce that mode of transportation in this country, and their construction and opening in the years 1826 and 27, are properly considered the commencement of the American Railroad System. From this period until about the year 1848, the progress of the improvements thus begun was interrupted only by the financial revulsions which followed the events of 1836–37. Up to 1848, it is stated that about 6,000 miles had been finished. Since that date, an addition of 5,000 miles has been made to the completed roads, and, including the present year, new lines, comprising about 14,000 miles, have been undertaken, surveyed, and mostly placed under contract.

The usefulness and comparative economy of railroads as channels of commerce and travel have become so evident that they have in some measure superceded canals, and are likely to detract seriously from the importance of navigable rivers for like purposes. In a new country like ours, many items of expense which go to swell the cost of railroads in England and on the continent, are avoided. Material is cheap, the right of way usually freely granted, and heavy land-damages seldom interpose to retard the free progress of an important work. It is difficult to arrive at a close approximation to the average cost of railroad construction in the United States. Probably the first important work of this class undertaken and carried through in the Union was the cheapest, as it has proved one of the most profitable ever built. This was the road from Charleston, in South Carolina, to Augusta on the Savannah river. It was finished and opened for traffic in 1833. The entire expense of building the road, and equipping it with engines and cars for passengers and freight, was, at the date of its completion, only $6700 per mile; and all expenditures for repairs and improvements during the eighteen years that the road has been in operation have raised the aggregate cost of the work to only $1,336,615, or less than $10,000 per mile.

It is estimated that the 2870 miles of railroads finished in New England have cost $132,000,000, which gives an average of nearly $46,000 per mile. In the middle States, where the natural obstacles are somewhat less, the average expense per mile of the railroads already built is not far from $40,000. Those now in course of completion, as the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, Pennsylvania Central and other lines, the routes of which cross the Alleghany range of mountains, will probably require a larger proportionate outlay, owing to the heavy expense of grading, bridging and tunnelling. In those States where land has become exceedingly valuable, the cost of extinguishing private titles to the real estate required, and the damages to property along the routes, form a heavy item in the account of general expenses of building railroads. In the South and West the case is reversed; there the proprietors along the proposed line of a road are often willing and anxious to give as much land as may be needed for its purposes, and accord many other advantages in order to secure its location through or in the vicinity of their possessions. In the States lying in the valleys of the Ohio and Mississippi the cost of grading, also, is much less than at the eastward. Where the country is wooded, the timber can be obtained at the mere cost of removing it from the track; and through prairie districts nature seems to have prepared the way for the structures by removing every obstacle from the surface, while fine quarries of stone are to be found in almost every region. These favorable circumstances render the estimate of $20,000 per mile, in all the new States, safe and reliable.

The primary design of nearly all the great lines of Railway in the United States has been to connect the sea coast with the distant interior, to effect which object it was necessary to cross the Alleghanies, which intersect every line of travel, diverging to the West from the great commercial cities of the seaboard.

The following are some of the vast enterprises which have been undertaken to accomplish this great purpose, which have either been finished or are in such a state of progress as leaves no doubt of their being brought to a successful issue in a few years.

First. The railroads connecting Portland, the commercial capital of Maine, with the British provinces, and through their public works, the St. Lawrence river and the Lakes, with the Western States of the Union.

Second. The railroads from Boston westward, connecting at Albany with the roads of Central New York, and by the more northern route, traversing New Hampshire and Vermont, continuing toward the west by the Ogdensburg railroad, and bringing Montreal, the chief commercial city of Upper Canada, into communication with the capital of New England.

Third. The New York and Erie Railroad, extending from New York city to Lake Erie, and intended to form a continuous line from the Hudson to the Mississippi, a project likely to be effected within the ensuing two years.

Fourth. The Pennsylvania Central Railroad from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, with numerous diverging branches to points north and south of the general direction. This great route will reach St. Louis by a nearly due west course through Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. The Pennsylvania section will be completed about the end of 1852.

Fifth. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, one of the most magnificent works of the day, will pass from Baltimore through Maryland and Virginia, to Wheeling on the Ohio. At the latter point it will form a connection with the system of roads traversing the West and Northwest. It

crosses the Alleghanies by the most favorable passes, and to avoid the worst ascent, a tunnel has been cut, perhaps the largest and most expensive in the world.

Sixth. The Roads proposed to be constructed under authority of Virginia, and already commenced, intended to establish communication between the water and the interior and southwestern parts of the State, and to continue the same through Tennessee to the Mississippi. These routes pass through the mountains of the southeast corner of Virginia, and the works are in a state of less forwardness than those upon any other of the great lines referred to in this connection.

Seventh. The several lines of railroad from Charleston and Savannah, penetrating S. Carolina and Georgia, concentrating in North-eastern Alabama and reaching the level region of the Mississippi by the valley of the Tennessee river. These roads, by their Western continuations, will intersect lines running to every important point between the mountains and the Mississippi.

Eighth. The Mobile and Ohio Railroad, from the Mexican Gulf to Cairo, on the Ohio river, and thence by the Illinois Central Railroad to the lakes, a distance in a straight line of about eleven hundred miles.

It will be seen at a glance that the leading idea in all these vast enterprises was, to overcome the barrier presented by this chain of mountains, to a direct and unrestricted intercourse between the seaboard and the west, and to supply the want of those natural channels of commerce, navigable rivers, extending into the section we desire to reach. The enormous aggregate expense of the numerous works specified above, undertaken with this one object, and their importance as public improvements, may be estimated from the following brief notice of the New York and Erie Railroad, which occupies the third place in our preceding enumeration. The longest continuous line of railroad in the world, and that in the construction of which the greatest natural obstacles have been overcome, is that which extends from the Hudson river, through the southern counties of New York, to Lake Erie.

Its length is four hundred and sixty-nine miles, and it has branches of an additional length of 68 miles. Nearly its whole course is through a region of mountains. The bridges by which it is carried over the Delaware and Susquehanna rivers, and other streams, and the viaducts upon which it crosses the valleys that intercept its route, are among the noblest monuments of power and skill to be found in our country. The most of these works are of heavy masonry, but one of them is a wooden bridge, one hundred and eighty-seven feet in height, with one arch, the span of which is 275 feet. One of the viaducts is 1200 feet long and 110 feet high.

The aggregate cost of this important work was 23,580,000 dollars, and the expense of construction was 43,333 dollars per mile. The road was originally suggested in 1829; a company was organized in 1832. Surveys were made in the same year, and operations were begun by grading a part of the route in 1833. It was finished in May, 1851, and opened with great ceremony for travel and transportation in that month. The State advanced 3,000,000 of dollars towards the work, and afterwards released the company from the obligation to pay the loan. It will thus be seen that the execution of this great work was pursued through nineteen years, and was not accomplished without calling into requisition both the resources of the State and the means of her citizens.

(To be continued.)

OPERATIONS OF THE MINT FOR 1852.

COINAGE FOR DECEMBER, 1852.

	Gold.	
265,816	Double Eagles,	$5,316,320 00
11,245	Eagles,	112,450 00
22,287	Half Eagles,	111,435 00
38,660	Quarter Eagles,	96,650 00
133,850	Gold Dollars,	133,850 00
471,858	Pieces,	$5,770,705 00
	Silver.	
4,590	Half Dollars,	2,295 00
16,660	Quarter Dollars,	4,165 00
280,500	Dimes,	28,650 00
241,500	Half Dimes,	12,075 00
3,553,900	Three Cent Pieces,	106,617 00
4,575,008	Pieces,	5,924,507 00
	Copper.	
886,341	Cents,	8,863 41
5,461,349	Pieces,	$5,933,370 41

Gold Bullion deposited for Coinage in December.

From California,	$3,265,000 00
" other sources,	65,000 00
	$3,330,000 00
Silver Bullion deposited,	19,500 00

Gold Deposits.

	1851.	1852.
January,	$5,071,669	$4,161,688
February,	3,004,970	3,010,222
March,	2,880,271	3,892,156
April,	2,878,353	3,091,037
May,	3,269,491	4,335,578
June,	3,637,560	6,689,474
July,	3,127,517	4,193,880
August,	4,135,312	2,671,563
September,	4,046,799	4,253,687
October,	4,743,584	4,140,069
November,	4,492,454	7,279,941
December,	5,641,425	3,330,000
	$46,929,405	$51,049,295

E. C. DALE, Treasurer.

TOTAL COINAGE FOR 1852.

	Gold	
2,053,026	Double Eagles,	$41,060,520 00
263,106	Eagles,	2,631,060 00
573,901	Half Fagles,	2,869,505 00
1,159,681	Quarter Eagles,	2,899,202 50
2,045,351	Gold Dollars,	2,045,351 00
6,095,065	Pieces,	$51,505,638 50
	Silver,	
1,100	Dollars,	1,100 00
77,130	Half Dollars,	38,565 00
177,060	Quarter Dollars,	44,265 00
1,535,500	Dimes,	153,550 00
1,000,500	Half Dimes,	50,025 00
18,663,500	Three Cent Pieces,	559,905 00
27,549,855	Pieces,	$52,352·948 50
	Copper.	
5,162,094	Cents,	$51,620 94
32,711,949	Pieces,	$52,404,569 44

AUSTRALIA.

For a great part of its circumference the island is surrounded by almost continuous ranges of mountains or highlands, in no place attaining a very considerable altitude, and for long distances consisting of elevated plateaus or table lands, with isolated peaks and detached chains springing above the general level. There is, however, along all these chains a continuous height of land or water-shed which is never broken through, and which never recedes to any very great distance from the coast. The habitable portions of the island are limited to the slopes of these mountains and the space between them and the coast. The width of this habitable belt, in those parts which have been explored and settled, is from two to three hundred miles; but is probably much less in the remainder of the island. The interior consists wholly of an immense depressed plain, more hopelessly barren and uninhabitable than the desert of Sahara. Australia therefore presents a smaller proportion of habitable territory than either of the other great divisions of the globe.

This great interior desert has probably never been traversed by the feet of man; and only two or three expeditions have ever penetrated far into its depths. The farthest point attained was by Captain Sturt in 1844. He made his way some four hundred miles beyond the habitable limits, which brought him very nearly into the geographical centre of the island. This he found occupied by an immense plain covered with ridges of drifting sand, often rising to the height of eighty or a hundred feet, and stretching away in either direction as far as the eye could reach. In isolated spots grew a few solitary tufts of grass, the necessary moisture for whose sustenance was supplied by infrequent thunder showers. Permanent water there was none, and the sand was heated to such a degree that a match dropped upon it became instantly ignited. The thermometer on one occasion rose to 153 deg. in the coolest place to be found. In the midst of this sterile tract was a desert of still deeper gloom, which was traced for a distance of eighty miles in one direction, and thirty-five miles in the other. Its surface was paved with a solid bed of dark iron-stone, upon which the horses' hoofs rung as upon a metallic floor, but left not the least impression, and in which not the slightest trace of water or vegetation was found.

Mr. Leichardt, a German naturalist, succeeded in penetrating from the settlements on the eastern coast through the unexplored interior to the northern side of the island; but his course only led him along the skirts of the great central desert; yet more than once even here he was saved from perishing from thirst by following the flight of the bronze-winged pigeon directing its course to some solitary water-hole. In 1846 he set out on a new journey, intending to pass from the east through the central desert to the little colony on the western shore. The journey was expected to occupy two and a half years. In April, 1848, a letter was received from him written upon the verge of habitation, since which time his fate is unknown; but he doubtless perished long ago in the great desert.

Soil, Climate, and Productions.

The settled portions of Australia occupying the same general position in south latitude that we do in north, their seasons are the reverse of our own. New Year's day falls in midsummer, and the Dog-days come at Christmas.

The latitude of the colonies corresponds to that of Florida, the Carolinas, and Virginia, but the temperature and productions are varied more by position and elevation than by latitude. The daily range of the thermometer is greater than with us: but the annual range of the mean temperature is much less. Thus, at Sydney, though the thermometer sometimes rises to 118 deg. the mean temperature during the summer months is but 67 deg., and that of the winter months is 57 deg. In this respect the climate approximates to that of Italy. The climate of Australia is beyond all doubt one of the most salubrious and healthful in the world, and is extremely favorable to physical and intellectual vigor. Owing to the dryness of the atmosphere, the absence of marshes, and of rank vegetation, those intermittent fevers and agues are utterly unknown, which "do so shake from their propriety" the settlers in most new countries; and the inhabitants sleep in the open air with the most absolute impunity.

The soil presents some singular anomalies, especially in respect to the distribution of the fertile portions. In other countries the fertile tracts lie usually in masses, and generally along the courses of the rivers. In Australia they occur in isolated patches, and most frequently upon the

sides and summits of the hills. These fertile tracts are continually intersected by broad plains, the soil of which is too light for cultivation, though forming the most admirable pasturage in the world, or by barren tracts furrowed by ravines, and clothed with scrub, entirely destitute of value. The best authorities assure us, that of the land worth occupying, not more than one-third is fit for cultivation; the remaining two-thirds being only available for pasture-grounds.

The productiveness of the land adapted for agricultural purposes is very great, and the range of available productions is wide. With few exceptions, the trees, fruits, vegetables, and cerealia of the temperate zone flourish, besides many of those belonging to those tropical regions farthest removed from the equator. This is the more remarkable, because every thing of the kind is exotic.

When Australia was taken possession of by the European race, scarcely half a century ago, it was by far the most destitute of natural productions of any habitable land on the globe. No species of grain was known to the natives; not a single fruit worthy of notice grew wild; not an edible root of any value was produced. The only game was the shy kangaroo, and a few species of birds; domestic animals were unknown; and the only carnivorous animal was the *dingo* or native dog.

In some districts, especially upon the seaward slope of the hills, where there is an accumulation of moisture, the forests present something of a tropical character; lofty trees spread their umbrageous branches about, with great cable-like creepers climbing from tree to tree, forming an almost impervious mass. But the prevalent native tree is the "gum-tree." These trees usually stand wide apart, their bare stems covered with ragged bark like worn-out matting. The leaves are few and scattered, so that they afford but little shade. They spread over the most barren and rocky ground, where there is apparently not a particle of soil. The ground is destitute of underbrush, but scattered around on the brown surface are old decayed branches and trunks often blackened by fire, with which also the still living trees are frequently scarred. This is "the Bush" —the scene of so much wild romance and startling adventure in the early days of the colony.

But the "Plains" are the characteristic feature of Australia. These are open park-like intervals, where the gum-trees stand singly or in clumps, and the undulating ground is covered with rich and luxuriant grass. These plains sometimes stretch away for hundreds of miles, over the broad plateaus and table-lands, or are broken by rocky ranges, and end in deep gullies. Over these plains the stockman drives his herds, or the shepherd his flocks, for days or weeks, without meeting any serious interruption to his progress, or without failure of the pasturage except in seasons of drought. These plains are the feeding-places of those mighty herds of cattle and horses, and those vast droves of sheep, "of noble race, whose feet"—so runs the old Spanish saying—"turn all they touch to gold." Those plains are the sources of wealth to Australia, more permanent, and perhaps not less valuable than her new-found gold-deposits.

Colonization and Settlement.

The colony commenced under most unfavorable auspices. No agriculturist had been sent to teach the cultivation of the soil to those London pickpockets whose only harvest-field had been the pockets of their neighbors. The very supply of mechanics was left to the chances of the previous pursuits of the criminals; and as it happened, there were in all but a dozen carpenters, and but one bricklayer; and not a single mechanic with skill enough to erect a corn-mill. Such were the "Pilgram Fathers" of Australia.

(To be continued)

LIBERTY OF CONSCIENCE.

Remarks of Senator Cass, on the presentation of a memorial in U. S. Senate, 1st mo. 3, 1853.

Mr. President:—I have been requested to present the petition, which I now send to the Clerk's table, from the Maryland Baptist Union Association, and to move its reference to the appropriate committee. I do this with pleasure, not only out of regard to the motives and position of those who make this application, but also because I entirely concur with them in the importance of the object they seek to obtain, and in the propriety of calling the attention of the Government to it; an object dear to us, and in its consequences to the world, now and hereafter.

This body of pious and intelligent Christians anxiously desire the freedom of religious worship for their countrymen, wherever the accidents of life may carry them, and it is not strange that these sentiments should be strongly felt and strongly expressed in this land of gospel liberty. But it is strange that in this age of the world, and in this day of intellectual advancement, any obstacle should be interposed by any Government in christendom, to prevent the believer in the faith of Jesus from following the dictates of their own consciences, and while rendering unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's, prohibit them from rendering unto God the things that are God's, agreeably to their own convictions of the injunctions of his divine word. I coincide fully with the signers of this petition, that the best of all freedom is the freedom of conscience, and that there is no tyranny so revolting as that which tyrannises over the mind.

We have a right to be heard in such an appeal as this, for we have tried the great experiment, an experiment no longer, for it has become experience, of the entire separation of church and State, and have shown, that unrestricted freedom

of worship is not only best for the political interests of a country, but for the true interests of religion itself. Unfortunately the errors of dark ages have not yet wholly yielded to the progress of truth, and in many countries the civil authority undertakes impiously to exclude any form of religion but its own, and non-conformity is not the want of conformity with the will of God, but the offence of preferring the divine will to that of the ruler. Human presumption has never gone further, than in the creation of a standard of faith, with which all must agree or be subject to the penalties of the government here, and to the denunciations of the church hereafter. So far as regards the profession of particular doctrines, as a necessary qualification for office, however we may lament its presumption and injustice, we have no national cause of complaint, as that is a question of internal policy, and nothing better illustrates the slow progress of truth in those old countries, where it has many interests and prejudices to encounter, than the fact, that even in England, with all its real claims to freedom and intelligence, a Jew to this day cannot occupy a seat in Parliament without taking an oath, by which he abjures his own faith, and the religion of his forefathers.

But we have a right to expect, from the comity of all nations, that American citizens be permitted to enjoy the liberty of worship wherever they may go. There is not the slightest reasonable objection to such a demand. It ought not, indeed, to be necessary; for this unworthy system of intolerance has not the least foundation in reason or religion. It is a mere relic of barbarism, incapable of defence; converting the religion of the Gospel into an engine of State, and substituting human fallibility, or, rather, human presumption, for those personal convictions of religious belief and duty which every one should exercise for himself, and for the exercise of which every one is responsible.

In what manner it may be proper for our government to present this grave question to other governments, I do not undertake, at present, to say. I shall move the reference of the petition to the Committee on Foreign Relations, feeling satisfied that they will give it their earnest attention, and in the hope that they will make a report, which will be authoritative, as the expression of our views, and still more, those of our constituents in any communication the Executive may open with foreign Powers. Certainly, there can be no objection to firm and friendly representations, and I cannot doubt that these declarations of the wishes of the American people will have weight everywhere, and I am satisfied they will, ere long, produce a salutary effect in some countries, and eventually in all. This is a kind of interposition which will benefit this Republic, and as, day by day, we find ourselves engaged in far different ways, we have cause to feel gratified that the opportunity is offered us of aiding in a work, which commends itself to our consideration by the highest motives that can influence human action.

And I am free, sir, to confess that for myself, I rejoice at the occasion thus given to us, while pleading for the free toleration of religion, to bear our testimony to its priceless value. Independent of its connection with human destiny hereafter, I believe the fate of Republican governments is indissolubly bound up with the fate of the Christian Religion, and that a people, who reject the holy faith, will soon find themselves the slaves of evil passions and of arbitrary power. And I am free also to acknowledge, that I do not see altogether without anxiety some of the signs which are shadowed forth around us. A sublimated imagination with some, and unregulated passions with others, are producing founders and followers of strange doctrines, whose tendencies it is easier to forsee, than it is to account for their origin and progress. But they will find their barrier and their remedy, not in legislation, but in a sound religious opinion, whether they inculcate an appeal to God through *stocks*, *stones* and *rappings*, the latest and most ridiculous effort upon human credulity, or whether they seek to pervert the scriptures to the purposes of their own passions.

LET US TRY TO BE HAPPY.

Let us try to be happy! we may if we will
Find some pleasure in life to o'erbalance the ill;
There was never an evil if well understood,
But what, rightly managed, would turn to a good.
If we were but as ready to look to the light
As we are to sit moping because it is night,
We should own it a truth, both in word and in deed,
That who *tries* to be happy is sure to succeed.

Let us try to be happy! some shades of regret
Are sure to hang round, which we cannot forget;
There are times when the lightest of spirits must bow
And the sunniest face wear a cloud on its brow;
We must never bid feelings, the purest and best,
To lie blunted and cold in our bosoms at rest;
But the deeper our *own* griefs the greater our need,
To try to be happy, lest *other* hearts bleed.

Oh! try to be happy! it is not for long,
We shall cheer on each other by counsel or song;
If we make the best use of our time that we may,
There is much we can do to enliven the way.
Let us only in earnestness, each do our best—
Before God and our conscience, and trust for the rest;
Still taking this truth, both in word and in deed,
That who *tries* to be happy is sure to succeed.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.—The steamship Asia, from Liverpool, arrived at New York on the 5th, and the America at Halifax on the 9th inst., bringing English dates respectively to the 18th and 25th ult.

ENGLAND.—The Derby Ministry was defeated in the House of Commons on the morning of the 17th ult., on the resolution relative to the House tax, by a majority of nineteen against the Government. In consequence of this defeat the Ministers

resigned, and Lord Aberdeen has been called to the head of the new Ministry. The post of Foreign Secretary has been assigned to Lord John Russell, and that of Home Secretary to Lord Palmerston.

A heavy flood had taken place in the river Tyne in consequence of the continued rains. A number of vessels were driven ashore, and one large one overset—several persons were drowned.

FRANCE.—Some modifications of the Constitution of the 14th of 1st mo. 1852, have been agreed to by the Senate, and officially published. The Emperor is to grant all amnesties, make treaties and order the public works. The Ministry will vote on the Budget. Prince Jerome is to be heir presumptive.

Serious difficulties with Morocco are reported.

The marriage of the Princess Vasa with the Prince of Saxony is officially announced.

SPAIN.—Bravo Murillo's ministry has resigned, and is succeeded by General Roncali, President and Foreign Minister; Lord, Minister of War; Valney, of Justice; Aristayabal, of Finance, and Lorento, of the Interior.

The Government, dreading the increase of the growing popular excitement, has forbidden the meetings which ordinarily precede the elections.

All the editors of the Madrid journals, who had been imprisoned for publishing an article which was prosecuted by the Government, have been set at liberty, the jury having declared that it was not a libel.

PRUSSIA.—Government has introduced into the Upper House a bill cancelling the article of the Constitution by which the Chambers must be summoned annually, and enacting that in future, they shall be called together only once in every two years.

TURKEY.—The Seraskier has concluded an armistice with the Druses. The Prince of Montenegro has issued a decree, threatening to exile all who refuse to take arms against the Turks. His army occupied a strong position about three hours march from the town of Podgorizza. The Pacha of Scutari had taken the field, at the head of 10,000 men, against the Montenegroes.

CHINA.—A fearful earthquake has devastated the province of Kansuch. The *Pekin Gazette* of 8th month reports that 20,000 houses had been destroyed, 300 of the inhabitants killed, and 400 wounded. In Manilla, also, shocks of an earthquake had been felt, many persons killed, two churches destroyed, and the palace, town-hall, and custom-house rendered uninhabitable. The captain of the Hibbert, when off Bahia, on the 13th of the 10th month, experienced the shock, as of the explosion of some sub-marine volcano, which caused the ship to tremble as though she had struck the ground. The shock lasted about a minute.

AUSTRALIA.—The dates from Australia are to 9th month 29th. Sydney has been declared a free port. The gold fields have been very productive, yielding at the rate of 15,000,000 pounds per annum.

MEXICO.—Advices from the City of Mexico are to the 14th ult.

Count Raousset had capitulated with Gen. Blanco at Guaymas, giving up his arms and being secured in person and private property. One hundred and eighty-two Frenchmen signed the treaty of capitulation, and all the arms were delivered to the Mexicans. The wounded were taken care of, being placed in a large convent. The expedition was entirely dissolved, and the members of it had gone to Mazatlan.

News from Brownsville to the 18th ult. have been received.

The revolution was progressing in Tamaulipas with fearful rapidity. Cardenas, the usurping Governor, has been taken prisoner by the insurgents. Canales was in hiding, it was not exactly known where. Col. Basave, who was in command of the troops sent to Matamoras by Avalos, has surrendered unconditionally, with all his arms, ammunition, baggage, &c.

CALIFORNIA.—The steamship Northern Light arrived at New York on the 7th inst., bringing San Francisco dates to the 12th month 15th.

The steamship Pacific, with the mails and a large amount of treasure, left San Francisco on the 15th.

A large part of the city of Shasta was destroyed by fire on the 28th of the 11th month. The total loss was about $100,000.—A severe gale and heavy flood occurred at Sonora, 11th month 30th, causing great destruction of property.

Floods had occurred on all the rivers throughout the country, and the plains and valleys were fast filling with water. Marysville and Yuba city were inundated. The rains, however, had interfered but little with the operations of the miners, who are said to be doing well.

Great preparations were making for the cultivation of wheat, corn, &c., the coming season. Provisions were very scarce, and selling at high rates. The city of Sacramento has been almost entirely rebuilt, and the appearance of the city greatly improved.

The emigration to California and Oregon the past year is one hundred and eight thousand, of which sixty five thousand was overland.

The amount of live stock driven over the Plains was two hundred thousand. Vast herds were luxuriating in rich valleys in the interior.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.—The Legislature of this State commenced its sessions at Harrisburg on the 4th inst.

Wm. P. Schell was chosen Speaker of the House by a majority of 25 votes, over Charles W. Kelso, his Whig competitor.

The Senate after three unsuccessful ballots for Speaker, adjourned without making a choice. On the 5th instant, Thomas Carson, of Franklin Co., was elected by a majority of one vote over all competitors.

On the same day the annual Message of the Governor was presented and read in both houses. No business of general interest has been transacted by either house.

CONGRESS.—SENATE.—On the 4th inst., Senator Cass introduced two resolutions. The first asserts, in the strongest terms, the celebrated Monroe doctrine, and pledges the United States to maintain it against all comers at all hazards. The second relates to Cuba, and gives solemn notice to all the world, that any intermeddling therewith will be considered as hostile to the United States, and resisted by them by all the means in their power.

On the 5th, a message was received from the President, transmitting the documents connected with the proposed Tripartite Convention, in regard to Cuba.

On the 5th inst., the Senate bill, allowing to owners of steamboats 90 days extension of the time granted under the Act of last session, was adopted by the House of Representatives.

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

A RELIGIOUS, LITERARY AND MISCELLANEOUS JOURNAL.

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THE ANNUAL MONITOR FOR 1853.

As the Introduction to this valuable little volume contains many judicious and interesting observations, we offer it, in extenso, to the readers of the Review.

It is now forty years since the first number of the "*Annual Monitor and Memorandum Book*" was published; and for the last ten years the successive numbers of the "*New Series*" of the "ANNUAL MONITOR" have become familiar amongst Friends. So far, therefore, as it relates to the past, the character of the work, and the mode of conducting it, are well known and generally appreciated; and it will be readily admitted, that for many years it has occupied a useful place, and exercised, in a religious sense, a "*sanitary*" influence in our Society. "Many an instructive or animating lesson, and many a solemn warning, have, no doubt, passed from its pages to the minds of readers of every age and station in life;" and, the Divine blessing accompanying, we may venture to believe, that it has not been ineffectual as an instrument of "winning souls" to Christ, or of confirming them in Him, if already won. Among the means which have contributed to this result, no doubt much is due to the judicious care and discrimination exercised in its compilation, and the healthy tone it has sustained, under the guardianship of the late Editors.

On many occasions, besides the final parting on earth, it is hard to break off our accustomed intercourse with those whom we have long known, and loved, and justly esteemed, on their own account, and for their works' sake; and the Christian "farewell" contained in the last number of the Annual Monitor, will have come home, with peculiar emphasis, to many of its readers. It may have prepared them for the information, that the dear friends who have so long and so ably conducted its publication, have transferred the work to other hands; but it will not have lessened the feeling of regret in being thus deprived of their valuable services. Cordially participating in this feeling, the present Editors, in accepting the offer of proprietorship, cannot but be sensible, that they are placed in a position of no small delicacy, and of rather peculiar difficulty. They would have shrunk from the responsibility of attempting to carry on the work of their predecessors, but for their kind countenance and encouragement in the undertaking, and the hope that, though they cannot lay claim to the same confidence, they may be allowed to share in the same kindness and condescension, and the same efficient aid, which have been extended to the former proprietors by a large number of Friends and Correspondents; for, simple and unpretending as is the character of the work, they feel, that without the continued exercise of great care and judicious discrimination in conducting it, this interesting little volume would soon cease to be an instrument of good, "to the use of edifying," in our beloved Society. They are very desirous that, whilst in their hands, it should fully preserve its *monitorial* character, without, in the remotest sense, assuming a merely *monumental* one; and in order to keep in view its real object, it may not, perhaps, be inappropriate, at the commencement of a new decade of this little periodical, to revive the principles laid down by their predecessors for conducting it.

Impressed with the value of that part of the work which relates to the *notices* of departed friends, inserted in its pages, it is apprehended that the facility which it affords for publishing these brief memorials may not be unattended with danger. For, "who does not know how apt we are to give an undue importance to whatever concerns those whom we have loved, and who are removed from us! and how our affection leads us to desire to do whatever may tend to the honor of their memories. It is thus that monuments to the dead, and laudatory epitaphs have been multiplied, and become part of a mere customary and false honor; and though it be to compare greater things with lesser, we do not think it impossible, that the same natural feeling which has led to the vain honors of the cemetry, may indulge itself in our very humble records.

"But this is far from being the only guard

which we believe to be requisite. Apart, perhaps, from all desire for the vain honour of the departed, we are very apt to entertain an undue estimate of the importance and value to others, of that which has been truly instructive, and deeply interesting to ourselves. There are family lessons in the sick and dying chamber of a parent or a child, whose value to the immediate circle is beyond all price, but which cannot, with advantage, be communicated to others; and we are not sure whether, in many cases, the very force of the lesson to those for whom it was designed, is not likely to be weakened by the publication of it.

"These remarks respecting what passes in the sick chamber, may be applied to the memorandums of deceased persons. Though these may indicate the pious feeling of the deceased, it is far from being a consequence, that it is desirable to publish them; indeed their value, we believe, is *generally* confined to a limited circle of near and interested friends. If there be no delicacy due to the deceased in regard to the publication of those secret communings of the heart, is there no danger that the very free practice of making them public, should *tend* to spoil in the living that entire simplicity without which they are valueless? We are anxious to avoid fastidiousness on these points; well aware, that in the illustration of character these private documents, as well as extracts from letters, are often essential; and that their real intrinsic value as instructive records of religious experience, is not unfrequently such as to call for their being communicated to the public. What we desire is, that the practice may not become so general, that almost every one must feel, in recording his most secret thoughts, that he is probably writing for the public eye.

"We are well aware of the value to the living of those lessons which death-bed scenes sometimes afford. They speak of the vanity of the world, and the value of the soul; of the struggles of the stricken conscience, and the blood which speaketh better things than that of Abel; and there is seen the blessedness of the Christian pilgrim, leaning on the staff of his Lord, and ready to enter into the city of God.

"Where any of these things are clearly set forth, we are desirous, if in other respects suitable, of presenting them to the readers of the Annual Monitor. We venture, however, here to suggest, that some caution is requisite in regard to the judgment which we form from the circumstances of the dying bed. It has been said, "Ask not how he died, but how he lived." Do we not too much assume that men must see everything truly at the approach of death? Right views of our spiritual state do not spring from a mere withdrawal of earthly hopes, but from the infusion of heavenly light, which the Great Dispenser gives, as, and when he will: and if the life have not borne evidence of the renewed man, or there has not been that godly sorrow which worketh repentance not to be repented of, there is, we apprehend, but little dependence to be placed either on a supposed belief of the doctrine of Christ's sacrifice, or on any peace, quiet, or resignation which any may appear to experience in the prospect of death. It is no disparagement of true spiritual knowledge and feeling, that *these* have their counterfeits in the human chambers of imagery."

(To be continued.)

The Testimony of Nine-Partners Monthly Meeting of friends concerning our beloved friend, ANNA M. THORNE, *deceased.*

She was the daughter of Andrew and Elizabeth Moore, who were valuable members of our religious society, and born 4th of 1st month, 1766. Though we have nothing very remarkable to record of her early religious exercises, yet she often observed in her riper years, that when but a child, she was made sensible of her Heavenly Father's love, by the influence of His holy spirit upon her mind; and that, by the illuminating power of the light of Christ, she was clearly shown that she should yield her heart, an early and a willing sacrifice to him who died that we might live.

Being the eldest of a numerous family, she was, to her brothers and sisters, an example of obedience to parental authority, rendering much assistance in the care and education of them. At the age of twenty-two, she was united in marriage with Consider Merrit, a worthy and exemplary Friend, with whom she lived about eight years;—when in the inscrutable wisdom of an unerring Providence, they were separated by his death, and she was made feelingly to realize the uncertainty of earth's fondest hopes.

She had, previously to this event, appeared a few times in the ministry, and this very trying dispensation undoubtedly tended to deepen her religious experience, by fixing her affections more strongly on Heaven and heavenly things, and weaning them from the fading enjoyments of a changing world. And as she kept the eye of her mind steadily fixed upon the pointings of Divine Truth, she found it to be her duty more frequently to stand forth in the public vindication of that cause which is "dignified by immortality, and crowned with eternal life." Her communications, springing from the source of all true ministry, were acknowledged by the spiritually minded to be in the life of the Gospel; and the Society bore its testimony to the Divine authenticity of her gift.

Being faithful in the discharge of her domestic duties, she devoted much of her time, for several years after the death of her husband, to the superintending care of her family, and endeavored to lead her tender offspring in the paths of piety and peace.

At the age of forty-four, she was again joined in marriage with our esteemed Friend Isaac Thorne, to whom she was not only a tender and

affectionate wife, but a true yoke-fellow in the Gospel. From this time to the close of her long and useful life, she continued in the path of duty, steadfastly supporting the doctrines of that Gospel she most firmly believed in, and by the power of which she had experienced a new birth, and a resurrection from dead works to the service of the living God. She travelled extensively in the exercise of her excellent gift, not only within the limits of this Yearly Meeting, but those of New England, Philadelphia, and Baltimore; and being of a social and cheerful disposition, she seemed peculiarly fitted to visit the stranger. Her ministry was sound and weighty, and being careful to attend strictly to her Heavenly Guide, a sweet savor of life rested upon her services.

A few years before her death, she made a visit, in Gospel love, to Friends in Great Britain and Ireland, much to the satisfaction of her own mind, and, we believe, to the comfort and edification of the Churches in those countries.

During her last sickness, which was, at times, extremely distressing, she was favoured with great resignation to the Divine will; and some of her expressions, which were committed to writing, are here inserted; clearly showing, that the religion of our Lord Jesus Christ, not only destroys the fear of death, but gives a full assurance, and a blessed foretaste of immortal happiness.

After a fainting fit, she remained in a very feeble state for about forty-eight hours, during which time, (as she afterwards said,) she had a constant feeling of deathly faintness. When she revived, she said,—"My mind, for two days and nights has been so wonderfully gathered from the world and swallowed up in the goodness of my Heavenly Father, that it really seemed to me, sometimes, that I hardly knew whether I was in the body or out of it. O! the sweet peace that attends me! All is settled in quiet,—all is peaceful,—nothing stands in my way to that sweet kingdom of peace. I sometimes wonder that all men should not be willing to do right, it affords such sweet peace: surely the world cannot give it; neither can it take it from me."

"O! how good my heavenly Father is to me! He has borne up my head through many deep trials. He does not forsake me now."

"I remember Him who trod the wine-press alone. He was crowned with a crown of thorns, spit upon and buffetted, and suffered for me.—O! what are my light afflictions to his sufferings!"

To her husband, she said,—"I want thee to tell all my dear friends every where, as way opens for it, how happy I am. All is peaceful—all is quiet. My dear love flows to all the human family."

She often spoke very affectionately of her dear friends in England and Ireland, and on a particular occasion, in relation to them, and her visit amongst them, she expressed herself as follows:—"They are very near my heart. O! the love I felt to flow to them when I was with them! It was wonderful to me, that I was so strengthened in body and mind. I was raised from a low and feeble state of health before I left my home, restored on my passage, and when I arrived in England, I was able to travel and attend meetings. It was not for my sake only that it was so; but I now believe that my Heavenly Father intended it for an encouragement to others, by showing what his wonder-working power can do for his little depending ones. I, a poor weak instrument, was strengthened to keep constantly travelling, and attending meetings. I ascribe all to the Lord's power, and now feel the sweet reward of peace for my service. O! I would not have it undone for all the world, were it at my command!" And, addressing herself to her husband, she added: "Don't forget them when I am gone: but bear them in remembrance, and write to them as way opens, and give them my dear love."

Her friends feeling anxious to do all they could for her relief, she said to them,—"If it will be any satisfaction to you, for me to take medicine, I am willing to do so; but, unless the Lord keep the city the watchman waketh but in vain; and unless the Lord build up the poor tabernacle, they will labor in vain who attempt it."

She very feelingly said,—"It is far the greatest desire that I have for my children and grandchildren, that they may seek first the Kingdom of Heaven and the righteousness thereof; then all things necessary will be added."

Two neighboring Friends, to whom she was much attached, coming in to see her at a time when she was attended with faintness and unable to converse much, sat with her a while in silence; when she said: "There is a feeling that is beyond the expression of words." Soon after, in reference to their silent sitting, she added: "I then saw that my work was done. O! if I had strength of body, how I could speak of the goodness of my Heavenly Father!"

To some who had departed from the Society in the late separation, and who visited her in her sickness, she thus spoke: "When I look back ten years and reflect upon what has taken place in our Society, I have great peace of mind in the part I have taken, though it cost me much suffering. I loved many that went out from us, and sometimes when I have gone to our meetings, my mind has been so much with you, with desires that you might be gathered back, that I hardly knew how to give it up; but I can now tell you, that I have great peace of mind, and an evidence that I have not been following cunningly devised fables, but the pure, living and eternal substance."

A day or two before her close, she seemed to enjoy her friends in pleasant conversation, in

which she took a part with a mind apparently free, and with that cheerfulness for which she was always remarkable. It being observed that she very much enjoyed the company and conversation of her friends, she replied: "Why should I not? When I look forward, I have nothing to do. I have done my work in the daytime, and am now waiting until my Heavenly Father is pleased to take me to himself. It is not of myself, but of his goodness, that I am given to enjoy your company the little time I stay. I love to look out of the windows, and see the works of His holy hand. They all look pleasant and delightful to me."

She was much interested for young people in her gospel labors, and for those of this class who visited her during her illness, she manifested the most affectionate regard; assuring them that nothing but a strict attention to the dictates of the Holy Spirit could give them comfort in life, or hope and confidence in the hour of death.

Her disease was dropsy; and, after a confinement of about five weeks, on Sixth-day morning, the 11th of 5th month, 1838, her purified spirit quietly departed from its tenement of clay, and, we have no doubt, joined the angelic host in Heaven, in singing praises—eternal praises—to Him by whom she had been redeemed and made meet for the Kingdom of God and of his Christ. And it may be truly said of this devoted servant, that she finished her course with joy, and the ministry which she had received of the Lord Jesus; having testified the gospel of the grace of God.

On the First-day following, her funeral was attended by a large concourse of people, who seemed deeply sensible of the loss sustained. As a religious body, we greatly feel our want of her company and counsel, and earnestly desire the God of all grace so to sanctify the bereavement to us who are left behind, as to enable us, more than ever, to realize how frail we are.

TOBACCO.

We find in one of our recent London periodicals a notice of a paper read at a late meeting of the Statistical Society, by J. Crawford, Esq., "On the History and Consumption of Tobacco," which suggests some natural reflections on the extraordinary progress which the "vile weed" has made, and is yet making, in the affections of mankind. Indeed, the whole history of the plant affords an instructive commentary on that peculiarity of our nature which implies an inborn yearning, even in the poorest and lowliest of the race, for something beyond the mere necessaries of life. When we remember how readily this yearning becomes a passion, and that its objects are superfluities, all of a more or less noxious character, we may well ask ourselves how much, or how little, we yet understand of the mysteries of our physico-moral organization, and perhaps question how far philanthropy heaps obstacles in its own path by contending with evils the main springs and true causes of which have not been sufficiently explored.

The whole subject is so interesting that we are not surprised Mr. Crawford has almost forgotten the economic in the philosophical; the statistical branch, although that is not neglected, seeming scarcely to have engaged his attention so strongly as the historical. We think it rather remarkable, however, that he avows the ignorance, which is so common among writers, on the subject of the origin of the word tobacco, which philologists still guess to be identified, in some way or other, with the island *Tobago*, or the Mexican province *Tabasco*. It is a good genuine Indian word of the island of Hayti, meaning *segar*—nothing more and nothing less—as any one will see who will take the trouble to refer to the old Spanish historians of the sixteenth century. When Columbus first landed on the coast of Hayti, he found the happy islanders, men and women, wherever he went, provided with "firebrands" and "herbs to smoke after their custom;" and Las Casas particularly describes these herbs, saying, "they are dry, and fixed in a leaf, also dry, after the manner of those paper tubes which the boys in Spain use at Whitsuntide; having lighted one end, they draw the smoke by sucking the other," and, he adds, "these tubes they call by the name of *tabacos*." Charlevoix records the same fact, with the further information that they called the plant itself, not *tabaco*, but *cohiba*. The Spaniards adopted the segar, giving its name to the weed; which was destined, in some degree, to revenge the slavery imposed on the poor Arrowawks of the isles, by subjecting the conquerors, and through them so large a portion of Europe, to its own dominion. The readiness with which men acquired the habit of smoking, and the invincible hold it took on them, appears in the same early pages of Las Casas, the cotemporary of Columbus and the first explorers, who says "he knew many Spaniards in the island of Espanola addicted to the use of the *tabacos*, who, on being reproached with it as a bad habit, replied that they could not bring themselves to give it up."

Las Casas "did not see what relish or benefit" men could find in the practice; and in this he was imitated by the various sovereigns of Europe, who were nearly all as much astonished as he was, but far more indignant, when their subjects began to puff. Kings, who are indignant, and have sufficient power, are apt to express the feeling pretty strongly. It is well known that King James I. was so scandalized at the progress of tobacco in England that he wrote and published a book against it, the famous "Counterblaste," in which he declared smoking "a custom loathsome to the eye, hateful to the nose, harmeful to the braine, dangerous to the lungs, and in the black stinking fume thereof nearest resembling the horrible Stigian smoke of the pit that is bot-

tomlesse." Other princes were still more emphatic,—as the Grand Duke of Moscow, (the predecessor of the Emperors of Russia) and the Schah of Persia, one of whom ordered the noses of smokers to be cut off, the other their heads. The cultivation of tobacco was punished, in some countries, with the confiscations of estates; and Urban VIII. imposed the penalty of excommunication on all who used it in churches. Against all these impediments tobacco made its way victoriously. Tyranny was conquered by a new tyranny; and the kings, finally yielding, admitted the "legitimacy" of a power greater than their own, and were glad, as they are still glad, to owe a vast increase of their revenues to a recognition of Cohiba to share the allegiance of their loving people. Gold usually goes in smoke; but here gold comes with smoke. Her Majesty Queen Victoria pockets three shillings sterling for every pound of the offensive weed which exhales through her subjects nostrils.

If King James could rise from his grave, he would startle aghast at some of Mr. Crawford's tables showing the amount and progressive increase of consumption of tobacco in the Three Kingdoms. We abbreviate the following, exhibiting the annual consumption of decennial periods, along with the amount of revenue realized, and the population of the islands at each period:

Years.	lbs.	Revenue.	Population.
1821	15,598,152	£3,122,583	21,282,960
1831	19,533,841	2,964,592	24,410,439
1841	22,309,360	3,580,163	27,019,672
1851	28,062,978	4,485,768	27,452,262

The falling off of duty in 1831, as compared with 1821, was in consequence of lowering the duties from 4s. to 3s. a pound.

Readers can scarcely fail to be struck with the increase of consumption, both absolute and relative, to the growth of population. During the first of the three decennial periods, the rate of increase of the latter was 14 per cent., that of the former over 25 per cent. Some influence is, of course, to be attributed to the reduction of imposts in giving a preternatural impulse to the tobacco trade This is, indeed, shown by the increase of consumption for the next period being but 15 per ct.—the advance in population being, on the other hand, only 10 per cent. In the third period, however, while we find the population almost stationary (the increase is but a portion over one per cent.) the augmentation of consumption again rises to 25 per cent.; which, if we take the declining population into account, is, in reality, equal to an increase of over 30 per ct. So we go in an age of light,—which is, certainly, not light without smoke. The candle of civilization burns brightly in England,—but there is a good deal of snuff consumed with it.

We need scarcely say that of the vast quantity of tobacco consumed by our British cousins nearly all is supplied to them from the U. States. In 1829 (we do not happen to have at hand any comparative exhibit of later years, and Mr. Crawford's notes do not supply the deficiency,) there were 22,400,000 lbs. of unmanufactured tobacco imported into England, of which 21,751,600 lbs. went from this country.—*N. Am. & U. S. Gaz.*

The following statement is extracted from the "Philadelphia Merchant," for the present month, in which it will be observed, that the amount of revenue derived from tobacco, for the year 1851, agrees very nearly with that above given.

"The whole revenue of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, for the year 1851, amounted to fifty-six and a half millions of pounds sterling. Of this sum, thirteen and a half millions were raised by the excise on spirituous liquors and malt, and four and a half millions on tobacco. Eighteen millions of pounds sterling tax, for one year, upon the narcotic stimulants consumed by the European subjects of Queen Victoria! The land tax of England, Wales, and Scotland, for the same year, was a little over one million; and the income tax but five and a half. Add to these the assessed taxes, (£2,647,078,) we have but nine millions and one quarter from the property of the kingdom, against eighteen millions from the substances used for intoxicating stimulation. Verily, the temperance reformation has a formidable foe to confront in the extent of the interests and customs which it opposes."

VISIT TO THE SCENE OF THE HOLMFIRTH FLOOD.

(Concluded from page 280.)

About a mile and a half above the village, we came to a modern church, which had been set down in the bottom of the valley, close to the river-side. Entering, we found some curious memorials of the operation of water, in the upbreak of the whole system of flooring and seating, which now lay in irregular distorted masses, mingled with all kinds of rubbish. Bibles and prayer-books still lay about among the seats, as if the people had never so far recovered from the hopeless feeling originally impressed upon them, as to put out a hand for the restoration of order. The position of this church and its fate, give occasion for a remark which, if duly remembered and acted upon, may save many a good building from destruction. It should be known, that the meadow close beside a river—what is called, in Scotland, the *haugh*—is not a suitable place for any building or town, and this, simply, because it is, strictly speaking, a part of the river-bed. It is the winter or flood-channel of the stream, and has, indeed, been formed by it during inundations. Unless, therefore, under favor of strong embank-

ments, no building there can be secure from occasional inundations. Thus, for example, a large part of Westminster, and nearly the whole borough of Southwark, are built where no human dwellings should be. The fair city of Perth is a solecism in point of site, and many a flooding it gets in consequence. When a higher site can be obtained in the neighborhood, out of reach of floods, it is pure folly to build in a *haugh*—that is, the first plain beside a river.

We were coming within a mile of the Bilberry embankment, when we began to observe a new class of phenomena. Hitherto the channel of the stream had not exhibited any unusual materials, nor had its banks been much broken except in a few places. We had been on the outlook to observe if the flood, and the heavy matters with which it was charged, had produced any abrasion of the subjacent rock-structure. No such effects could be traced. We were now, however, getting within the range of the scattered débris of the embankment, and quickly detected the presence of masses of a kind of rubbish different from the rounded pebbles usually found in the bed of a river. There were long *trainées*, composed of mud and clay, including angular blocks of stone, which were constantly increasing in size as we passed onwards. These blocks were the materials of the embankment, which the water had carried thus far. No ploughing up of the channel had taken place, but simply much new matter had been deposited. In some places these fresh deposits had transgressed into the fields; and where trees were involved, the bark on the side toward the upper part of the valley had generally been rubbed off. Not much more than a quarter of a mile from the reservoir, we found Mrs. Birst's mill, or rather a memorial of its former existence, in a tall furnace-chimney, for literally no more survives. The deposit of rubbish was here eight or ten feet deep, and a number of workmen were engaged in excavating from it fragments of machinery and other articles. They had cleared out the ground-rooms of the house, though little more than the base of the walls remained. The scene was precisely like an excavation at Herculaneum. The outline of the rooms was beginning to be traceable. A grate and a fire-place appeared. We observed a child's shoe taken out and laid aside—an affecting image of the household desolation that had taken place. Mrs. Birst, however, and her whole family, had been fortunate enough to escape with life, although with the loss of all their property. This mill, from its nearness to the reservoir, as well as the contractedness of the valley at the spot, had experienced the violence of the flood in a degree of intensity unknown elsewhere.

The space between Mrs. Birst's mill and the reservoir is, for a good way, comparatively open, and here some good land had been completely destroyed; but for two or three hundred yards below the reservoir the valley is very narrow, and there some extraordinary effects are observable. The flood at its first outburst here, has exercised great force upon the sides of the valley, carrying off from the cliffs several huge blocks, which it has transported a good way down. Three of from five to seven tons weight are spoken of as carried half a mile, and one of probably twenty tons is seen about a quarter of a mile below the place whence it evidently has been torn. These are prodigies to the rustic population, little accustomed to think of the dynamics of water, and totally ignorant of the deduction made in such circumstances from the specific gravity of any heavy mass carried by it. Geologists, who have looked into the great question of erratic blocks, are less apt to be startled by such phenomena.

Some of these gentlemen will, I suspect, find the transport of blocks at Holmfirth less remarkable than they could have desired. It is well known that, while most of them ascribe the travelling of boulders to the working of ice in former times, one or two persist in thinking that water may have done it all. The present president of the Geological Society has endeavoured to show, by mathematical reasonings chiefly, that the blocks of Shap Fell granite, scattered to the south and east in Yorkshire, may have been carried there by a retreating wave, on the mountain being suddenly raised out of the sea. Now here is a moving flood, of greater force than any retreating wave could well be, and yet we see that it does not carry similar blocks a hundredth part of the way to which those masses of Shap Fell have been transported, even although their course was all downwards moreover—a different case from that of many of the Shap boulders, which are found to have breasted considerable heights before resting where they now are.

At length, after a toilsome walk along the rough surface of the débris, we reached the place whence this wonderful flood had burst. We found on each side of the valley a huge lump of the embankment remaining, while a vast gulf yawned between. This was somewhat different from what we expected; for we had seen it stated in the newspapers, that the whole was swept away. So far from this being the case, fully half of the entire mass remains, including portions of that central depression which has been spoken of. There is more importance in remarking this fact than may at first sight appear. In the investigation of the mysterious subject of the Parallel Roads of Glenroy, one theory has been extensively embraced—that they were produced by a lake, which has since burst its bounds and been discharged. It has been asked, "Where was the dam that retained this lake? and should we not expect, if there was any such dam, that it could not be wholly swept away? Would not fragments of it be found at the sides of the valley—the breaking down of the centre being sufficient to allow the waters to pass out?" When we look at the masses left on each side of the Bilberry

embankment, we see the force and pertinence of these queries, and must admit that the lake theory is so far weakened. In the bottom of the breach a tiny rill is now seen making its exit, the same stream which, cumulatively, took so formidable a shape a few months ago. For a mile up the valley, we see traces of the ground having been submerged. Immediately within the embankment, on the right side of the streamlet, is the empty tower or by-wash, that dismal monument of culpable negligence. We gazed on it with a strange feeling, thinking how easy it would have been to demolish two or three yards of it, so as to allow an innocuous outlet to the pent-up waters. When we had satisfied our curiosity, we commenced a toilsome march across the hills to a valley, in which there has lately been formed a series of embankments for the saving up of water for the supply of the inhabitants of Manchester. About six in the evening we reached a public-house, called the "Solitary Shepherd," where we had tea and a rest; after which, a short walk in the dusk of the evening brought us to a station of the Manchester and Sheffield Railway, by which we were speedily replaced in Manchester, thus accomplishing our very interesting excursion in about ten hours.

My final reflections on what we had seen were of a mixed order. Viewing the inundation as a calamity which might have been avoided by a simple and inexpensive precaution, one could not but feel that it stood up as a sore charge against human wisdom. That so huge a danger should have been treated so lightly; that men should have gone on squabbling about who should pay a mere trifle of money, when such large interests and so many lives were threatened by its non-expenditure, certainly presents our mercantile *laissez-faire* system in a most disagreeable light. But, then, view the other side. When once the calamity had taken place, and the idea of the consequent extensive suffering had got abroad amongst the public, thousands of pounds came pouring in for the relief of that suffering. The large sum of 60,000*l.* was collected for the unfortunates; and it is an undoubted, though surprising fact, that the collectors had at last to intimate that they required no more. It is thus that human nature often appears unworthy and contemptible when contemplated with regard to some isolated circumstance, as misanthropes, poets, and such like, are apt to regard it. But take it in wider relations, take it in the totality of its action, and the lineaments of its divine origin and inherent dignity are sure to shine out.

Chambers' Journal.

The benevolence of a humble mind may be compared to a rivulet in a meadow, which, though it glides along unseen, and without noise, refreshes and fertilizes the soil, leaving it to display the benefit received by its increased verdure and fruitfulness.—*Dillwyn.*

THE EAST INDIA OPIUM TRADE—A SAD PICTURE.

About two years ago, Dr. Nathan Allen, of Lowell, Mass., published a very able article on the Opium Trade in the East Indies. It has since, as we learn from the Boston Journal, found its way into the East Indies, and has been made the subject of much criticism in the Bombay, Calcutta and Canton papers, all of which commend its views, endorse its positions, and pass upon the British East India Company the most severe censure for persisting in a contraband traffic, which is sowing, broadcast, among an entire people, the seeds of misery, degradation, and death; enslaving them by a habit more potent and irresistible than any other species of intemperance, and sending to a premature and dishonoured grave, annually, *four hundred thousand* human beings!

This trade is carried on under the authority and regulations of the East India Company, *sanctioned by the direct legislation of the imperial Parliament at home*, notwithstanding it is a contraband trade, and forbidden by the laws of China under the most severe penalties. England thus places herself in the disgraceful position of nullifying the commercial regulations of an independent foreign power, and forcing upon it, against its will, a most pernicious, demoralizing, and death-producing trade.

While the Chinese government has put forth its most strenuous endeavors to extinguish this traffic, and rejected the temptation of raising an immense revenue by a tax upon the importation of the drug—while the Emperor utters the *Christian sentiment*, "I cannot prevent the introduction of the flowing poison; gain-seeking and corrupt men will, for profit and sensuality, defeat my wishes; but *nothing will induce me to derive a revenue from the vice and misery of my people*," British officials, *authorized by law*, and encouraged by government, through means of steamships, and fast-sailing clippers, persist in the trade which is making them and their government rich, at the fearful sacrifice of the Chinese people, body and soul.

The Bombay Telegraph and Courier, of May 17th, 1852, makes the review of Dr. Allen's essay the occasion of a powerful article upon the same subject, concurring fully in these views, and holding up the conduct of the East India Company, and the home government as connected with the trade, in a very unenviable light. The reviewer says:—

"As an article of commerce, opium stands out without a parallel. From the skilful management and cultivation of about 100,000 acres of land, the East India Company produces an article which, sold at a profit of several hundred per cent., yields to them a net revenue, annually, of nearly three millions sterling. We do not here include the Malwa opium—a seventh of the whole

revenue of the country, raised from an extent of *more than a million of square miles.*

"From the transport of this drug by a few vessels named opium clippers, a few mercantile houses are also realizing magnificent profits, while the Chinese themselves, the grand consumers of the drug, part with five or six million pounds sterling per annum.

"The most astounding fact of the opium trade needs yet to be specified, viz., that Christian sensibilities have not yet been adequately roused in relation to its iniquities and horrors.

"That a professedly Christian Government should, by its sole authority, and on its sole responsibility, produce a drug which is not only contraband, but essentially detrimental to the best interests of humanity; that it should annually receive into its treasury scores of rupees, which, if they cannot, save by a too licentious figure, be termed 'the price of blood,' yet are demonstrably the price of the physical waste, the social wretchedness and moral destruction of the Chinese; and yet that no sustained remonstrances from the press, secular or spiritual, nor from society, should issue forth against the unrighteous system, is surely an astonishing fact in the history of our Christian ethics.

"An American, accustomed to receive from us impassioned arguments against his own nation, on account of slavery, might well be pardoned were he to say to us, with somewhat of intemperate feeling, 'Physician, heal thyself,' and to expose with bitterness the awful inconsistency of Britain's vehement denunciation of American slavery, while, by most deadly measures, furthering Chinese demoralization."

It is a matter of gratification that an American at such a distance from the location of the subject on which he treats, has been able to produce a pamphlet which passes as authority, and elicits from an East India paper of high standing, the following commentary upon its author:

"While he writes with the indignation of a man, and the faithfulness of a Christian, he shows nothing of the partiality of an American citizen. He has been at great pains to collect facts from Calcutta and Bombay as well as China, to illustrate his subject, and has altogether produced a pamphlet which certainly ought to be circulated extensively among the European residents of this country.

"What unparalleled destruction! The immolations of an Indian Juggurnath dwindle into insignificance before it! We again repeat, nothing but slavery is worthy to be compared, for its horrors, with this monstrous system of iniquity. As we write, we are amazed at the enormity of its unprincipledness, and the large extent of its destructiveness. Its very enormity seems in some measure to protect it. Were it a minor evil, it seems as though one might grapple with it. As it is, it is beyond the compass of our grasp. No words are adequate to expose its evil, no fires of indignant feeling are fierce enough to blast it.—The enormous wealth it brings into our coffers is its only justification, the cheers of vice-enslaved wretches its only welcome; the denunciations of all that is moral and virtuous in an empire of three hundred and sixty millions, attend its introduction; the prayers of enlightened Christians deprecate its course; the indignation of all righteous minds is its only 'Godspeed.'

"It takes with it fire and sword, slaughter and death; it leaves behind it bankrupt fortunes, idiotized minds, broken hearts, and ruined souls. Foe to all the interests of humanity, hostile to the scanty virtues of earth, and warring against the overflowing benevolence of Heaven; may we soon have to rejoice over its abolition."—*The Inquirer.*

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

PHILADELPHIA, FIRST MONTH 22, 1853.

The article published this week entitled "Tobacco," may reasonably suggest a serious enquiry whether the respectable and intelligent class among us—the class whose opinions and practice must give tone to the morality of general society—have duly considered the consequence of the enormous consumption of this noxious weed. That a quantity of tobacco, which yields a revenue of four and a half millions of pounds sterling, or $22,500,000 should be used in one year by the people of the British islands, indicates an astonishing waste. With a duty of 3 shillings a pound, about 13,393 tons would be required to raise the revenue stated, and the conveyance of this quantity across the Atlantic, if affected by American ships, would occupy one part in 121 of the United States tonnage.

And for what purpose is this expense incurred? It will no doubt be admitted that the consumption of tobacco is not only useless, but actually pernicious to those who use it. That portion which is consumed in smoke, has become, in this country as well as in Europe, a serious annoyance. We can hardly walk the streets of this city, by night or by day, without occasionally inhaling the fumes of the segar. And by persons of delicate sensibility this would be deemed no trivial annoyance, if custom had not rendered it familiar.

When we see labouring men, either black or white, who have enjoyed no advantages of education, resorting to the pipe or the segar, to relieve the vacuum of thought, during their intervals of labour, we may regard this practice as one of the resources suited to their condition. As we look for but little refinement in that class of people, we are not surprised if the inconvenience which it causes to others, makes very little impression on their minds, or indeed never occurs to them. But

when we behold men, refined by education, and accustomed to the best society, puffing the smoke of this Indian weed, apparently without thinking or caring whose nostrils they offend or whose stomachs they nauseate, we may exclaim with the poet,

"If not so frequent would not this be strange?
That 'tis so frequent, this is stranger still."

Common politeness, if founded upon any other basis than conventional usage, would lead to a different course. But besides the annoyance to others, and the enormous waste which the extensive use of tobacco occasions—for it is remarkable for its impoverishment of the soil that produces it—there are serious moral objections to its habitual use, particularly in early life; and the taste for it is seldom acquired in the latter periods of our day. The habitual use of tobacco, either in substance or in smoke, naturally, if not necessarily, excites an appetite for other stimulants; and though probably in a vast majority of cases it does not actually lead to intemperate drinking, there can be no reasonable doubt that, in constitutions having a natural propensity to that degrading vice, that propensity is strengthened and rendered more imperious by the habitual use of tobacco.

The tobacco raised in the United States is no doubt nearly all produced by the labour of slaves; hence the consumption is one of the means by which, with others, the system of slavery is maintained.

Now is it not worthy of sober reflection, on the part of those who, from station or character, must exercise an influence over others, whether it may not be a duty pertaining to their station, to set their faces against this foolish practice? It may be said, and truly said, there are greater evils than this to claim our reformatory efforts. But we should remember that our capacity to reform one of the evils of society, is rather increased than diminished by our exertions for the correction of others.

The writer of this article would therefore respectfully invite his readers, many of whom unquestionably belong to the influential class, to employ their influence, both by example and otherwise, to discourage, especially among the youth, this growing but injudicious habit. Efforts to diminish the consumption of intoxicating liquors, have, of later time, been extensively made; and while we desire that these efforts may be successful, let us not forget the auxiliaries which prepare the way for the monster vice.

The facts stated in the article respecting the opium trade, which we publish this week, must rest for their authenticity upon the authorities adduced; but if these statements are correct or approximate to correctness, it is highly desirable that the attention of British philanthropists should be arrested and turned to the subject. Supposing the abuses of the opium trade to be correctly represented in the article in question, there can be no reasonable doubt, that if brought fairly before the view of the people of England, the same virtuous feeling by which the nation was electrified, when the abominations of the African slave trade were brought to light, would again appear, and call for a reformation of these abuses, in tones too loud to be drowned by the clamors of commercial cupidity, or silenced by the arguments of national policy.

When Clarkson first bearded the lion in his den, the African slave trade was supported by a powerful band of interested men, and the traffic was supposed to be too intimately blended with the commerce of the country, and the revenues of government, to be effectually assailed; yet when the true facts were exposed, the voice of the people was not to be suppressed, and this odious commerce was at length denounced as piratical by the mandates of an indignant nation. May we not hope that the spirit by which Clarkson was animated, will call into action some kindred reformer to rouse and electrify the nation in regard to the opium trade? Evils are often permitted to attain a gigantic growth, and to extend their roots into the general system, for want of having their characters fully understood, or properly exposed.

The writer in the Bombay Telegraph might perhaps have spared his remarks respecting the remonstrances of English philanthropists against American slavery; for we may readily believe that although Englishmen may remonstrate against slavery among us, and Englishmen may be instrumental in pushing the opium trade into China, these measures spring from very different classes of men. It is not likely that those who are amassing princely estates by disseminating a poisonous drug among the Chinese, will trouble themselves about American slavery any further than it may be supposed to operate on their pecuniary interests.

Rachel Parker.—The case of this girl having occupied the court during eight days, was brought to a close on the 12th inst. On the morning of that day, Otho Scott, who had been retained as counsel for the claimant, but had withdrawn from the case under a conviction that the petitioner was unquestionably free, appeared in court, and announced the conclusion of Schoolfield to abandon his claim. Forty-nine witnesses in favor of her freedom had been examined, and about thirty more are said to have been ready to testify to the same facts.

To give the appearance of a compromise to the final proceedings, the names of the witnesses on behalf of the respondent, and the facts which they were prepared to testify, were given to the court. Two of these witnesses, we observe, were the very men who were instrumental in the abduction of Rachel Parker, and their testimony, we are informed, would have been, that she repeatedly acknowledged, in their presence, that she was Schoolfield's slave, and ran away from Baltimore. Acknowledgments of this kind appear to have been the strongest testimony which the respondent was prepared to adduce. The value of such testimony may be readily appreciated, even without impeaching the veracity of the witness, by those who are aquainted with the usual expedients of kidnappers; one of which is well known to be, to drill their victims, by threats and punishments, to the relation of such stories respecting themselves, as may be prepared for them. According to Rachel Parker's narrative, delivered since the case was closed, the effect of threats was tried upon her. The jury, under direction of the court, rendered a verdict in favor of the petitioner; and the case of her sister Elizabeth, who was carried from Chester County, Pennsylvania, near the same time, and sent to New Orleans as a slave, but afterwards brought back to Baltimore, being referred to the same jury, a similar verdict was rendered. Elizabeth asserts, that while in New Orleans, she was whipped for declaring herself free.

It is to be hoped that a correct narrative of this whole procedure, not omitting the tragic fate of Joseph C. Miller, may be presented to the public, when we shall freely accord to the parties concerned, all the credit for moderation, justice and magnanimity, to which they are entitled.

DIED,—At his residence, in this city, on the 11th inst., NATHAN TROTTER, in the 66th year of his age; a member of the Northern District Monthly Meeting.

——, In Blackstone, Mass., of lung fever, on First-day morning, the 9th instant., JONATHAN M. SHOVE; a member of Uxbridge Monthly Meeting, aged 66 years.

——, In Harrison county, Mo., on the 7th of Fourth month last, ANN W., wife of Moses McGrew, a member of Smithfield Monthly Meeting, Ohio, in the 39th year of her age.

——, At the residence of his father, near Smithfield, Ohio, on the 16th of last month, JAMES A., son of Benjamin Hammond, a member of Smithfield Monthly Meeting, in the 18th year of his age.

——, Of pulmonary consumption, on the 27th of last month, at the residence of her husband, near Barnesville, Belmont county, Ohio, in the 23d year of her age, MARTHA W., wife of David Stanton, and daughter of Israel Wilson, of Harrison county; a member of Flushing Monthly Meeting. She was of a quiet and amiable disposition, and much beloved by those who knew her. She was enabled to bear her sufferings with Christian fortitude, hoping that, in the Lord's own time, he would take her to himself.

SCRIPTURE QUESTIONS.

A new series of Scripture Questions on the Gospels and Acts, for the use of Schools or private instruction; illustrated with a Map of Palestine, and the Travels of the Apostle Paul. Also, Questions on the Old Testament. These works are got up in a superior style; price $5 00 per dozen. Published and for sale by URIAH HUNT & SON, 44 N. Fourth st.

JUST PUBLISHED, and for sale by HENRY LONGSTRETH, 347 Market street, Philadelphia, "The Friendly Visitant," for parents and children; 2 vols., 12mo. Price one dollar per copy, and ten dollars per dozen.

It will also be for sale in New York, Providence, Baltimore, Cincinnati and Richmond, Indiana. By remitting the amount for the number of copies wanted, they will be forwarded to any place that may be desired.

The work was first issued in a periodical form, some years since, and is now reprinted in two neat volumes, which contain a great variety of interesting and instructive matter.

The "Child's Companion," by the same Author, is now in the press, and will be sold at the same places, or may be ordered direct from the Publisher.

How few seem properly to consider the baneful influence which giving way to ill-temper diffuses over the circle of their family and friends! In such a wilderness of thorns and briers as this world, where we can scarcely *touch*, much less venture to *grasp* any object without now and then being wounded, how needful is it to be possessed of that heavenly principle which, like the Balm of Gilead spoken of by the prophet, (Jer. viii. 22,) shall drop its holy unction into the corroding irritation of the fallen nature, and from the very bosom of distress and disappointment elicit a sweetness which breathes the atmosphere of heaven around it.—*Gleanings from Pious Authors.*

AUSTRALIA.

(Continued from page 286.)

In one thing they were fortunate. If the island was destitute of natural productions, there were also no warlike natives to dispute the possession with them. The Aborigines were few; they cultivated no soil, built no huts, possessed no ornaments of gold and silver, and knew not the use of metals. Their dwellings consisted merely of a few bits of thick bark peeled from the trees and set upright, as a protection from the wind; a fire was built in the front of the open side, and their habitation was complete.

The aborigines of Australia possess a physical appearance different from any other race; or rather compounded of many. To the black color of the African, they add the straight silky hair of the Malay, and the lean, long limbs of the Hindoo, while their language bears a remarkable affinity with that of the North American Indians. They seemed to be entirely destitute of any form

of government or chieftainship, and to be merely an aggregation of separate families. Though possessing no fixed habitations, their migrations were confined within narrow limits, no family apparently exceeding fifty or sixty miles in their wanderings. Their numbers were small, never probably amounting to more than a hundred thousand souls. This paucity arose less from wars among themselves, than from the incapacity of the country for their support. Nothing came amiss to their omniverous appetites; worms and slugs were as little distasteful to them as oysters and shrimps are to us; and the larvæ of insects constituted a dainty dish. So feeble a race, of course, melted away before the rough convicts and settlers, who shot them down with as little scruple as so many kangaroos; and they are now almost extinct. The few attempts made to instruct them in the arts of civilized life, have proved utter failures.

The colony, at first, was unsuccessful enough; and was more than once reduced to the verge of starvation, being dependent for food upon supplies from the parent country. About six months after the first settlement, it is recorded as a great calamity, that two bulls and four cows, the major part of the stock of neat cattle, had escaped into the bush, and could not be recovered —a loss, however, which subsequent events proved to be an immense gain.

In 1831 the free grants of land were discontinued, and the lands were ordered to be sold. The price was at first fixed at five shillings an acre; and a considerable body of emigrants were attracted, of that class who were desirous of living upon their own land. These, of course, brought their families, and scattered themselves over the colony, wherever they could find land upon which to settle.

In the course of time, the theory was propounded, that it was desirable to concentrate the population, and to effect this the price of land was raised to a minimum of twelve, and subsequently of twenty shillings an acre; and the quantity put up for sale at a time largely increased, with the avowed object of preventing the purchase of land by any persons except large capitalists. A further object was to keep the great body of emigrants in the condition of laborers and servants, in order that by competition the price of labor might be kept down. This is perhaps the solitary instance in modern times when legislation has been framed with the avowed object of reducing the price of labor. A portion of the sum derived from the sale of lands was appropriated to giving a free passage to emigrants, who were approved by the Colonial Office at home, and whose competition in the labor market, on their arrival in Australia, would tend to keep down the price. Thus the landholder, who paid an exorbitant price for his land, had the sum refunded to him by way of cheapened labor.

But it was soon discovered that the great body of land in Australia, though not adapted to cultivation, was the finest in the world for pasturing cattle and sheep. We have mentioned the grief occasioned by the loss of a great part of the cattle, in 1788. Seven years afterward it was reported by the natives that cattle had been seen grazing on the plains in the interior; an expedition was sent to investigate the matter; and sixty animals were found feeding in a single herd, the produce of the lost beasts. This was the origin of the immense herds of cattle which now cover the Australian plains.

About the same time John M'Arthur, who had come out as an officer in the army, happened to observe that the hairy wool of a few Indian sheep which had been imported, became much finer among the rich pastures of the plains. He was a man of far-reaching views, great energy, and indomitable courage. The discovery did not lie idle, and he devoted himself, in the midst of the ridicule of the colony, to improving the breed of sheep. At this time the exportation of merinoes from Spain was strictly forbidden, and severely punished; but in 1803 M'Arthur visited England and succeeded in obtaining a few pure merinoes from the flock of George III. From these have sprung those countless flocks of sheep which in less than half a century have made Australia the greatest wool-growing country in the world.

The introduction of flocks and herds was destined to effect a great change in Australian society. The saying of one of the early governors, that there were only two classes of inhabitants in Australia—convicts, and those who ought to have been convicted—had ceased to be true. The number of free emigrants greatly exceeded that of the convicts; and of the "emancipists" not a few retrieved their characters in the new circumstances in which they were placed.

The British Government set itself seriously to work to neutralize the blessings which nature, ever bountiful, was so freely proffering to the superabundant agricultural population of the mother country. The price which had been fixed upon land, was of course far beyond its value for pastoral purposes. But to reduce the price would put it in the power of large numbers of persons, with limited means, to purchase. A most complicated system of leasing the grazing lands was then adopted, by which persons of considerable capital only could occupy the lands for pasturage. These pastoral occupants—in Australia called squatters —in course of time became the leading interest in the colony; and gradually absorbed a great share of the labor, in the shape of shepherds and stockmen. In the eyes of the new aristocracy, the great end and aim of the Australian colonies was to produce cattle and sheep—the character of the men and women produced was of no importance. Their *beau ideal* of a laborer was an able-bodied, unmarried man from an agricultural county, humble, ignorant, and strong, and the

Colonial Office adapted their measures to supply just this class of emigrants. The consequence was that except the utterly destitute among the laboring classes, few went to Australia, and the better classes of emigrants made their way to America. Emigration by families, in particular, was strongly discouraged.

The consequence was what might have been anticipated. From the original constitution of the colony as a penal settlement, there was of course a large preponderance of males. The new emigration kept up this disproportion by bringing over only single men, and married couples without children. In the course of time a great demand sprang up for female servants; and this was sought to be met by sending over shiploads of young women, who were landed at Sydney, unprotected and without means of finding their way to those rural districts where their labor was required. Thus, by a complication of errors, Australian society was undergoing a two-fold process of demoralization. In the rural districts the men were lapsing into barbarism from lack of female influence, and in the cities the female population were falling into ruin for want of protection.

Government, of course, had quite other things to attend to than to attempt to remedy a social evil like this. And it was reserved for a private individual, and that a woman, to develop a scheme of colonization adapted to Australia. We will therefore devote a few paragraphs to the career of this benefactor of this colony.

(To be continued.)

IRON SHIPS.

As a quarter of a century has not elapsed since the commencement of iron-shipbuilding, its history is soon told. Previous to 1838, it may be said to have had no proper existence, the builders being mere tyros in their profession, and their efforts only experimental. The first specimen made its appearance some twenty years ago on the Clyde—the cradle of steam navigation. The inconsiderable Cart, however, claims the honor of forever deciding the contest between iron and timber—a contest which can never be renewed with even a remote chance of success. In the year referred to, and subsequent years, an engineering firm in Paisley, with the aid of scientific oversight and skilful workmen, constructed a fleet of iron vessels upon entirely novel principles, which maintained the sovereignty of the waters for a lengthened period, and whose main features are retained in the most approved models of the present day. Their characteristics were speed, buoyancy, comfort and elegance—a combination of every requisite for the safe and advantageous prosecution of passenger traffic on streams and estuaries. About the same period, the Glasgow engineers succeeded in applying somewhat similar principles to the construction of sea-going vessels of large tonnage, and, in spite of deeply-rooted prejudices, have ultimately demonstrated the immense superiority of such constructions over the old wooden vessels. If proof of this were wanting, the removal of the costly, cumbersome steamers formerly engaged in the carrying traffic between Glasgow and Liverpool, and the substitution in their room of light, capacious iron vessels, equally strong, and manageable with greater ease and at a considerable saving of expense—as likewise the successful establishment of steam communication between the former city and New York, deemed impracticable under the old system—might serve to remove the doubts of the most incredulous.

Although an infant in years, this new branch of engineering skill has already attained gigantic proportions and mature development. Its triumphs are on every sea, and on many waters never before traversed by the agency of steam. The vessels already afloat are numerically a trifle compared with those in contemplation; and perhaps the most astonishing feature of all, is the almost infinite number of new channels of trade they have opened, and are opening up. Ten years ago, one-half the vessels plying on the Clyde were built of timber, and all the larger ones, with a few solitary exceptions: at the present hour, one could not count ten in a fleet of sixty—the immense majority are of iron. The advertising columns of *one* newspaper gave notice recently, in a single day, of the establishment of *three* several routes of communication with foreign ports hitherto denied the means of direct intercourse with this country, all to be carried on by means of iron vessels. A sailing vessel, constructed of this material, was announced at Lloyd's a few months ago, as having performed one of the speediest homeward passages from Eastern India yet recorded.

A rough estimate of the extent to which this branch of industrial skill is carried, may be formed from the number of separate establishments in active operation on the Clyde. There are five of these in the neighborhood of Govan, about two miles below Glasgow bridge; two at Renfrew; three at Dumbarton, which is, more correctly speaking, on the Leven, but generally falls to be reckoned in common with the other places mentioned as a Clyde port; two below Port Glasgow; and three at Greenock—in all fifteen establishments, employing between 4000 and 5000 hands in the construction of iron hulls alone. This, of course, does not include the army of laborers dependent for their very existence upon the demand thus created for materials—such as iron-smelters, forgemen, rivet-makers, &c.; nor those artisans employed alike on vessels of iron and timber—such as painters, blacksmiths, blockmakers, riggers, and others. As from the laying of a keel to the launching of a ship a longer period than six months rarely elapses, some idea may be formed of the con-

tinued press of work necessary to keep these thousands in full employment, as well as the despatch exercised in the completion of orders. From ten to a dozen ships have been launched from the same building yard within twelve months; and a vessel exceeding 1000 tons burden has been commenced, completed, and fully equipped for sea in little more than five. On one occasion lately, a passenger steamer, 160 feet long, 16 feet broad, and capable of accommodating 600 passengers with ease, was made ready for receiving her machinery in twelve working-days. At this rate, one would be inclined to fear that business must necessarily soon come to a dead stop; but there is not the slightest appearance of such result, nor is it even apprehended. In an age of steam and electricity, when time and space are threatened with annihilation, it became necessary to look abroad for some new agent by means of which the sea, the great highway of nations, might be made still more subservient to its legitimate purpose. The agent being found, its use will be commensurate with the growth of commerce, until its fitness is questioned in turn, and some improved method of conveyance drives its services from the field. After all, it may be but a step in the proper direction, an improvement upon the wisdom of our ancestors—another adaptation of the limitless resources placed at our disposal for satisfying the growing wants of a race toiling towards a development as yet unascertained.

The benefits already experienced, and likely still to flow from this large and growing accession to our marine strength, need scarcely be commented on. They are self-evident, and recommended alike to the merchant, the trader, and the mere man of pastime, all of whom are in some degree participators. Besides the regularity and security attendant on the transmission of all sorts of merchandize, there is an immense saving of time and cost. Travelling by sea has changed entirely the aspect of this kind of transit. With spacious saloons, well aired sleeping apartments, roomy promenades protected from the weather, and a steady-going ship, a voyage even to distant lands is now little more than an excursion of pleasure. Eight miles an hour was considered fair work for the steamers of a dozen years ago; the present average rate of steaming on the Clyde is fourteen miles an hour. A very fine vessel named the *Tourist*, which was exhibited on the Thames during the holding of the 'World's Show' last summer, performed seventeen miles with perfect ease. What may be expected next?

How far, as a material in the construction of sailing-bottoms, the use of iron is likely to supercede that of timber, is a question for the speculative. At present, our commercial activity affords ample employment for both. There can be no doubt, however, that in connection with the steam-engine, and that admirable invention of modern date, the screw propeller, iron shipbuilding is destined to attain and enjoy an enlarged existence; to the full maturity of which its present condition, healthful and prosperous as it appears, is but a promising adolescence.

(To be concluded next week.)

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE CENSUS ON RAILROADS IN THE UNITED STATES.

(Concluded from page 284.)

The following table presents in a convenient form some of the principal facts connected with railroads in the United States on the first of January, 1852:

States with Railroads in operation or in process of construction.	Miles of Railroad completed and in operation.	Miles of Railroad in course of construction.	Area of the States in square miles.	Population in 1850	No. of inhabitants to the square mile.
Maine,	315	127	30,000	583,188	19.44
N. Hampshire,	489	47	9,280	317,964	34.26
Vermont,	380	59	10,212	314,100	30.76
Massachusetts,	1,089	67	7,890	994,499	127.42
Rhode Island,	50	32	1,806	147,544	112.97
Connecticut,	542	261	4,674	370,791	79.33
New York,	1,826	745	46,000	3,097,394	67.33
New Jersey,	226	111	8,320	489,555	58.84
Pennsylvania,	1,146	774	46,000	2,311,786	50.25
Delaware,	16	11	2,120	91,536	43.17
Maryland,	370	125	9,356	583,036	62.31
Virginia,	478	818	61,352	1,421,661	23.17
North Carolina,	249	385	45,000	368,903	19.30
South Carolina,	340	298	24,500	668,507	27.28
Georgia,	754	229	58,000	905,999	15.62
Alabama,	121	190	56,722	771,671	15.21
Mississippi,	93	273	47,056	606,555	12.86
Louisiana,	61	—	46,431	517,739	11.45
Texas,	—	32	237,321	212,592	.89
Tennessee,	112	748	45,600	1,002,625	21.93
Kentucky,	93	414	37,680	982,405	26.87
Ohio,	828	1,892	39,964	1,980,403	49.55
Michigan,	427	—	56,243	397,654	7.07
Indiana,	600	915	33,809	988,416	29.23
Illinois,	176	1,409	155,425	851,470	15.36
Missouri,	—	515	67,380	682,043	10.12
Wisconsin,	20	421	53,924	305,191	5.05
	10,814	10,898			

From the best information obtained, it is assumed that 1200 miles of railroad have been completed during the present year, (1852,) and that about 2000 miles of new road have been placed under contract, which are now in course of construction. These figures increase the statement of railroads completed in the United States, December 1, 1852, to 12,014 miles, and of such as are in progress to 12,898 miles.

From this brief sketch of American railroads, there should not be excluded some mention of several projects, which are not only closely connected with the interests of the United States, but possess something of national importance.

The first of these in point of vastness of design is the enterprise of building a railroad from the Mississippi river to the Pacific Ocean. The routes proposed in this great work are almost as nume-

rous as the persons who claim the merit of having first suggested and brought forward the scheme of thus completing the chain of railroad connection between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of the Union. Although the importance of such a work to the prosperity of the nation cannot be doubted, there is reason to fear many years will elapse before the resources of the country will be found sufficient for its accomplishment.

No scientific survey of any route west of the frontier of Missouri has been made, but it is not probable that any could be found that would bring the line of travel between the Mississippi and the Ocean within the limit of 1,600 miles. The natural obstacles to be overcome are the Rocky Mountains and the Sierra Nevada, the deserts between the Missouri and the former chain, and those of the great basin, the flying sand and the want of timber. Further explorations may lead to the discovery of means to overcome these difficulties. Should the cost not exceed the average of Western roads, it would be only about $32,000,000, or only twenty-five per cent. more than has been expended upon the Erie Railroad, less than fifty per cent. greater than the aggregate expenditure upon the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and not two-thirds of that incurred by the State of Massachusetts on her railroads; and even though the average cost should be as heavy as that of the most expensive roads in the country—those of New England, for example—the aggregate expenditure required for the completion of this great national enterprise would not exceed $72,000,000, which is not a larger sum than has been invested in such improvements in England in a single year.

The only question affecting the probability of the construction of the Pacific Railroad, is that of practicability. This can only be determined by thorough surveys of some or all of the routes proposed, from the valleys of the Rio Grande, the Arkansas, the Missouri, and the upper Mississippi. If this road was completed, and the route continued westward by steamship to Calcutta, it would reduce the time required for the circuit of the Globe, by the American Overland Route, to ninety-three days, as follows:

	Days.
From New York to San Francisco,	4
" San Francisco to Hong Kong,	25
" Hong Kong to Calcutta,	6
" Calcutta to Bombay,	13
" Bombay to England,	35
" London to New York,	10
Total	93

Another project for connecting, by the means of cheap and rapid conveyance, the two coasts of our confederacy, which deserves (as it has received) very great attention, is the proposition to build a road across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, in Mexico. The difficulties which surround this, undertaking are chiefly of a diplomatic character upon the ultimate decision of which the success of the enterprise depends. An American Company has taken the work in hand, and caused a preliminary survey to be made, which establishes its possibility.

The length of the road, according to the report of the Engineers, will be 166 miles from sea to sea, but only about 80 miles from the head of navigable water on the side of the Gulph to Tehuantepec Bay on the Pacific.

The cost of the Road with all the necessary equipments, station houses, &c., is estimated at $7,848,000. The time expected to be required for its construction, is three years. With this connecting link of communication completed, the voyage from New Orleans to San Francisco will be performed in eight or nine days.

The subjoined table, prepared for the most part from actual returns, exhibits the amount expended upon roads in operation on the 31st December, 1851:

N. Eng. States,	$131,940,000	Alabama,	$2,000,000
New York,	76,000,000	Louisiana,	1,000,000
New Jersey,	9,040 000	Tennesse,	2,000,000
Penn., Del., Md., and Va.,	81,600,000	Kentucky,	1,670,000
		Ohio,	17,560,000
N. Carolina,	3,800,000	Indiana,	9,000,000
S. Carolina,	9,860,000	Illinois,	2,600,000
Georgia,	13,000,000	Michigan,	10,000,000
Mississippi,	1,400,000	Wisconsin,	300,000

Cost of completed Railroads in the United States, Dec. 30, 1851,	$372,770,000
Probable cost of those in progress,	220,000,000
Total amount of capital invested in Railroads, Dec. 31, 1851,	$592,770,000

For the purpose of comparison with the foregoing, the subjoined statement has been prepared, showing the number of miles of railroads with their costs, according to the most generally received authorities in all the countries of Europe in which those improvements have been, to any extent, introduced.

	Miles.	Aggregate.	Cost per mile.
Great Britain & Ireland - -	8,260	$1,318,000,000	$159,500
German States, including Prussia & Austria	5,332	325,875,000	61,000
France, - -	1,018	238,905,000	234,000
Belgium, - -	532	46,288,000	87,000
Russia - -	200	15,000,000	75,000
Italy, - -	170	15,000,000	88,000
	15,512	$1,959,068,000	

The preceding table was made before the opening of the railway from St. Petersburg to Moscow, which being nearly four hundred miles in length, would add largely to these statistics, so far as refers to Russia. In France, also, during the past season, 1500 miles of railway, in addition to that stated in the table, were opened, making the whole extent of railway in that country in July last, about 2500 miles; and it is expected that during the course of the ensuing year, 1800 miles additional will be completed.

By these statistics, it is made to appear, that

the average cost of Europ an Railroads was $126,200 per mile. The average cost of American Railroads completed previous to the commencement of the present year, was $34,307 per mile. The excess of expenditure, therefore, in the construction of European roads over those in the United States, is $91,893 per mile, or nearly two hundred per cent; but it may be remarked that the estimated average cost of construction in the United States of all the roads completed and in progress does not exceed $27,300 per mile, so that the actual excess is $98,900 per mile.

The foregoing statements develope the striking fact that the United States possess an extent of railroad nearly equal to that of the rest of the world combined, and at our present rate of progression we are likely in a few years to exceed it.

In the infancy of the American Railroad system, a favorite means for providing funds for their construction was the advance of loans from the treasuries of the respective States in which they were situated; but this plan has been superceded by the use of private capital, and within the last ten years frequent recourse has been had to the expedient of loans and subscriptions by counties, cities and towns through which the roads pass. Loans of this character are, however, in all cases made under the sanction of authority conferred by the State Legislatures. The bonds representing these transactions, with the stocks of the companies, have been estimated to amount to $300,000,000. This sum may be assumed as the amount of the capital invested in those roads now in progress, and those which may have been completed since the opening of the year. If we then add this sum to the estimated cost of the roads finished in Dec. 1851, we shall have $672,770,000 as the total amount of investments in railroads in the United States.

From the best data accessible at this time, we prepare the following table, representing the financial condition of some of the railroads of the States selected, as offering a fair exemplification of the whole system in this country:

States.	Length of Roads.	Average Cost.	Nett Inc.	Declared Divide'ds.	Est. Act. profits.
Massachusetts,	1089	$52,595,288	$3,000,670	6.20	7 5
New York,	1826	76,500,000	5,023,000	5.	9.44
Georgia,	751	7,266,000		7.5	10 00

The figures under the head of "estimated actual profits" present the assumed net income after the addition to the amount of the dividends of the surplus earnings, reserved profits, and all receipts in excess of expenditure not included in the calculation of which the dividend is a result.

The rates of fare on our railroads are lower than on those of any other country of which we have returns affording the means of comparison. In New England, the average rate per mile is slightly over two cents; from New York to Washington it is three and a half cents per mile. From New York to Cincinnati, the railroad and steamboat fare together, is less than two cents per mile. From New York to Albany the price of passage is a fraction over one cent per mile, and the average rate for all the New York railroads has been stated at two cents and one fifth per mile.

WAR A FOE TO LIBERTY.

Could liberty be always attained and preserved by war, there would certainly be strong inducements to wage it;* but if you consult the records of history, you will find war far more frequently the foe than the friend of freedom. Rarely have usurpers triumphed over the liberties of their country but by the sword. The ancient despotism of France was overthrown by representative assemblies, and a republic established on its ruins; and that republic was annihilated by an adventurous soldier, through the agency of the army entrusted to him for its defence. The liberties of England have been acquired, not by force of arms, but by the energy of Parliaments. The ruin of almost every republic that has been blotted from the list of nations, may be ascribed to the military spirit fostered by its citizens. War has always been adverse to political freedom. A Roman statesman declared, that "laws are silent in the midst of arms;" and the experience of ages has converted the words into a proverb. Civil liberty requires the substitution of laws for the will of the ruler; but in war, the will of the ruler becomes the source of legitimate authority, and the bulwarks erected around civil rights are all levelled on the proclamation of martial law. Constitutional liberty is often sacrificed to the policy of war, and almost every campaign produces its dictator. Few men have ever been more jealous of encroachments on their rights than the fathers of the American Revolution; yet they were frequently induced by the exigencies of the war to submit to the most despotic measures. At one period, no citizen of New York was permitted to pass from one county to another without a passport; and the Convention of the same State authorized a committee of three to send for persons and papers; to call out detachments of the militia; to apprehend, imprison, and banish whom they thought proper; to impose secrecy on those they employed; to make draughts on the treasury; to raise officers, and employ as they pleased 220 soldiers. All history bears testimony to the natural tendency of war to establish and strengthen arbitrary power. The pride and pomp of war, the unlimited power of the commander, the gradations of rank, and the blind, mechanical

* Our author does not say, that on the supposition here made, war could be justly waged by a Christian community. His design evidently was, to show its inadequacy to its ostensible object, even when prosecuted for purposes which furnish its most plausib'e excuse.—Ed.

obedience exacted from the troops, all conspire to render an army a fit instrument of tyranny.

Judge Jay.

HEART WISDOM.

'Tis weak to pine for pleasures past, or scorn
To hoard their leaves still green in memory.
Our happiest days, like frailest flowers, must die:
The winds that take the blossom, leave the thorn;
To some hard trouble all of us are born.
Blessed the day that's past without a sigh;
Blessed a day *with* sighs;—if we can dry
The tears of those who have more cause to mourn.

A LITTLE WORD.

A little word in kindness spoken,
A motion or a tear,
Has often healed the heart that's broken,
And made a friend sincere.

A word—a look—has crushed to earth
Full many a budding flower,
Which, had a smile but owned its birth,
Would bless life's darkest hour.

Then deem it not an idle thing
A pleasant word to speak;
The face you wear—the thoughts you bring—
A heart may heal or break.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Foreign Intelligence.—The new steamship Arabia, of the Cunard line, arrived at New York on the 16th, bringing dates from Liverpool to the 1st instant.

England.—The new ministers took possession of their official quarters on the 30th ult.

Another planet was discovered at London, on the 15th ult., by G. R. Hind. It is described as shining like a star of the 10th magnitude, with a pale-bluish light.

The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased one third of a million.

France.—Rumor says, that the Emperor is much annoyed at the delay of Russia, Austria, and Prussia to recognise his government, and he insists, it is said, upon being called brother, and Napoleon III., by the various crowned heads. England has accorded him this civility.

The French Senate has been convoked for the 14th prox., and the *Corps Legislatif* for the 13th.

Napoleon is parcelling the royal residences among his family.

M. Geniller, Professor of Mathematics, a distinguished republican, has been ordered to quit France.

The French Government is making great exertions to effect a commercial treaty with Germany, to be founded on mutual concessions.

Belgium.—The mother of Gov. Kossuth died at Brussels on the 28th ult. The Government refused to permit Kossuth to visit her.

Rome.—The Court of Rome has addressed a letter to all the European powers, inviting them to interfere in behalf of Christians suffering persecution from the Turks.

Turkey.—The Porte has refused to grant further concessions respecting the navigation of the Bosphorus.

The Turks were routed in a recent battle with the Montenegrins. The latter had garrisoned a fortress, and were putting it in a state of defence.

India.—Affairs in India remain unchanged. The Burmah annexation question is not yet decided by the Governor General.

The Calcutta markets are unchanged. Money was abundant. The prospects of trade were favorable.

China.—Dates from China to 10th mo. 31st have been received. The insurgents continued to make progress.

Insurgent bands, passing by Kweilio, the capital city of Kwang-see, which, after investing, they had withdrawn from, poured in great numbers into the contiguous d str.cts of the province of Hoo nau. For a time they carried every thing before them. Two departmental cities, and several places of less note, fell into their hands. Subsequently their attention was directed towards Kiang see, and they had taken two towns in Nan-gan-foo, on the south-west frontier of that province. They thus threaten the line of communication with the province of Canton by the Meiling Pass, which is said to be held by a powerful government force. Here their further progress in Hoo nan seems to have been checked, and their plans for effecting a descent upon Changsha, the capital of that province, was baffled by the government.

California.—The U. S. Mail steamer Illinois, from Aspinwall, arrived at New York on the 13th inst. The San Francisco papers are to 12th month 16th. The Illinois brings 208 passengers, and $2,015,543 in gold dust. The Stockton Journal states, that there is considerable sickness in the country around that place, the most prevalent diseases being dysentery and fever and ague.

Another earthquake occurred at Acapulco on the 18th ult., which did considerable damage.

DOMESTIC.

Pennsylvania Legislature.—In the House of Representatives a resolution was adopted on the 12th inst. to raise a committee of five to act in conjunction with a similar committee of the Senate, to investigate the affairs of the Pittsburg and Erie Railroad Company, and ascertain whether the charter of the Company has been forfeited.

The bill to incorporate the Newton Square and Paoli Plank Road Company passed the Senate on the 14th.

Congress.—In the Senate, on the 13th inst., a resolution offered by Senator Cass was adopted, calling upon the President for the correspondence relating to the Squier treaty with Nicaragua, and matters connected therewith.

The bill offered by Senator Gwinn, proposing the construction of a Railroad from the Mississippi to the Pacific, was taken up and debated, and was then postponed to the 17th.

On the 14th, the bill to prevent frauds on the Treasury was passed.

Senator Upham, of Vermont, died at Washington on the morning of the 14th.

W. R. King, Vice President elect, sailed on the 15th for Havanna, where he purposes staying until spring, in the hope of benefitting his impaired health.

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

A RELIGIOUS, LITERARY AND MISCELLANEOUS JOURNAL.

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THE ANNUAL MONITOR FOR 1853.

(Concluded from page 290.)

"Whilst we hope that the absence of any notice in the Annual Monitor, of Friends who have been well known and esteemed in the Society, will never be deemed to imply indifference to departed worth, we believe that some notice of the steps in life of such individuals would generally be desirable. It is both instructive and interesting to trace the circumstances under which sound Christian character has been formed and sustained, to review the experimental history of the religious life, and the practical evidences of a living faith in Christ. We are very desirous, that all our biographical sketches should be *characteristic*, rather than *eulogistic;* and that a *faithful* portrait, exhibiting the *shades*, as well as the *lights*, of character should be presented to our readers.

"Whilst thus openly communicating some of our views and feelings, respecting this little work, which will, of course, in a degree, modify our action, we are desirous that they should not discourage our friends from freely communicating to us what they may deem suitable for insertion; and we trust that they will kindly judge us with candor, if we should not concur with them in opinion.

"In endeavoring to discriminate between that which may please and edify the social circle in which any deceased individual may have moved, and that which is more adapted to general perusal; and, at times, when obliged to exercise our office by rejecting or curtailing what is offered to us, it must not be inferred, that we have any objection to the sentiments contained in the excluded matter. Neither do we consider ourselves responsible for, or as adopting, every sentiment which may be expressed in that which is admitted."

To these remarks little need be added. They comprehend much that it is desirable, both for the Editors and the readers of the Annual Monitor, steadily to keep in view; and it will be the endeavor of the former, to the utmost of their ability, simply to carry them out, in continuing the work.

At a time when there are many unusual causes of excitement in the world,—when opinions of all kinds are evidently undergoing a great sifting—when long established systems are scrutinized with unsparing acuteness, and new schemes and theories are broached and adopted with surprising rashness—when the mere thirst for novelty and change endanger, in no small degree, the *integrity* of our Christian simplicity, and a morbid eccentricity, assuming the dignified name of originality, no less threatens to beguile us of our Christian truthfulness, and an unflinching adherence to "the rule of right,"—it behooves us to "watch and be sober," and humbly to cultivate a very prayerful spirit,—it is well for us frequently to recur to "first principles," to be on our guard in every direction, and "not to believe every spirit, but to try the spirits, whether they be of God;" that, in proving all things, we may, *hold fast* that which is good, and maintain our *right* position amongst the families of the earth, both in the Church and in the world. In the highest and most important sense, what is more essentially and unalterably original than the *Truth* itself,—in all its principles, in all its bearings? We cannot come short of it, we cannot go beyond it, in any direction, without falling into error. In regard to religious truth, the Christian believer recognises no higher authority or standard than that of DIVINE REVELATION. "The word of the Lord," however communicated, whether he find it written in "the Volume of the Book," or directly addressed to his heart, by the Holy Spirit, is that to which he humbly bows, which, he feels, it is no more than his "reasonable service" humbly to believe and faithfully to obey. "The grace of God within, and the Scriptures without," said William Penn, "are the foundation and declaration of my faith and religion, and let any man get a better if he can." And perhaps there are few things more interesting and instructive to reflect upon, in the history of the rise and progress of our religious Society, in the difficult times in which our worthy forefathers laboriously

fought their way through many opposing elements, and nobly stood their ground against many alluring temptations, than the extent to which they were enabled, in the great reformation which they not merely theoretically conceived, but practically carried out, to preserve, as a people, an even balance, in regard to these two cardinal points; equally remote from undervaluing the one, or from not fully recognizing the other; nor is there, perhaps, anything in the history of the Christian Church universal, more fraught with instruction and warning, than the clearly developed fact, that whensoever and wheresoever there has been a losing sight of or a want of due recognition and practical appreciation of *both*, it has invariably led to grievous mischief in the Church of Christ, under every form and in every denomination; human authority—"the man of sin"—has more or less usurped the place and authority of God. Without "limiting the Holy One of Israel" to any line or mode of operation, in carrying on his mighty and gracious purposes respecting our fallen race, it may be truly said that amongst the professed followers of the Lord Jesus, it is only in proportion as the direct influence of the Holy Spirit, "who guides into all truth," and the divine authority of the Holy Scriptures, "which cannot be broken," have been fully recognized, and faithfully applied and carried out in practice, that pure Christianity has been shewn forth in its own brightness, in its real beauty, strength, and glory:—that "the banner which the Lord has given to them that fear his name, has been fully displayed because of the Truth."

As a Religious Society, we have no sectarian purposes to answer, we have no party interests to support, "we preach not ourselves, but Christ Jesus the Lord," our mission is, in the highest and truest sense, a *catholic* one;—its simple aim is the exaltation of the cause of our God and of His Christ, and the government of His Church and the individual members thereof, by Himself, through the Holy Spirit, in accordance always, as that cannot but be, with the inspired words of the sacred volume. In surveying the present state of professing Christendom and of the world, it cannot but be cause for humble thankfulness, to the reflecting mind, that it has pleased our Heavenly Father, in His infinite wisdom and love, to grant us *both*; and, to the members of our religious community, it must be matter of peculiar satisfaction and gratitude, that *both* have been and are so fully recognized amongst us; so that, whilst we firmly and practically hold to the great spiritual doctrine of the immediate, the direct and perceptible influence of the Holy Spirit, we have *never* hesitated, as a people, and do not *now* hesitate, to bring all the doctrines we believe, and all the practices we allow, and all the testimonies we consider it right to bear, to the test of the Holy Scriptures; and that those principles which have long united us together in the bonds of Christian fellowship are still found efficacious, both to equip the servant of Christ for the active duties of life, and to prepare him for the honest hour of death.

The Annual Monitor brings us into contact, so to speak, with the departed, at a time, and under circumstances, when mere human speculations, however subtle and refined, are powerless to sustain, to comfort, and to save; when the mind peculiarly feels that nothing but the truth as it is in Jesus, under the Spirit's gracious influence and teaching, can enable the humble believer to meet, with due preparation and confiding hope, the awful realities of eternity; and, as FRIENDS, we have great cause for thankfulness that our Obituary furnishes so many facts confirmatory of our faith, that we have not followed cunningly devised fables, either in believing the coming and power of the Lord Jesus, or in adopting those Christian views and practices by which we are distinguished. To the death bed of the faithful and consistent Friend we go in vain for doubts and fears, or any misgivings in regard to the soundness of the foundation, or the importance of the superstructure; whilst the unfaithful and the inconsistent, even when brought, "through repentance toward God and faith in our Lord Jesus Christ," to obtain pardon and peace, yield us some touching and teaching lessons as to the need and value both of the one and of the other; and how often has it been the dying request of the loved one to survivors, both to believe with the heart unto righteousness, and to confess with the mouth unto salvation, continually to look to Jesus, and to be faithful as Friends, in bearing all our Christian testimonies.

Though our numbers are comparatively small, our Christian principles are great and valuable, and it is of vast importance to ourselves and to others that they should continue to be faithfully carried out. Such has been the goodness of the Lord to us, that, from one generation to another, there have not been wanting, and there are not *now* wanting those amongst us, who, through the consistency and brightness of their example, as fathers and mothers in the church, have truly adorned the doctrine of God our Saviour: and it is cause for thankfulness, that, amongst our beloved youth, and those in middle life, we meet with not a few who have been taught to approve the "things that are excellent," whom the love of Christ is constraining to take up their cross, and to follow Him in the path of self-denial and holiness. If, under the quickening influence of the Holy Spirit, any of these should be, in any degree, comforted and animated in their course by the perusal of the pages of the Annual Monitor, if the weak hands should be strengthened, the feeble knees should be confirmed, and to those that are of a fearful heart it should be availingly said, "Be strong and fear not;" and if, through the same blessed influence, any of those who are yet afar off, should be brought nigh by the blood

of Christ, the prayers of the former and of the present Editors would be answered.

For Friends' Review.

VALLEY OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

In a speech delivered on the 18th inst., in the United States Senate, by Lewis Cass, of Michigan, in support of certain Resolutions introduced by himself in relation to the acquisition of Cuba, we find the following paragraphs, portraying in splendid colors the vast productiveness—the incalculable capabilities of that region of our country that is drained by the Mississippi and its tributaries. An American can scarcely read them without the conviction, that the most extravagant anticipations of the passing day, may be more than realized a century hence. A.

"The Gulf of Mexico is the reservoir of the great river of the North American continent, whose importance it is as difficult to realize as it is the value of the country which must seek an outlet to the ocean through its waters. That country is nearly equal to all Europe in extent, embracing twenty-five degrees of latitude, and thirty-five of longitude, upon the great circles of the globe. This basin extends from the summit of the Alleghany to the summit of the Rocky Mountains, and its population now equals eight millions. The man yet lives who was living when almost the first tree fell before the woodman's stroke in this great domain, and the man is now living who may live to see it contain one hundred millions of people. Already the hardy Western pioneer has crossed the barrier of the Rocky Mountains, and the forest is giving way before human industry upon the very shores that look out upon China and Japan.

"The Mississippi is the great artery of this region, which, drawing its supplies from the fountains of the North, pours them into the ocean under a tropical sun, and drains, in its own course, and in the course of its mighty tributaries—tributaries in name, but equals and rivals in fact—the most magnificent empire which God, in his providence, has ever given to man to reclaim and enjoy. I have myself descended that great stream two thousand miles in a birch canoe, admiring the country through which it passes, in a state of nature, and lost in the contemplation of what that country is to be when subdued by human industry. The statistics of such a region, in years to come, is a subject too vast for calculation. Its extent, fertility, salubrity, means of internal navigation, and the character of the people who will inhabit it, baffle all efforts to estimate its productiveness, the tribute which its industry will pay to the wants of the world, and the supplies which the comfort and habits of its people may require."

Never delay till to-morrw what ought to be done to-day.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE FRIENDLY VISITANT.

In our last number, notice was given of the publication in this city of a new edition of the Friendly Visitant. Since that number was issued the Editor of the Review has received the subjoined Supplement, which was offered for insertion in this periodical. The venerable author,* now evidently near the verge of a long life, manifests a zeal and solicitude for the prosperity of our religious society, and particularly for those in the morning of their day, which we may well desire to find imbibed and acted upon by such as are still in the vigor of life. Fully admitting that it is through faith in Christ that the Holy Scriptures are able to make wise unto salvation, and that the true and effectual expositor of them is the spirit that gave them forth, we have abundant cause to desire that the rising generation may make themselves intimately acquainted with the contents of the sacred volume.

We have in the early history of the Christian church an impressive illustration of the importance of an intimate acquaintance with the Holy Scriptures. A certain Jew, named Apollos, born at Alexandria, an eloquent man, and *mighty in the Scriptures*, came to Ephesus. This man, knowing then only the baptism of John, was instructed more perfectly in the doctrines of Christianity, by Aquila and Priscilla; and when he afterwards passed into Achaia, he helped them much which had believed through grace: *For he mightily convinced the Jews, and that publicly, showing by the Scriptures that Jesus was Christ.*

"It is now two centuries since the Society of Friends originated. Their ministers of both sexes have travelled, at their own cost, in most if not all nations professing the Christian religion, preaching freely the essential unadulterated doctrines of the New Testament; thus counteracting priest-craft, superstition, and the selfish prejudice against female preaching, when called and gifted by the Holy Ghost, like the daughters of Philip, who were not silenced by Paul; Acts xxi. 9; nor those women, who, he says, labored with him in the gospel. Phil. iv. 3.

"Friends have also taken the lead, in nearly or quite all the important reforms of their time, as relates to liberty of conscience, oaths, war, slavery, intemperance, prison discipline, capital punishment, and lotteries. Is it true that this vigilant though small body of Christians, which has been the means of diffusing so much light in the world, and is so much needed in helping to carry forward those important objects, is declining?

* Joseph Tallcot, of Scipio, N. Y.

"When the founders of the Society adopted the novel plan of birthright membership, and founded our discipline on the divine command in the 6th chapter 7th verse of Deuteronomy, do we not think they anticipated an increase of the Society by that means?

"A Friend lately said to a converted Jew, 'Why is it that your people are so tenacious of their religion that few abandon it?' To which he replied, 'It is easily accounted for, they are thoroughly trained.' As we have the same rule as the Jews for training our children, why is it that so many of our young people leave us?

"Do parents diligently and faithfully teach their children the laws of the Lord, and talk them over and over, in an affectionate and interesting manner, as often as they lie down and rise up, or walk by the way. Do they explain to them, such passages as excite reverence and gratitude to their gracious Father in Heaven, and a fear of offending Him by transgressing his laws, with the blessings to those who love Him and keep his commandments? Deuteronomy vi. 7. Do we remember this when answering our queries?

"It is the same training which Solomon says, children will not depart from when old. Schools, though good auxiliaries, are not substitutes for parental training; the teachings of no other person make so deep and abiding impressions as those of sympathetic parents. It is recorded that a woman of distinction, though not serious, feeling an anxiety in regard to the future well-being of her little daughter, commenced telling her, or reading and explaining, selected portions of Scripture, and she soon perceived that it had a serious effect on the mind of the child, but still more on herself, so that she became thoroughly awakened and reformed. An encouraging example for young parents.

"There are divers inducements for parents to pursue this course. Firstly, it is the command of the Lord. Secondly, it is the operation of grace exciting anxiety for the souls of their posterity and calling them to their duty. Thirdly, the reputation and happiness of their children demand it, their own prosperity in the truth depends very much on obeying this command of the Lord. Fourthly, our discipline requires it.

"Children, who in early life have experienced the visitations of divine love, have been such as had been piously trained. Our early Friends were doubtless very faithful in this respect as relates to early, pious instruction, and when their children arrived at a proper age, they trained them in the catechism. And as the best way of doing it, they probably learned with the children, and explained and talked over the lessons, so that they understood and appreciated them. For when their parents were confined in jails for conscience sake, the children kept up their meetings. Are all our children as thoroughly trained in our principles?

"Why should not such lessons as are designed to form character be as thoroughly learned as the Grammar or Geography. In places where but one meeting is held on the first day of the week, can the afternoon of that day be more agreeably and usefully employed, than in teaching our children the catechism? Will not our Yearly Meeting promote this?*

"More than forty years ago, the father of a well known family was in the practice of inviting his domestics and children to spend the afternoon of every first day with him, for attending to the Scriptures and the writings of Friends, copying good pieces, etc. All were so well pleased with the school, that they preferred being there, to rambling, or social visiting. A considerable improvement was the result, and the children grew up orderly and respectable young Friends, married favorably, and raised up respectable families, and themselves are now valuable, useful Friends, while other families in that neighborhood who wasted the same time are scattered, and scarcely any of them are to be found in the Society.

"It is very important that parents should use all proper means in keeping their children interested in the Holy Scriptures and the writings of Friends, which contain much Scripture, elucidating our principles and testimonies, and also interesting and instructive experiences, all tending greatly to divert them from useless or pernicious reading. The reader we know partakes much of the spirit of his writers. By means of good example and pious training, many parents have been blessed in their children. Do we not believe it practicable, with divine help, to so prepare the minds of our children to embrace the divine visitations, as that the rising generation, generally, will cleave to the religion of their fathers.

"Will our dear Friends, who have no greater joy than to see the children walking in the Truth, lay these things to heart, and do all in their power to improve the rising generation, as the most likely means of reviving and elevating the character of our Society?

MOYAMENSING HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

This institution, located in Catharine street, south side, above Seventh, has recently undergone a change for the better, which renders it worthy of note. Until the present time but one wing of the building was erected and in use; but the whole establishment is at length finished and in operation on the original plan.

The lot is 70 feet front by 133 deep. On this a handsome four-story brick building is erected, 45 feet front by 100 feet deep. In the basement are two large steam boilers, by which the cooking of the establishment is done, and the house warmed

* The first book children read, should be the Testament; none interests them more, or improves them faster, when explained and talked over, commencing in the easiest parts of it in small lessons.

throughout, by means of iron steam pipes, passing through every apartment. These boilers also heat 1500 gallons of water per day for washing and bathing purposes. In the basement, in addition to these, there is a bakery, containing an oven that will bake about 200 loaves of bread at one time. There is, besides, ample store room for coal, provisions, &c. On the first floor there is a cheap grocery store connected with the establishment, which is well supplied with goods, and does a flourishing business in retailing at low rates to the out-door poor. Adjoining this store, and on the same floor, is the apartment used for distributing soup, bread, and other wholesome food to such destitute persons as, upon investigation of their circumstances and residence, are deemed proper subjects of charity. In the rear of this there are a number of rooms fitted up with substantial marble bath tubs, to be used for bathing, not merely by the inmates of the establishment, but by the indigent classes of the whole adjacent region. These bath-rooms are supplied with hot and cold water, and as many as 900 persons per month have bathed in them, free of charge. Adjoining these apartments a commodious laundry has been fitted up, with all the requisites for washing clothes, and a steam apparatus for drying them quickly. Thus this praiseworthy establishment, in addition to its other features, is a public bath and wash-house, of invaluable service to the poor of the district. By means of the arrangements we have just described, the most wretched and degraded of the denizens of the numerous purlieus of Moyamensing may be received into the establishment, bathed and cleansed, his filthy garments renovated, washed, and dried, and ready to wear in an hour—a capital thing for the proprietor of but a single suit of clothes.

The other apartments on the first floor are, a fine kitchen, fitted up in a good style, with a cooking range and steam apparatus for cooking large quantities of food; a neatly finished sitting-room for the inmates; a large work-room to be used for the making of mats, baskets, &c., and the picking of oakum and wool; a committee-room, and a handsomely fitted up dispensary, containing a good supply of medicines, and under the charge of a competent physician, who is in constant attendance, and exercises a supervisory care over the establishment. This gentleman dispenses medicines to all who apply in need of them, in addition to devoting his time and abilities to the cure of disease. There are two other physcians connected with the establishment, who visit the sick at their houses. Some forty medical students also attend clinical instruction at the establishment, and receive lectures from the physician.

On the second floor there is a general work-room, 50 feet square, to be used in making quilts, shirts, and various other kinds of needle-work, including the cutting and sewing of carpet-rags. This room, which is well lighted and ventilated, and finely suited to the purpose intended, will be under the especial charge of the lady managers. The next room is of the same size, and is fitted up as a school for colored children, of which 100 can be accommodated. The arrangements are good, and the furniture is new, and equal to that used in the public schools. This school will be taught by three competent teachers, controlled by a committee of ladies. The adjoining apartments are used as class-rooms, and contain, besides, a good library. In front of these is another large work-room, to be used in making carpets, shoes, &c., and furnished with looms. It can also, on occasion, be used as a lecture room.

On the third floor, besides the apartments of the superintendent and his family, there are nine rooms for houseless families. By this arrangement the separation of the members of a family is prevented, and thus one of the great objections to almshouses and other charitable institutions is overcome. So, when a poor family are turned out of a house for the non-payment of rent, they may obtain a room in the House of Industry, where they can be all together, and be provided for quite comfortably. Each of these rooms has a neat bed and bedstead, all of the latter article used in the establishment being of iron. There are fourteen other lodging rooms, some being for men, and others for women; a suitable nursery for the sick, a room for the matron, &c.

The fourth story is divided into two large lodging rooms, one for men, and the other for women. The whole building is lighted with gas, is well ventilated, has large skylights, and has been so constructed as to make it well calculated for a cholera hospital, should it be needed for any such purpose.

As regards the statistics of the institution, we learn, that during the year 1852, the establishment supplied with board and lodging, 622 persons, besides furnishing 35 women with daily employment; distributing groceries free of charge to 320 applicants; supplying 96 families, daily, with coal, in quarter and half tons; distributing coal also to 1536 other persons, in parcels of about two pecks each; giving soup and other food to 2970 persons daily, and furnishing 1392 persons with medicine; in addition to which, about 70 children have been schooled per day. The statistics of the institution since its commencement, may be stated thus, as regards the number of persons relieved by each separate department:—

Year.	House of Industry.	Soup Society.	Dispensary.
1848,	500	....	....
1849,	3,100	2,000	....
1850,	4,300	2,516	2,904
1851,	4,750	2,839	....
1852,	2,615	2,970	1,392
Aggregate,	15,265	10,325	4,296
Grand Total,		29,886.	

Of the persons furnished with board and lodging during the year, 120 were children. Of the

parents, the annual report says that "many were persons who came to the city from a distance, and in a very destitute condition; but the larger number were such as were out of employment, and had either been driven from their home for want of ability to pay rent, or were brought from some abode of poverty and wretchedness, and to whom the house furnished a comfortable shelter until employment could be obtained for them, or they could make some other provision for themselves. The average time which each person remained, was about four days.

With respect to those furnished with work in the House, the same document observes:—"When these poor creatures first enter the House, they are usually very forlorn, and in every respect most deserving of commiseration. They are all furnished with a wholesome dinner; clothing is provided for those most in need of it, and when the day is over each may return to her house with a small sum of money, proportioned to the amount of labor performed. Some of the women appear to be grateful for the efforts made for their relief and improvement; but it is to be feared, that with too many of them a long contact with degradation and crime has rendered their hearts insensible to the finer feelings of humanity; and so trifling is the impression made upon them, that they often return to their miserable homes to live over again the wretched lives from which an endeavor has been made to extricate them."

The free baths have been extensively useful, 3450 baths having been furnished during the year.

Of the School, the report says:—"Most of the scholars are the children of the poorest people in the district. The parents of many of them are not only unable, but totally unfit to provide for them. They often come to the school from the very sinks of vice and degradation, where every influence by which they are governed is of a demoralizing character. Under such unfavorable circumstances their reformation might seem a hopeless task; yet the progress which some of them have made in their studies is very encouraging, and a general improvement in their appearance and conduct promises well for the ultimate success of the school. The children are provided with comfortable clothing, a wholesome dinner, and, in addition to ordinary school learning, receive some moral and religious instruction. For many of them, on leaving school, situations have been obtained in respectable families."

Previous to the completion of the new wing of the building, the operations of the institution were greatly restricted for want of room, and many suitable objects of charity were turned away because there were no accommodations for them. With the great additional space afforded by the new wing, the benevolent design of the House may be carried out more fully.

The importance as well as the necessity of this institution will be apparent from the following passage in the Address to the Public, issued nearly five years ago, when the establishment was in contemplation.

"No one who has made himself acquainted with the sad condition of the very poor in our city, can doubt the need that exists for some such means of relief. There are very many who, keeping without the confines of actual pauperism, manage to pick up a scanty and precarious subsistence by labor of the meanest and often the most disgusting kind. During the warmer months they can live, after their fashion, without being a burden to the public or to the charitable. Among them are those who gain a few pennies, daily, by doing such incidental work as they can find about the wharves, the markets, and elsewhere; together with those who subsist by gathering rags and bones, old glass and metal, or whatever matter of value is thrown away on the streets or commons around the city. When winter comes, these people suffer severely. They are unable to procure the fuel and additional clothing demanded by the season, and when the snow falls, and the river is closed, they are deprived of the means of obtaining their daily bread. Their children are, at the best of times, half-naked, half-fed, and absolutely untaught. We blush to say, there are hundreds of children in our midst growing up in worse than heathen ignorance. During the day, while both parents are following their ordinary avocations, the children—even infants—are left to run or crawl about the streets, amidst licentiousness the most unblushing, drunkenness the most brutal, and every other form of vice. They grow old in vice while yet little more than infants in years. The case is little better where the parents can remain at home. Little useful instruction or moral restraint can be expected from those who have, themselves, been born to a similar degradation, and schooled to vice, crime, and sensuality. It is proposed to provide for these a constant source of employment, or at least one to which they can resort when their usual employment fails, while for their children a refuge will be furnished, in which they will receive comfortable accommodations, restraint, and instruction, while their parents are at their labor.

"The site proposed for the institution, is in the District of Moyamensing, in the immediate neighborhood of the greatest destitution and suffering. There is a region in that vicinity, lying on the southern line of the city proper, and including about twelve squares, which, in the month of January, 1846, furnished 212 out of 409 commitments to the County Prison, which is about the proportion of the last few years. The offences are generally of the most trifling character, as petty larcenies of articles of food, clothing, or fuel—often prompted by extreme necessity—and assaults and batteries originating in intemperance. There is no doubt that many of the charges arise

from foolish quarrels, fomented rather than repressed by those who are appointed to be ministers of justice. In this region is to be found a great proportion of the ignorant, vicious, and destitute of our city. Their dwellings are narrow and unclean, generally one family to each room in the house. These rooms are often destitute of furniture, ten or twelve persons sleeping, nightly, on rags never washed, and straw seldom changed; while the want of fuel is compensated by carefully excluding every breath of fresh air. The cooking is done in the same apartment, sometimes in a stove, but quite as often in a portable furnace, that fills the close room with poisonous vapors."

The following facts will show what has been the working of the institution since the new house was opened:

In 1849, commencing January 1st, and continuing until the opening of spring, employment was furnished to over 2000 persons; 800 families were furnished with clothing, and coal was furnished to 300 persons. The Moyamensing Soup Society having united its operations with those of the House of Industry, made a daily distribution of soup at this place. The number of its beneficiaries was 2000.

In 1850, employment was given to over 1700 persons, 600 men furnished with night's lodings in the House, and various out-door relief was extended to some 2000 others. The soup department numbered 2516 beneficiaries. The Dispensary, now also united to this House, furnished gratuitous advice and medicines to 2904 patients.

In 1851, employment was given tc 4700 for longer or shorter periods of time. The report of the Soup Society was 2839. In the Spring of this year the bathing-rooms were opened, and during the summer were used by an average of 50 persons daily. A grocery store was also opened in the House, at which groceries were retailed to the neighbouring poor at cost. By a comparison with what they had paid elsewhere, it appeared that this plan effected a saving to them of 75 per cent. Most of the sales were by the pennyworth, and an average of one hundred customers daily resorted to the store.

In the report for 1852, the total number of those employed is not stated; but we are told that from 35 to 40 women daily were provided with work in the House, together with shelter, warmth, and a dinner. 622 were furnished with lodging, of whom 120 were children. Their average stay in the House was four days, during which time they also received their meals. The number availing themselves of the baths, was 3450. The school was attended by from 40 to 60 children daily. They were furnished daily with dinner, and, if necessary, cleaned and clothed. The Soup Society distributed to 2790 persons, during the winter, 12,200 gallons of soup, and 22,719 loaves of bread. The Dispensary numbered 1392 patients. The grocery store has been continued with success, as before, and 326 persons furnished with goods from it free of charge. 293 garments were distributed, beside 156 pairs of shoes, and 91 pairs of stockings. 34 tons of coal were given to 96 different families, in half and quarter tons, and 16 tons were distributed in small quantities, generally of two pecks. 21 tons were sold to others, not quite so poor, at half-cost.

The majority of those obtaining relief and employment in the House, are colored persons, they constituting the majority of the population in the poorest districts in the neighborhood. A large number, however, are white. Of the patients of the Dispensary, the great majority have been white persons.

These statistics sufficiently prove the usefulness of the institution, and show, conclusively, how it has succeeded in the accomplishment of every object contemplated at its foundation. Armed at all points, it stands ready to encounter and relieve every form of human suffering. It is placed, moreover, at the very point where it is most needed. Instead of standing afar off and calling the desolate to come to it, it has come down to where they lie in their misery, and "put its hand upon them" there. Undoubtedly the surrounding district has much improved since its establishment, under a better police system, and a more rigorous enforcement of the laws.

RELIGIOUS TOLERANCE—THE MADAIS.

To the Editor of the Tribune:

SIR: Certain gentlemen have issued a call for a public meeting on the 7th inst., "for the purpose of expressing the sympathy of the Christian community, and the friends of religious liberty, with the Madiai family and others, imprisoned in the Grand Duchy of Tuscany for possessing and reading the Holy Scriptures."

Suffer me, Mr. Editor, through your columns, respectfully to suggest to the meeting about to assemble for the purpose mentioned, the propriety of embracing in their sympathy with a few individuals in Italy, the hundreds of thousands of their own countrymen who are prevented by human laws from obeying the divine command, "Search the Scriptures."

The following extract from *The New-Orleans Picayune* of 16th August, 1841, may convince the meeting that the Grand Duchy of Tuscany is not the only Christian country in which the laws interpose obstacles to the "possessing and reading the Holy Scriptures," nor the "Madiai family" the only persons deserving "the sympathy of the friends of religious liberty." A. B.

From the New Orleans Picayune, Aug. 16, 1841.

"Chauncey B. Blake was brought before Recorder Baldwin, charged with tampering with slaves. It was proved that he was seen conversing with a number of them in the street; that he asked them if they could read and write, and if *they would like to have a Bible.* This was the

amount of the testimony against him. In *palliation* of his conduct, it was shown that he was a regularly appointed agent of the Bible Society in New-Orleans, to distribute the Bible to such as would accept it. *The Society, however, disclaimed having the most distant intention of giving the Scriptures to Slaves*, and it was said Blake had exceeded his commission in offering it. But, as it appeared to be a misunderstanding on his part, and not intentional interference, he was discharged with a caution, *not to repeat his* offence."

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

PHILADELPHIA, FIRST MONTH 29, 1853.

The article "*What can be done for the Slave?*" which is copied, with a few slight abridgements, from the Bond of Brotherhood, contains in a condensed form, the principal arguments usually advanced by those who, while professing, no doubt with sincerity, a total abhorrence of slavery, decline taking any part in the effort to assail the system through the medium of the market. The objections to the free labour effort, we may observe, are all of a negative character. It is not, and cannot be urged, that there is anything positively offensive in a preference to the produce of free labour. But it is assumed that the measure will be inefficient, because a competent number to make an impression on the market, cannot be induced to unite in it. This is nearly equivalent to the argument advanced in the British Parliament in opposition to Wilberforce's motion for the abolition of the slave trade. If the English abandon it, said the advocates of the trade, the French will take it up; and without those humane regulations which Parliament has applied to it. Applied to it, they might have said, in opposition to the most strenuous efforts of the slave traders and their supporters. To this argument now advanced, it may be answered that we cannot possibly tell what effect the supporters of free labour produce may accomplish, or how far their influence may extend. Few enterprises ever engaged in by men in their sober senses, would appear more hopeless than that of the six Quakers, who met in the year 1783 to deliberate upon the means of putting an end to a species of traffic which was considered by many as intimately interwoven with the whole commerce and policy of the nation. And we need not now stop to inquire what was their success.

But the true answer to those who disapprove of holding men in slavery, and yet object to joining in the free labour movement, is, that if slaveholding is wrong in itself, and if the whole system is supported by the market for its products—and who will deny either of these positions?—it is impossible to evade the conclusion that those who support the market, who in fact furnish the motive and the means for sustaining the system, are participants in the evil. The supposed inefficiency of the free labour movement, even if real, can furnish but a very slender support to its opponents; and such an one as would scarcely be relied on in any other case. What would we think of the man who, with a full knowledge of the miseries occasioned by intemperance, and a conviction that the liquor distilled in our country must unavoidably increase the evil, and professing a religious testimony against their consumption as a beverage, should sell the produce of his farm to a distiller, under the plea that his refusal to supply grain for that purpose would not diminish the quantity of liquor produced? A farmer might assert, and quite plausibly, too, that if he should sell his grain to the distiller, the produce of his neighbor's farm would be used for feeding men or animals; or if he reserved his produce for food, his neighbor's grain would be consigned to the distillery; and that the result in either case would be exactly the same. If a cutler, a professed advocate of peace, should, during a time of war, be offered a contract for supplying the army with military weapons, he might reason himself into a belief that, whether he refused or accepted the contract, the cause of peace, a cause dear to his heart, would remain in the same position. In case of his refusal, his neigbor of the same craft would accept it, and the army would be supplied. The question would therefore be, not whether the soldiery should be furnished with weapons of destruction, but whether he or his neighbor should have the profit of supplying them.

If such arguments would not satisfy a sound and rational mind, when applied to the production of intoxicating liquors, or the construction of military weapons, it is difficult to perceive why the same kind of reasoning should be more satisfactory when applied to the case of slavery. The truth unquestionably is, that a consistent testimony, in the case of intoxicating liquors, war or slavery, is not maintained by those who voluntarily supply the motive or the means for their production or support. Complicated as are the relations of commerce and business, it is confessedly difficult, if not impracticable, to avoid all connection with the productions of oppression and wrong; but so far is this from being a reason why no efforts should be made to disentangle the connection, it only proves the necessity of rendering those efforts more intense and unremitted. The greater and more inveterate the evil, the more strenuous should be the effort to find and apply the appropriate remedy. And it is not to be forgotten that those only whose own hands are clean, can labour successfully for the cleansing of others.

Removal of Free Colored Persons from Virginia.—It is stated that the House of Delegates of Virginia has before it a bill providing for the appointment of overseers, who are to be required to hire out at public auction, all free persons of color to the highest bidder, and to pay into the State treasury the sums accruing from such hire. These sums are to be devoted in future to sending free persons of color beyond the limits of the State. At the expiration of five years, all free persons of color remaining in the State are to be sold into slavery to the highest bidder, at public auction, the proceeds of such sales to be paid into the public treasury; provided that said free persons of color shall be allowed the privilege of becoming the slaves of any free white person whom they may select, on the payment by such person of a fair price.—*N. Am. & U. S. Gazette.*

From the brief notice of this bill, above given, we may infer that it is substantially the same as that which was introduced into the same House a year ago, as may be seen at page 586 of our last volume.

According to the recent census, there are in Virginia nearly fifty-four thousand free people of color, whom it is now proposed to expel from the State or reduce into slavery. It would be useless and futile to inquire on what principle of justice or shadow of right, the movers of this measure found their authority, to hire out at public auction, and thus at once in all probability reduce into slavery, a whole class, unconvicted and unaccused of any offence.

In the declaration of rights, adopted by the general Convention of the people of Virginia, in 1776, they declared—

"That all men are by nature equally free and independent, and have certain inherent rights, of which, when they enter into a state of society, they cannot, by any compact, deprive or divest their posterity; namely, the enjoyment of life and liberty, with the means of acquiring and possessing property, and pursuing and obtaining happiness and safety.

"That elections of members to serve as representatives of the people in Assembly, ought to be free; and that all men having sufficient evidence of permanent common interest with, and attachment to, the community, have the right of suffrage, and cannot be taxed or deprived of their property for public uses, without their own consent or that of their representatives so elected, nor bound by any law to which they have not, in like manner, assented, for the public good.

"That no free government, or the blessing of liberty, can be preserved to any people, but by a firm adherence to justice, moderation, temperance, frugality and virtue, and by frequent recurrence to fundamental principles."

In the amended constitution of 1830, this declaration of rights was adjudged to require no amendment, and was prefixed, without alteration, to the revised constitution. And in the third article of the constitution it is provided that the legislature shall not pass any bill of attainder; or any law impairing the obligation of contracts; *or any law, whereby private property shall be taken for public uses without just compensation.*

Among the thousands of free colored people in Virginia, there are no doubt many who have obtained their freedom by the purchase of themselves. In such case, a law depriving them of the freedom thus obtained, would violate, in the most palpable manner, the spirit if not the letter of this constitutional provision.

It appears useless, however, to argue the case, especially as no remonstrance of ours will be likely to reach any members of the Virginia legislature. Yet it is greatly to be desired that the editors of periodical papers, who agree with the Convention of 1776, that the blessing of liberty can be preserved only by a firm adherence to justice, moderation and their kindred virtues, may unite in denunciation of a proceeding so flagrantly inconsistent with the justice and moderation, which afford the greatest security to the stability of government and to the happiness of the people.

North Carolina Yearly Meeting.—A copy of the printed minutes of that meeting has not until within a few days come to hand. Upon comparing the notice of the proceedings of that body, printed in our 10th number, there does not appear to have been much overlooked. The following summary however, of the exercise of the meeting in regard to the state of society, not being included in the notice previously received, is now offered to our readers:

"At the reading of the queries in this meeting, together with the answers from the Quarterly Meetings, and the summary answers, a consideration of the state of society was entered upon, during which it was evident that many of our members were not coming up in the full support of the various testimonies of our religious society, which was cause of mourning and deep exercise of spirit to the living members. Much concern was manifest, and various impressive testimonies delivered, calculated to stir up the careless and lukewarm, and to encourage the faithful amongst us to hold on their way, they having the assurance that the Lord would be their shield, and the exceeding great reward of those who dedicate their time and their talents to his service.

The loss sustained by many of our members by the neglect of the attendance of our religious meetings, was very clearly brought to view, together with the advantages that ever has and ever will be the portion of those who, from a proper exercise and concern of mind, perform this most reasonable service. These will often, to their comfort and edification, experience those meetings held near

the middle of the week to be seasons of refreshment from the presence of the Lord.

The preservation of love and unity among all our members was a subject of much exercise and concern. For if a man love not his brother whom he has seen, how can he love God whom he hath not seen? It is the true badge of discipleship. It is even compared to the dew of Hermon and the dew that descended upon the mountains of Zion, for there the Lord commanded a blessing even life forever more.

Plainness in dress, address, and moderation in every part of our conduct, has been one of the important testimonies of our religious society ever since we have been a people. We believe that the Truth leads to it, that it serves as a hedge to us and to our principles,—it preserves us from many temptations to which we might otherwise be exposed. And although many under our name may trample these things under their feet, we feel concerned to remind Friends that it is one of the distinguishing features by which we are known; and it has been the experience of Friends from the beginning, that the more they have been brought under the sanctifying influence of the cross of Christ, the more they have been concerned faithfully to support our testimony to the reality of these things.

Parents were very weightily reminded of the importance of their station, and that they would be very poorly calculated to bring up their children and those under their care in the way that they should go, unless they have come under the sanctifying influence of Heavenly love, which would alone prepare them for the exercise and faithful discharge of this very important and interesting trust, and enable them by a pious and godly walk before men, availingly to say to their children, both by example and precept, come and follow me as I have endeavored to follow Christ.

The youth, an interesting portion of our religious society, were very feelingly reminded of the many advantages and privileges that they, as members of society, enjoy above many that are in the world;—That they were the hope of succeeding times; and that if the testimonies of our religious society are upheld in this land, it must ere long devolve upon them. And the meeting was at this, as well as at other times, made fully sensible that this could not be done to the honor of truth, but by a full submission to the operation and influence of the Spirit of Him who is all things to His Church and people, who giveth liberally and upbraideth none.

Signed by direction and on behalf of North Carolina Yearly Meeting.

AARON STALKER, Clerk.
DELPHINA E. MENDENHALL,
Clerk to the Women's Meeting."

It is hoped that the space allotted to the notice of the Moyamensing House of Industry, will not be considered as unprofitally occupied. In most large cities there is usually concentrated a large amount of poverty and wretchedness; and alms indiscriminately dispensed afford a very temporary and questionable relief. A systematic union of efforts, such as exhibited in the notice referred to, is not only more economical, but abundantly more effectual, as it serves to stimulate industry and self dependance.

MARRIED,—At Friends' Meeting, Bloomfield, Parke County, Indiana, on the 12th inst., WILLIAM C. MORRIS of Vermillion, Illinois, to SARAH, daughter of William Hill. Also at the same place, and on the same day, SILAS R. COX to DELPHINA, daughter of James Newlin.

——At Friends' Meeting house, Pilot Grove, Vermillion County, Illinois, on second day, the 3rd, inst., WILLIAM M. WOODARD, of Parke County, Indiana, to RACHEL HADLEY, of the former place.

DIED,—At her residence in Parke County, Indiana, on the 1st ult., ELIZABETH CHAPMAN, in the 59th year of her age; a member of Bloomfield Monthly Meeting, and relict of George Chapman, formerly of Yorkshire, England.

SOUTHERN SOUP HOUSE.

This establishment, No. 16 Green's Court between Spruce and Pine and 4th and 5th Sts. is now open for the delivery of soup and bread to the necessitous Poor. The Funds being low and the applicants numerous, contributions in money, flour, vegetables, &c. will be gratefully received at the House, or by

JEREMIAH HACKER, No. 144 S. 4th St., or
THOMAS EVANS, No. 180 Arch St.

ADELPHI SCHOOLS.

The following Report was directed, immediately after its presentation, to be offered for insertion in the "Review," but was unintentionally detained until the present number was nearly ready for the press.

PHILADELPHIA ASSOCIATION OF FRIENDS FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF POOR CHILDREN.

Officers for the ensuing Year.

Clerk,—Edwin Richie.

Treasurer,—Richard Richardson.

Managers,—John M. Whitall, Joel Cadbury, Israel H. Johnson, Thos. Lippincott, Richard Richardson, Mark Balderston, James Kite, Chas. J. Allen, Wm. H. Barr, Sam'l Walton, Benj. H. Pittfield, and Anthony M. Kimber.

ANNUAL REPORT.

To the Philadelphia Association of Friends for the Instruction of Poor Children,

The Managers report:

That during the past year, both the Infant and the Girl's School have been sustained; but to enable them to do this, they were obliged to ap-

peal twice to the benevolence of Friends. The annual income of the Association is not sufficient to meet the demands upon it. Of late years it has been lessened by the reduced rent received from the real estate; while the expenses have been increased by the employment of an additional teacher. The managers, however, have been unwilling to discontinue either of the schools, or in any way to impair their usefulness. They have, therefore, annually solicited aid, and it is but right to mention, that Friends have not been appealed to in vain. It is, however, very desirable that the permanent income of the association should be increased. We would therefore suggest to those interested in the cause, whether a portion of their means might not be properly appropriated for this purpose.

In the Infant school, the usual elementary branches are taught, and a large portion of the instruction is orally imparted. The frequent examinations have a favorable influence upon the children, who thus the more readily retain what they acquire. Some of them manifest much quickness in answering, correctly, questions in geography, mental arithmetic, &c. In an examination of the school in the Fifth month, several quite young girls were found so far advanced in their studies, that it was necessary to transfer them to the girls' school, where they have made satisfactory progress. One of them, who is only seven years old, is remarkably bright, and acquires knowledge with great facility.

During the year, we think there has been an improvement in the Infant school both as respects the order maintained in it, and the advancement of the children. In either respect it does not rank much below similar schools for white children. A large proportion of the scholars are, however, very young, and many of them have had but little proper training at home, so that the duties of the teachers are truly arduous.

Since its commencement, in 1835, 1304 children have been admitted to the Infant school. Sixty of these have entered since last report. One of the latter, and 179 of the whole number are readmissions. The average attendance during the year has been 59. This is less than that of the previous year. The diminished attendance was principally during the severe weather of last winter. The children, however, at all times attend irregularly, and in inclement weather the school is very small.

In the school for girls, reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, geography, philosophy, composition, and sewing are taught. A few of the scholars also study grammar. Many of them read well, and spell correctly, and, with few exceptions, they soon learn to write a plain legible hand. They do not acquire a knowledge of arithmetic with the same facility, though some of them have made encouraging progress in it. They are, generally, much interested in the study of geography, and considerable improvement is apparent. In philosophy their studies are, of course, confined to its simplest elements, a knowledge of which many of them have acquired. A few of the girls have been exercised in composition to great advantage, as is evinced by some well-expressed letters which they have written. One day in each week is still appropriated to sewing, which is believed to be as important to the children as anything taught in the school. The Teachers are endeavoring to make this department increasingly useful.

Since the establishment of the girls' school, in 1838, 756 scholars have been admitted. Of this number 45 entered during the past year. In the same period there have been 15 readmissions, and 176 since the commencement of the school. Seventy-three names are now upon the roll, and the average attendance during the year was 49.

The good order maintained in the school has afforded the managers great satisfaction. They have, however, latterly lost some of the best scholars, who have gone to service and other occupations. While under our care, the conduct and progress of some of these would have been creditable to any school, and we believe that the knowledge they have acquired, will be of great benefit to them during the remainder of their lives.

The Library continues to be used by the children, though no additions have latterly been made to it. Donations in money, or suitable books for this purpose would, therefore, be acceptable.

Friends have long felt a deep interest in the welfare of our coloured population, and have labored, in various ways, for its benefit; and we know of no surer means of aiding them, than by instructing their children. The success which has thus far attended the efforts of the Association, has been sufficient to encourage us to persevere in the work of extending useful knowledge to this interesting class of our fellow beings. And, in conclusion, we would again remind the friends of the cause, that additional means are needed, in order to maintain the present prosperity, and to increase the usefulness of these schools.

Signed by direction, and on behalf of the Board of Managers: JOHN M. WHITALL.

Philad., 12*th Mo.* 30, 1852.

WHAT CAN BE DONE FOR THE SLAVE?

Never perhaps before did the question come spontaneously to so many hearts, "*What can we do?*" Never was there such a disposition abroad to in the world to unite in some great effort for the abolition of slavery from under the light of the sun. The present is a remarkable juncture for such an effort. What shall it be? This is a question of vast importance. It should be a *catholic* measure, in which the abolitionists of all countries might freely unite. It should be one divested of all connection with national politics; one which would be carried into execution without asking the aid or consent of any Parliament, Congress,

National Assembly, Cortes, or Diet. It must be based upon the convictions of the individual conscience, and worked by the spontaneous energy and determination of individual effort—an undertaking in which abolitionists of Great Britain, France, Germany, and other continental nations may join, without encountering any governmental obstacle, or raising any political antagonism. It must be a measure which shall involve something more than *talk*, however loud; more than the most eloquent expression of inactive sympathies for the slave, either from the pulpit, platform, or from the most powerful columns of the newspaper press. Then what shall it be? Let a slaveholder himself describe the measure which, he declared, "would abolish the system as surely as day follows night:—*Touch not, taste not, handle not the produce of slave labor.*" This was the glove of defiance thrown down at the feet, not only of all the abolitionists in America, but in Europe, by a slaveholding member of the United States' Congress. This, he affirmed, would not only effect this object, but would do it in a way against which the slaveholders could not utter any just complaint. To be sure, he felt that the inhuman system was safe enough from any danger in this direction. He fully believed that the abolitionists would not venture to pick up the glove and accept this challenge of their sincerity. It would put them to some inconvenience to do it—perhaps to a little additional expenditure in matters of household economy—and he was sure they would not do it; and he taunted them with the discrepancy between their practice and professions. And, although many conscientious friends of the slave, on both sides of the Atlantic, now deem it a duty to abstain from the products of his labor, the great majority of abolitionists have looked upon this course as one that could not be effective, because it could not be generally adopted. Even if nearly all the produce of slave labor could be excluded from use in Great Britain, it would find a larger market on the Continent, they argued, so that there would be as great a demand for it as before. If the free men and women of the world supplied the markets of Great Britain, all the slaves would toil for the markets of continental Europe, they said, and thus the amount of produce stained with the sin of slavery would not be diminished, though it might be separated from that of sinews never bought and sold. Now, if this argument had ever any truth or force, it no longer possesses either in reference to this measure.

Surely something mighty and noble may be done, if the almost universal flood of sympathy be taken at its tide, and brought to bear upon one great effort for the abolition of slavery. And upon what one measure could it be more fully and powerfully concentrated, than upon the exclusion of slave-grown produce from the markets of the world, by voluntary abstinence from its consumption?

Here is a measure which involves no legislation, no petitions to Parliaments, National Assemblies, Congress or Cortes. It trenches upon no principle of political economy, of any treaty or compact, or commercial arrangement. The freest free-trader could not object to this measure.

Here, then, is the first great advantage of this measure—the people of all countries may unite in carrying it out, without encountering any political obstacle or objection—without asking any legislative aid. This is a great consideration. It would also work nobly for the brotherhood of nations, if they could unite in one common sympathy and in one great enterprise of humanity.

It would be an effective measure, dealing a mortal blow to slavery throughout the world. If it did not the first year drive the produce of slave-labor from the markets of Europe, it would diminish the demand for it by a ratio of reduction which would be fatal to slavery.

It would draw immediately a moral line of demarcation between the products of the slave's toil and those of free sinews and free soil. It would stimulate the productions of the latter in all parts of the world by an earnest and constantly increasing demand. If that line were drawn to-day, probably more than one half of the sugar, coffee, and rice in the markets of Europe would fall on the free labor side; and that proportion would be augmented by the product of each succeeding year. There is scarcely a difficulty in reference to these important articles. They can be found in almost every town and village. The great article of *cotton* would present the greatest obstacle, but this would soon be overcome before the pressure of public opinion which the measure would create. Already, powerful commercial bodies are endeavouring to increase its production by free labour, in every region of the world in which it can be grown. There is, at the present moment, an effort to form a great organization for the navigation of the shallow rivers of India by flat-bottomed boats propelled by steam, in order to collect and convey to the sea, the cotton produced in the countries they intersect. The manufacturers of Lancashire are looking, with an eager eye of business, toward Africa, Australia, the East and West Indies, for a supply of this important staple of the manufactures of Great Britain. An irresistible energy would be given to the efforts to stimulate its production in these countries, if such a movement were set on foot as we have described. Thus, in a very few years, the institution of slavery would bleed to death at every vein.

Then it should be remembered that this movement would not be a *substitute* for any other anti-slavery effort; it would not displace or weaken any other agency directed against slavery. It would be in addition to them all; giving them a new power and energy. It is a measure in which every man, woman, and child, in any country in Europe, may take part, and *do* something at every meal; thus associating every repast with a re-

membrance of the slave in his bonds—a remembrance that shall fall upon his fetters like a dew, eating them asunder by its quality of corrosion.

AUSTRALIA.

(Concluded from page 300.)

Caroline Chisholm, the daughter of William Jones, a Southamptonshire yeoman, was born in the early part of the present century. She grew up tall and vigorous, with a fine physical development, and an active mind. At the age of twenty she was married to Alexander Chisholm, an officer in the East Indian army, whom two years after she accompanied to India. Here her sympathies were aroused by the condition of the daughters of the soldiers. Feeling with her was the parent of action, and she proceeded to establish and superintend a school of Industry for their benefit, which has grown up into an extensive orphan institution, though her own labors were transferred to a wider sphere.

In 1838 the health of her husband became impaired, and he was advised to visit the more genial climate of Australia, with his wife and young children. The colony was now passing into the second stage of its development, and from a penal settlement becoming a colony of freemen. The attention of Mrs. Chisholm was soon directed to the unhappy condition of the young women whom Government had sent out as emigrants; who in a strange country, ignorant and unprotected, were exposed to the most deadly perils. But the little that she could personally do for their benefit only showed her how much remained to be done. What could she do—a woman and a stranger? Yet the work was forced upon her by influences from without and impulses from within. "When I heard," she writes, "of a poor girl suffering distress, and losing her reputation in consequence, I felt that I was not clear of her sin, for I did not do all I could to prevent it."

Being a member of the Roman Catholic Church, the times of Lent and Easter, were to her seasons of unusual solemnity. At the latter she says she was enabled to offer her talents to the Lord who gave them; and promised to know neither country nor creed, but to try to serve all justly and impartially. She asked only to be enabled to keep these poor girls from ruin; and to accomplish that she resolved to surrender her own comfort, and devote herself wholly to the work she had undertaken.

For all the encouragement and support she at first received, she might as well have been a prophet in the old Hebrew times. But though wearied she was not disheartened. The co-operation of Government seemed essential to any effectual result. Sir George Gipps, the Governor, was an obstinate, self-conceited, haughty man; yet not without certain personal good qualities. At last, after repeated and urgent solicitations he was induced to grant an interview to Mrs. Chisholm. "I had expected," he afterward said, "to see an old lady in white cap and spectacles, who would have talked to me about my soul. I was amazed when my *aide* introduced a handsome stately young woman, who proceeded to reason the question, as if she thought her reason and experience worth as much as mine." The Governor was slow to be convinced even by the arguments of a "handsome stately young woman;" but upon receiving a guarantee that Government should be put to no expense, he granted her the occupancy of a little wooden building, used as a government storehouse. She soon found that to exercise any adequate superintendence over the charge which surrounded her, she must herself occupy the premises. Her husband had been meanwhile recalled to India, but had feared to take with him his young family; and she took possession of a vacant room, seven feet square, infested with rats. Sickness among the emigrants compelled her to send her own three children away; but she courageously kept her post.

It was no part of Mrs. Chisholm's plan to found an alms-house. When she opened her "Home of Protection" there were at Sydney 600 young women unprovided with work; while all through the colony there was the most urgent demand for their labor; but those who wished to work, and those who desired their labor, were at a distance from each other. Her purpose was simply to make herself acquainted with both parties, and to bring them together. Having, by means of circulars, ascertained the locations where labor was wanted, she undertook to convoy parties to these places. Her plan succeeded. Journey after journey added to her means of information. The settlers in "the Bush" came to her assistance, and supplied sustenance and transport for her parties. The public inns refused pay for shelter for her charges and food for herself; so that her personal expenses during her journeys, for seven years, were actually less than ten dollars.

It was not long before she saw that it was not necessary to confine her services to female emigrants. Fathers, husbands, sons, and brothers asked to be allowed to accompany her parties; and thus her journeys became longer, and her parties larger, until on one occasion a company of 240 persons were under her charge, "bushing it," some on foot, some in drays, she herself leading the way on horseback, acting as guide, purveyor, and director. One of those expeditions occupied five weeks, of which three weeks were spent in "the Bush."

Emigrants often arrived ignorant of the manners and customs of the colony, liable to imposition from their own ignorance or the trickery of employers. For their benefit she opened a registry-office for servants and laborers, with a printed form, specifying all the essential points of agreement, to be signed in duplicate by each party. Employers were frequently unwilling to advance the sums necessary to transport the emigrants to

their fields of labor. In hundreds of cases, Mrs. Chisholm advanced the needed sums, sometimes amounting to £40 for a single party; and all that she ever lost by this means was £16. During the seven years which she spent in the colony she was thus the means of settling 11,000 individuals.

A scheme of colonization gradually grew up in the mind of Mrs. Chisholm, based upon a keen insight into human nature, and a thorough knowledge of the wants of the colonies. All experience has shown that it is not good for man, or woman either, to be alone; and that a virtuous society can be reared only upon the basis of the family state. Her published reports contain many instances, half-sad, half-ludicrous, of the anxiety of the better part of the settlers for virtuous wives, and of the impossibility of their obtaining them. The anxious question of the stockman, "When they were to have a Governor who would attend to matters of importance like that?" embodied more wisdom than the Colonial Office was aware of. Something else is requisite for a flourishing state than fat cattle and fine-wooled sheep. With practical good sense Mrs. Chisholm thus hits the nail upon the head: "To supply flockmasters with good shepherds is a good work; to supply those shepherds with good wives is a better. To give the shepherd a good wife is to make a gloomy, miserable hut a cheerful, contented home. To introduce married females into the interior is to make the squatters' stations fit abodes for Christian men. . . . . All the clergy you can dispatch, all the schoolmasters you can appoint, all the churches you can build, and all the books you can export, will never do much good without 'God's police'—wives and little children." But seeing all this, she also saw that sending out female emigrants, as Government had done, like so much merchandise to supply the matrimonial market, would not remedy the evil. The only feasible means of removing the disparity between the sexes, was to send out emigrants in families. To organize a scheme of family emigration, Mrs. Chisholm, accompanied by her husband, who had now rejoined her, and family, left Australia for England, in 1846, bearing with her the warmest good-will of colonists of every class.

Immediately upon her arrival in England, she set herself resolutely to her task. The modest house which her circumstances allowed her to select for a home was crowded by those seeking for information on the subject of emigration. Government even so far relaxed from its official dignity as to ask information and advice from her. In the course of a year or two she had organized her plan, and had enlisted powerful support in its favor. This plan was to establish a Family Colonization Loan Society, the object of which was to assist families of good character to emigrate. If necessary, the Society undertook to advance a certain portion of the requisite expense of passage; but the main assistance rendered was that more needed than money, advice as what to do and how to do it. The Society undertook to charter ships, see to it that the accommodations and supplies were of a proper character, and that the emigrants should be so brought together in groups, before setting out, that they might render each other mutual assistance. This scheme was brought forward in May, 1850. In September of that year the first ship was dispatched by the Society, which has since been followed by four others, conveying more than a thousand emigrants. Besides superintending all these outfits, Mrs. Chisholm has corresponded with and advised more than twenty thousand persons upon the subject of emigration. Her husband has recently taken passage for Australia, to open an office for the advice of emigrants upon their arrival, where they can at once receive information as to the most advisable places of location, and thus not be left to wander aimless and hopeless in the streets of the sea-port where they first land. To this woman then belongs the merit of having developed the only means by which the superfluous mass of human life, which is now heaped up and stagnates upon the narrow rim of overcrowded Europe, may be spread abroad, blest and blessing, over the broad uninhabited regions crying out for human inhabitants; fields which no plow has furrowed, so wide that their gleanings would feed the pent-up starving millions of Europe.—*Harpers' Magazine.*

IRON SHIPS.

(Included from page 301.)

We recently set out from Glasgow, to pay a visit to an iron ship-building yard on rather an interesting occasion. On rounding the base of Dumbarton Rock, where the waters of the Clyde and the Leven mingle in loving sisterhood, a scene of the gayest description presented itself. Gaudy banners floated in all directions; the vessels in the harbor and on the stocks were festooned with flaunting drapery, and everything wore a holiday appearance. So impressed were we with the pervading air of joyousness, that on reaching the town, and finding the inhabitants at their ordinary avocations, we could not help feeling disappointed, and we confess to having vented a sigh for grovelling humanity, which dared not venture upon one day of pure abandonment, separate from the counter and its cares. The joyous demonstrations, we learned, were in honor of an intended launch; but this created no stir beyond the circle more immediately interested in its successful accomplishment.

On entering the building yard, we found the ceremony was not to take place for an hour, and we had therefore time to make acquaintance with the interior of the works. An intelligent foreman acted as cicerone, and performed the duties with very gratifying cheerfulness.

The Model-room of the establishment is first

thrown open to the visitor. It is an oblong, well lighted apartment, in a range of buildings termed the offices. A large flat table, with smooth surface, occupies the entire centre, around which are scattered a few chairs for the accommodation of the draughtsmen when at work. Beyond this, there is no furniture. The objects of interest are the models pegged to the unadorned walls. These are numerous, and kept with almost religious care; attached to each there "hangs a tale," which your conductor "speaks trippingly," and with no effort at concealment of satisfaction in the recital. A draughtsman's models are the trophies of his personal prowess—his letters of introduction—his true business card. In the shapely blocks of wood placed for inspection, you are invited to contemplate the man in connection with his creations. He points to his model, dilates upon its beauties, criticises its defects, and leaves you to judge of him from his works.

Crossing from the Model-room, you enter the Moulding-loft—a long, spacious apartment, not lofty but drearily spacious, and amazingly airy. Here the draughtsman's lines are extended into working dimensions, and transferred to wooden moulds, after which they are put into the hands of the carpenter. Proceeding down stairs, you are shown the joiner's shop, filled with benches, work in an unfinished state, and busy workmen. Underneath this, again, are the saw-pits, where logs are cut into deals of all dimensions—a laborious and painful process when performed by manual labor, as must have been apparent to all who have witnessed it—and who has not? The sawn timber is stowed in "racks" in the rear of the building.

Proceeding to the centre of the yard, your attention is directed to an enormous furnace, near the mouth of which a score of partly undressed workmen are grouped in attitudes of repose. Around are strewn the implements of labor—large cast-iron blocks, wooden mallets hooped with iron, crowbars and pincers. But, see! the cavern yawns, and from its glowing recesses the white plates are dragged with huge tongs. Laid on the block, each plate is beaten with the mallets into the requisite shape, and thrown aside to cool. In the meantime, the furnace has been recharged, to vomit forth again when the proper heat has been obtained.

Behind are the cutting and boring machines, to each of which is attached a gang of five or six men. Here the plates, when cool, obtain the desired form, and are bored from corner to corner with two parallel rows of holes for admitting the rivets. They are now in readiness for the riveter at work upon the ship's side, to whom they are borne on the shoulders of laborers employed for the purpose.

Descending to the water's edge, we were shewn an immense mass of uprights—inverted arches of angle-iron—the framework of a hull intended to float 1500 tons of merchandize. Being in a chrysalis state, it afforded us little enlightenment, so we passed on to an adjoining one of similar dimensions, proceeding rapidly towards completion. Here the secrets of the trade—if there be any—lay patent, as the several branches of skilled labor were seen in thorough working order. On 'stages,' as the workmen call them, or temporary wooden galleries passing from stem to stern, and rising tier above tier, were the riveters 'with busy hammers closing rivets up,' and keeping the echoes awake with their ceaseless, and, to unaccustomed ears, painful din. The rivet boys, alike alarmed and amused us, as they leaped from gallery to gallery with fearless agility, brandishing their red-hot bolts, and replying in imp-like screechings to the hoarse commands of their seniors. The decks were filled with carpenters, the cabins with joiners, the rigging with painters, and all with seeming bluster and confusion; only seeming, however, for on attentive examination everything was found to be working sweetly, and under a superintending vigilance not to be trifled with or deceived with impunity.

The ground area of these works is of great extent, running parallel with the banks of the river, and flanked by the buildings lately visited. Between 400 and 500 workmen are employed upon the premises; laborers' wages rating 10s. and 12s. weekly; and those of skilled artizans ranging from 16s. to 23s. A small steam engine, kept in constant motion, contributes to the lightening of toil, and the division of labor is practised wherever it can be done with advantage. With these facilities at command, no time is lost in the execution of orders, nor would present circumstances permit such extravagance, as a contract for 6000 tons of shipping must be filled before midsummer. The vessel about to be launched, 1500 tons burden, had been on the stocks for a period of five months. But this reminds us that the fixed hour has come, the notes of preparation are already dinning in our ears.

The yard was now filled with spectators, who discussed the merits of the vessel, while they watched with evident anxiety, and some measure of curiosity, the train of preparations for loosening her stays, and committing the monster fabric to her destined element. The shores around were lined with peering faces and a well attired throng; the bosom of the stream was agreeably dotted with numerous row-boats, freighted with living loads, passing and repassing in a diversity of tracks. The sight, as a whole, was magnificent in its variety; and it was associated with a feeling of satisfaction, which so many happy faces wearing the bright flush of anticipation could alone produce. But, boom! boom! the signal has been given for her release, and with a stately smile and queenly bearing the proud beauty takes her departure, bearing with her the best wishes of a joyous and excited multitude. 'Hurrah! hurrah!' shout the frenzied workmen, as, in token

of success, they pelt the unconscious object of their solicitude with missiles of every conceivable size and shape. 'Hurrah! hurrah!' repeat the delighted multitude, as they toss their arms, and wave their hats and handkerchiefs in the air. 'Hurrah! hurrah!' exclaims a voice at my elbow. 'There flies the *Australian* like a shaft from a bow, the first steamship, destined to convey Her Britannic Majesty's mail to the Australasian continent. May good fortune attend her!'—*Chambers' Journal.*

PRIDE.

BY C. SWAIN.

Though pride may show some nobleness,
When honor's its ally,
Yet there is such a thing on earth,
As holding heads too high.

The sweetest bird builds near the ground;
The loveliest flower springs low;—
And we must stoop for happiness,
If we its worth would know.

Like water that encrusts the rose,
Still hardening to its core,
So pride encases human hearts
Until they feel no more.

Shut up within themselves they live,
And selfishly they end
A life, that never kindness did
To kindred or to friend.

Whilst virtue, like the dew of Heaven,
Upon the heart descends,
And draws its hidden sweetness out
The more—as more it bends.

For there's a strength in lowliness,
Which nerves us to endure;
A heroism in distress,
Which renders victory sure.

The humblest being born, is great,
If true to his degree,
His virtue illustrates his state,
Whatever that may be.

Then let us daily learn to love
Simplicity and worth,
For not the Eagle, but the Dove,
Brought peace unto the earth.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Foreign Intelligence.—The British mail steam ship Europa, arrived at Boston on the evening of the 22d, bringing Liverpool dates to the 8th inst.

England.—The ship St. George, loaded with Irish emigrants, on her voyage from Liverpool to New York, took fire on the 24th ult., during a violent storm. Eight passengers were suffocated by the smoke before they could reach the deck, and death to all on board appeared inevitable. At this critical juncture the ship Orlando, from Mobile, hove in sight, and the most strenuous efforts were at once made by the captain and crew for the rescue of the survivors. Though all the boats were swamped in the attempt except one, which carried but five persons at a time, seventy-six passengers and all the crew were saved. Fifteen persons were drowned in going from ship to ship, and twenty-eight were either burned or sunk with the ship, making, with the eight smothered between decks, a loss of life in all, of fifty-one individuals. The life boat was kept in service for sixty-four hours, plying between the two vessels, rescuing from death 101 out of the 152 persons on board.

Earl St. Germans is inaugurated Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

France.—The Ministers of Austria, Prussia and Russia have presented their credentials to the Emperor Napoleon. The Czar, however, firmly refused to use the term *Brother* toward the Emperor, and compromised the point by writing *Mon Ami.*

All the other Continental powers have recognized Napoleon's Government.

The Patrie denies the reported occupation of Samana by the French, and says, in reference to this report, that it has no foundation, except in the French Frigate Sybelle being in the Haytien waters, where she was cruising for the health of the crew.

Belgium.—The ratification of the Commercial Treaty between France and Belgium were exchanged at Belgium on the 31st., of 12th month. The force of the Belgium army is fixed for the year at 70,000 men.

The new press law has gone into operation.

Austria.—Additional fortifications are going on at Vienna

The negotiations between Austria and Prussia for commercial reciprocity, are said to be so far advanced, that Prussia has sent a circular on the subject to the German powers.

Turkey.—Disastrous engagements between the Turks and the Montenegrins have taken place near Lake Scutari. The Turks are reported to have lost 600 in killed and wounded.

The loss of the Montenegrins was also great. Both parties, it seems, have thus broken the truce, and 2700 men from Hertzegowina have joined the Montenegrins. The *Augsburg Gazette* says the Porte has officially announced the blockade of the coast of Albania, and that the Turkish fleet had sailed for the Adriatic to enforce it.

General Von Buchner, the imperial defender of Transylvania in 1840, died recently in Turkey.

Domestic.—Congress.—On the 18th, Senator Cass addressed the Senate in a speech of considerable length in support of the Monroe Declaration and in opposition to the recolonization of any part of this continent by European Powers. The subject was further discussed on the 19th, and was then laid over to the 25th inst.

On the 19th, a message was received from the President calling the attention of Congress to the claim made by the Spanish Government on behalf of its subjects in the Amistead case. The message was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. This claim, as our readers may recollect, has been repeatedly rejected by Congress. On the 21st, the report of the Committee on Foreign Relations, on the subject of the Tehuantepec grants, and the rights of American citizens was taken up and made the special order for the 1st prox.

The subject of the establishment of a branch Mint in the City of New York was discussed in the House of Representatives on the 20th. The Senate bill to prohibit public executions in the District of Columbia, passed the house by a vote of 98 yeas to 31 nays.

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

A RELIGIOUS, LITERARY AND MISCELLANEOUS JOURNAL.

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The Testimony of Creek Monthly Meeting, Dutchess County, New York, held Fourth Month 19th, 1839, concerning our beloved Friend, SARAH M. UPTON, *deceased.*

She was the daughter of Obed and Lydia Mitchell, late of Nantucket, Massachusetts, and born the 15th of 10th month, 1788.

Being from her infancy of a delicate constitution, she was frequently brought very low by severe attacks of illness. And it is believed that these dispensations of Divine Providence were a blessed means in His holy hand, in weaning her mind and affections from the perishing things of time, and, through His love, inducing her to place them on "things that accompany salvation." The watchful care of religious parents over her early years, proved a blessing to her; and being of an amiable disposition, adorned with meekness and innocent cheerfulness, she was dutiful to her parents, affectionate to her brothers and sisters, and kind to all around her. Under the influence of Divine love, she frequently sought opportunities for religious retirement, and for reading the Holy Scriptures, and was often tendered in the perusal of the sacred truths contained therein, so that those around her were edified by her example of early piety. Thus in very early life she manifested tokens of Divine visitation, and as she bowed in submission thereto, she was favored in a great degree to avoid the vanities and dangers incident to youth, and became a pattern of humility, and self-denial to her young friends, while her stability and solid deportment endeared her to those farther advanced in life. As she progressed in the path of righteousness, many deep baptisms and conflicts of spirit attended her, which she endured with patience and resignation, until reduced to a submission to the Divine Will. Being thus instructed in the school of Christ, she was prepared for more conspicuous service in His Church, and about the twenty-fifth year of her age, she appeared in the ministry to the satisfaction of her friends. Previously to this, she had entered into the married state with George M. Coffin;—which connexion was, in the ordering of a gracious Providence, of short duration. In less than three years her dear husband was removed by death. Under this close trial, she had recourse to the Fountain of all consolation for support, which was in mercy vouchsafed to her.

For several years subsequent to the death of her husband, her time and attention were assiduously devoted to her sick mother, who, after an illness of about four years, was released from the trials of time.

Being diligent in the attendance of religious meetings, and carefully regarding the unfoldings of the Holy Spirit, she experienced a growth in her gift, and her ministry was, in due time, acknowledged by the Society.

After continuing a widow about three years, she again entered into the marriage union with our esteemed friend, Smith Upton. In the spring of 1822, she removed with her husband from the place of her nativity to Dutchess County, and settled within the limits of this meeting. Here her exemplary deportment and love for the blessed cause of Truth, soon gained her the notice and esteem of her friends.

It being a time of great trial in the Society, she bore a Christian testimony against the spirit of innovation and misrule, which, even then, began to be fearfully exhibited. During the desolating storm which soon after followed, her faith and confidence in the Lord Jesus Christ as the Saviour of men, remained firm and unshaken; and when Friends were assembled in their small meetings for solemn worship and discipline, she was frequently led to address them in the language of consolation, encouraging to a faithful maintenance of our Christian discipline, and to cherish a disposition to be willing to suffer for the cause of our Holy Redeemer; not unfrequently quoting the language of Holy Writ, "I will also leave in the midst of thee an afflicted and poor people, and they shall trust in the name of the Lord."

As she advanced in years, her love and devotion to the cause of Christ increased, and she was concerned to travel extensively in the service of the Gospel; often leaving home in great bodily

weakness, but possessing a mind of uncommon firmness, and relying in faith and humility on the mercies of Him, who "putteth forth and goeth before" for support, she was enabled to accomplish the services required of her, to the peace of her own mind, and to the satisfaction and edification of her friends.

During the last few years of her life, she was not much from home. At this period she passed through some close and proving seasons, wherein her spiritual conflicts were many and deep, until He, who saw the integrity of her heart, was pleased in unmerited mercy to say, "Peace, be still."

Her ministry was sound and weighty, fully evincing the fervency of her concern for the promotion of the cause of righteousness on the earth, and although she was firmly attached to the doctrines and precepts of the Gospel as embraced by our religious Society, yet her love and charity were extended to the different professors of the Christian name.

For the youth, she manifested an affectionate solicitude; greatly desiring their growth and establishment in the blessed truth; and as she had herself received much benefit and consolation from reading the Holy Scriptures, she felt it to be her duty to recommend to this class of Society to pursue a like practice, as being eminently conducive to their greatest good.

She was a kind and affectionate wife, managing her domestic concerns with prudence and discretion: "given to hospitality," entertaining her friends with great good will; and a sincere lover of the servants of Christ. Visiting the sick and afflicted, and relieving the poor, were to her interesting duties which she cheerfully performed.

She was taken ill in 4th month, 1838, with a distressing disease, which ultimately put a period to her life; but during its progress she was favored with occasional remissions, wherein she could enjoy the company of her friends, by whom a cheering hope was indulged that she might again be restored to her usual health and usefulness; but He who "seeth not as man seeth," was pleased, in his adorable wisdom and goodness, otherwise to order it. She was often tried with much poverty of spirit, which lead to "great searchings of heart,"—and she fervently desired that, through all her sufferings and privations she might be "preserved in patience, and even from a murmuring thought." Gratitude for favors received, and a patient resignation to the Divine disposal, were conspicuously exhibited through her long and suffering illness.

She became more alarmingly ill the 6th of 2d month last; and the two following days being the time of our Quarterly Meeting, many Friends calling, she was glad to see them once more; and to several of these she was enabled to communicate her unabated concern for their preservation in the path of rectitude, and that they might experience a right qualification to "contend for the faith which was once delivered to the saints," and added, "not by might, nor by power, but by my Spirit, saith the Lord of Hosts."

From this time her strength failed fast, but her mind remained clear and serene, and she uttered many comfortable expressions to her relatives and friends. The day previous to her decease, being in excruciating pain, she earnestly desired to be released from her sufferings, and added, "in the Lord's own time, which is the only right time."

About eight o'clock the following morning an evident change took place, of which she was sensible. The physician being in the room she took leave of him, returning her acknowledgements for his kind attentions to her through her sickness, and with a countenance expressive of sweetness and serenity, she said, with uplifted hands, "The prospect is all glorious! is all glorious!"

To her husband, brothers and sisters, she imparted suitable counsel and encouragement in relation to their future conduct in life, and bade them an affectionate and final farewell. Taking leave of an aged neighbor (who survived her but a short time,) she said, "Give my love to thy wife," and added, "I want you to be prepared for a time like *this*." Her sister-in-law, who had been confined by sickness several months, being brought to the house, and coming into the room, she took her by the hand and said, "The gate of the Kingdom is open to me."

The youth present were addressed by her in a feeling manner, encouraging them to put their trust in "Him who is mightier than the noise of many waters, and who can say, 'Hitherto shalt thou come, but no further; and here shall thy proud waves be stayed,"—desiring them to make an early dedication of their time and talents to the precious cause of our Holy Redeemer, which she abundantly evinced remained dear to her to the last moments of her life. Her peaceful close took place in the afternoon of the 19th of 2d month, 1839.

For Friends' Review.

THE "SHELTER."

The Annual Report of the "Association for the Care of Coloured Orphans," in this city, has recently been published, and unassuming as are its aims, there are evidences on the face of the Report, not only of a desire to do good, but also of the ability to dispense a wholesome and praiseworthy charity to those who are unable to help themselves, and whose lowly and destitute lot in life deprives them of even the ordinary advantages of kindredship.

At the time of the last Report, there were 67 children in the House—now, there are 74; 55 of whom, between four and ten years old, are stated to be in attendance at school. "We often wish,"

From the North American and U. S. Gazette.

PERSECUTION IN TUSCANY.

The persecution and imprisonment of Francisco Madiai, and his wife Rosa, for the alleged crime of possessing and reading the Scriptures, have caused a profound sensation in this country and England. The meeting at the Metropolitan Hall, in New York, a few days since, was very largely attended by the most influential citizens, and can hardly fail of having an effect. His Honor, Mayor Westervelt, presided, and a series of resolutions was passed, which may be appropriately denominated the American Creed on the great subject of Religious Freedom. In England, a large body of Peers, members of Parliament, and clergy, to the number of *twenty-three thousand*, have signed a memorial to the Queen, entreating her to make the feelings of the British nation known to the Tuscan government, and endeavor to procure a reversal of the judgment of these persecuted Christians, or permit them to retire to some land where they may worship God according to their conscientious preferences.

This case is well adapted to excite the sympathy of good men everywhere. Madiai and his wife were thrown into prison one year ago. In June last, they were brought to trial. The indictment against them, literally translated, was, "impiety, shown in making proselytes to the so-called Evangelical, or pure gospel confession."

The trial lasted from the 4th to the 8th of June, and ended in their being condemned, by a vote of three judges against them to two in their favor. On trial, they deported themselves so meekly as to command the deepest sympathy of all present. Madiai was asked, if he was born in the bosom of the Holy, the Roman Catholic Church? "Yes," he replied; "but now I am a Christian according to the Gospel." "Who has made you such? and does there exist an act of abjuration among those to whom you are united?" "My convictions have existed for many years, but have acquired strength from the study of the Word of God. It has been a matter between God and my own soul, but which was outwardly manifested when I took the communion in the Swiss church." His wife also testified that the change in her views and feelings had been the result of years of prayerful inquiry, and that she made a public profession of her new faith at a time when the law gave religious liberty to its citizens. This declaration is literally true. In the year 1848 and '49 many thousand copies of the scriptures were published, and some ten or twelve thousand were put into circulation with the consent of the government, and in accordance with the laws of Tuscany. Subsequently this privilege was abolished by the government.

The Madiais were defended with great ability by Sig. Maggiorani, a talented Florentine advocate, but the defence was in vain. They were condemned—Madiai to *fifty-six*, and his wife to *forty-five* months' imprisonment at hard labor. Both have already passed more than six months of the terms of their sentence, not in the same penitentiary, but in prisons fifty miles apart—the husband at Vottera, and his wife at Zucca.

This is a strange business for the nineteenth century. Rosa wrote to her husband a most touching letter from her prison, but your limits will not permit me to copy more than a paragraph.

"I pray God to grant to our persecutors Peter's tears, and to preserve them from Judas's punishment, that they may, in the future, enjoy Christ's salvation. If they were to come and ask alms of me, I would still give them, as I have done before. Dearest, rest in the Lord; for every thing, good and evil—every thing passes away. Eternity, that is the chief thing. Be cheerful, and try to gain your health. God bless thee, and keep thee under the shadow of His wings."

Confining *such a woman* with bolts and bars! Who can fail to express tender sympathy for the poor oppressed, and righteous indignation for the guilty oppressors! R. A.

LONDON TEMPERANCE LEAGUE.

The Crystal Palace.

A meeting of this society was held on Wednesday evening, Dec. 15, at Exeter Hall, to take into consideration the closing of public-houses on Sundays, and the exclusion of strong drinks from the Crystal Palace: Geo. Cruikshank, Esq., in the chair. The meeting was addressed by Dr. Burns, H. Solly, Mr. Buckingham, and other gentlemen, and resolutions were passed for petitioning both Houses of Parliament to close public houses on the Sabbath throughout the kingdom, and to memorialize the Queen; such memorial to be signed by females only, and an appeal to the Women of England, urging them to discontinue all drinking usages.

The Chairman communicated to the meeting the fact that, in reply to a letter addressed by him to the Crystal Palace Company, Mr. Grove, the Secretary, had written an official letter, stating that the Company never had entertained the idea of allowing the sale of intoxicating liquors "*under any circumstances whatever*," in the Palace or on the grounds thereof. This communication was received with loud cheers. We copy the above from the *Evening Sun*, the editor of which paper, in a leading article, observes, "If for nothing else, the assemblage here referred to would have been most noteable from the circumstance of its giviug birth to the announcement of the fact, that the Crystal Palace Company have wisely and benevolently resolved *not* to permit the sale of intoxicating liquids in the New Palace now in course of erection at Sydenham, that in fact their so doing is rendered 'for ever,' a positive condition of their existence, in the Charter granted by the Government." The following is the clause in the

Royal Charter:—"And we do hereby declare, that this our royal charter is granted on the condition following, that is to say, that no spirituous, or fermented, or other intoxicating liquors shall be furnished to the persons visiting the said buildings or grounds of the said company."

A vote of thanks to the Directors of the Crystal Palace Company was passed with acclamation.

Regarding this as a national affair, the friends of the Temperance Cause have abundant reason to congratulate themselves on this additional act of homage to their principles.—*Bristol Temperance Herald.*

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

PHILADELPHIA, SECOND MONTH 5, 1853.

After the present number was nearly prepared for the press, a copy of the sixteenth report of the New York Association for the benefit of colored orphans, was handed to the Editor; from which we find that this interesting establishment continues to afford a shelter and support, replete with comforts and conveniences, to more than two hundred children of that neglected and destitute class, who, if this receptacle had not been provided, would in all probability have been left to struggle with poverty and degradation in their most repulsive forms. It appears the Legislature has recently made an appropriation in aid of this Institution, which, though small on each inmate, amounts in the aggregate to a considerable sum.

In contrasting the present condition and prospects of the Institution, with what they were when the managers first ventured to collect a few of those despised and neglected children, they adopt the language of the Psalmist, as applicable to their case: "Not unto us, O Lord, not unto us, but unto thy name give glory, for thy mercy and for thy truth's sake."

We find the following notice of a decision in Kentucky, in the North American of the 29th ult. If the case was considered to be new in Kentucky it was not the first in which the principle was admitted in a southern court. Several cases similar in their nature have been adjudged in Louisiana. It is certainly encouraging to discover, as we do in this instance, a sense of justic over-ride the influence of slavery.

An Interesting Slave Case has just been decided by the Kentucky Court of Appeals, involving a question which the Court declared to be entirely new in a legal point of view. It appears that a Mrs. Trigg, owning a slave woman named Clarissa, sent her with a relative of hers, a Mrs. Alexander, to Philadelphia, in the year 1838, to attend on her while the latter was undergoing medical treatment for defective sight. Previously to sending her, Mrs. T. inquired as to the laws of Pennsylvania regarding slaves, and learned that if the slave remained here longer than six months she would be free; (this was before the repeal, in 1847, of the six months' proviso in the act of 1780;) but believing in the faithfulness of Clarissa, she sent her here, where she remained more than six months, and then went back voluntarily to her mistress. Clarissa, by the wish and will of her deceased master, was to be freed at the death of her mistress; but the latter becoming involved in debt, sold her to a female, who was subsequently her executrix, and who retained the former in slavery, contrary to the wish of Mrs. Trigg, who had desired her to be set free. The Court of Appeals set Clarissa free, and decided that the condition of freedom follows a person to his or her home, where it has resulted, as in Clarissa's case, from the slave remaining, by direction of an owner, in another State, for a longer period than the laws of that State permit.

Married, at Friends' Meeting, Carthage, Rush Co., Indiana, on the 25th of 11th mo. last, Samuel B. Hill, to Mary M., daughter of Henry Henley.

———, At Friends' Meeting, Walnut Ridge, on the 22d of 12th mo. last, Caleb M. Bundy, to Esther L, daughter of David Butler.

———, At Friends' Meeting, Westland, on the 20th ult., Jacob Jessup to Rebecca, daughter of William Brown. The parties to the above three marriages, were all members of Walnut Ridge Monthly Meeting.

———, At Friends' meeting house at West River, Wayne Co., Indiana, on the 25th of 11th mo. last, Benajah Knight, to Delilah Dennis.

———, On the same day, at Friends' meeting house, Flat Rock, Henry Co., Indiana, Shubal Denny to Doratha Hough.

———, At Friends' meeting, Spiceland, Indiana, on the 1st of 12th mo. last, Eli B. Mendenhall, of Carthage, to Mary Jane, daughter of Issac Pearson, late of Ohio.

Died, on the 12th of 10th mo. last, at his residence, in Salem, Henry Co., Iowa, Theophilus Ellerman, in the 51st year of his age, a member of Salem Monthly Meeting.

——, On the 22d of 11th mo. last, of typhoid and lung fever, at the residence of her father, in Salem, Iowa, Ann, daughter of Henry W. Joy, in the 17th year of her age, a member of Salem Monthly Meeting. She manifested great patience throughout her illness, and expressed her resignation to the Divine will.

——, On the 9th of 9th mo. last, at her residence in Henry Co., Indiana, Hannah, wife of William Beeson.—And on the 2d of 10th mo. last, in the 87th year of his age, William Chamness, both members of Springfield Monthly Meeting, the latter a valuable Elder.

——, On the 23d ult., at her residence in Tompkins Co., N. Y., after a lingering illness, which she bore with Christian patience, Phebe, wife of Wil-

CONFERENCE OF THE FRIENDS OF PEACE.

An invitation to the Friends of Peace within the British kingdom, to meet in a general conference, at Manchester, on the 27th and 28th of this month, has been issued, with the signatures of about one hundred and sixty of the most influential men in the realm, including seventeen members of parliament; the object of which evidently is, to impress the public, as far as possible, with the superior excellency of peace, and to counteract the military spirit which the recent measures of the government are calculated to excite. The following Address, a few of the introductory lines being omitted, has been issued by the Manchester committee.

It is now more than thirty-seven years since the last great European war disgraced our common civilization, and brought the conflicting nations to the verge of a general bankruptcy. It was to have been expected that, escaping from the horrors and spoliation of that murderous and useless strife, they would have employed the blessings of returning peace in repairing the mischiefs of war; and that, as a first grateful duty they would, with a settled purpose and without delay, have proceeded to lighten the burdens of a groaning industry, by lessening the huge armaments that created all the suffering and loss.

But what are the *facts* of the case, as presented to the world in 1852? What, after these thirty-seven years of profound peace, (with certain distant and dishonourable exceptions,) during which, golden opportunities for a return to a wiser, safer, sounder policy have succeeded each other in rapid succession through more than one entire generation—what, we ask, are the existing facts, but that standing armaments, ruinous taxation, and military oppression have fearfully increased, until the whole industrial market of the world labors beneath a pressure beyond any former parallel—a pressure such as no individual economy can lessen, and from which no ingenuity can escape?

The United Kingdom forms no exception to this melancholy statement, but confirms it in every particular; for while its national debt has not been materially diminished, its war establishment has been fearfully increased. In the space of seventeen years, namely, from 1835 to 1852, its armed men have multiplied from 145,846, in the one period, to 272,481 in the other; being an addition in those comparatively few years, of no fewer than 126,635 men in arms. And, as if a blind fatality had come over our leading statesmen, with whom the lessons from the past appear as void as water poured upon rocks, they have, during the present year, increased this vast number by 80,000 men, in the form of a militia, at a cost of £350,000 to the country; and more recently still, they have demanded and obtained, for an increased navy, another sum of £600,000, making together nearly one million sterling taken from the income of the empire in 1852, in addition to the large annual expenditure for similar purposes.

The above is, however, but one out of an immense number of facts, that might be adduced in proof of the reckless extravagance that characterizes our present national policy. In 1835, the whole cost of the army, navy, and ordnance of Great Britain, was £11,657,487 sterling; in 1852, the charge for the same departments, (including the Caffre war, &c.,) has risen to the startling sum of £16,500,000, being an increase of no less than £4,842,513 sterling; and this does not include the £600,000 recently added to the navy.

The injury which this immense drain on our national resources must inflict upon commerce, is incalculable. Take Manchester and Salford as an instance: their united population of about 400,000 inhabitants, according to the existing average of taxation, pay *annually* for past, present, and future wars, no less than the astonishing sum of £875,000; and at this rate such a population, during the last thirty years of peace, will have lost from their united resources, for war purposes alone, the almost overwhelming sum of *Twenty-five Millions sterling!* What the inhabitants of these two great boroughs could have accomplished with this vast amount, defies all description; but it is undeniable, that solid improvements, and on a scale of the most commanding magnitude, in all the social, sanitary, and intellectual departments of activity, might have been carried out to their full completion by those resources, which, through a system of warlike extravagance, are now for ever lost. In the same period, and for similar purposes, the industrious people of Lancashire will have surrendered from their lawful earnings the still more astonishing sum of One Hundred and Fifty Millions sterling!!! And the inhabitants of the United Kingdom at large, will have contributed to this extravagant outlay, during the thirty years of peace, the perfectly bewildering amount of more than One Thousand Two Hundred and Fifty Millions of Money!!!

Nor does the agricultural market suffer less in proportion than the manufacturing, of which the following statement is a convincing and melancholy proof. Its 600,000 laborers, who, with their families, amount to nearly two millions and a half of the entire population, will not receive as wages for their whole year's toil more than Fifteen Millions Sterling; while, for armed men alone, the country will pay, as stated above, upwards of Seventeen Millions of Money, for the same space of time. Thus the tillers of the soil, whose hard and honest labor provides the substance of our daily bread, will receive for that labor Two Millions less than men in arms, who, of necessity, must be mere idlers in the state, except when engaged in the work of mutual destruction.

This growing extravagance is the more to be deplored and condemned, since it is most evident that the pretext urged for the recent increase of our armaments, as well as on numerous former occasions, has not the slightest foundation, and is, moreover, contradicted by all the facts that bear upon the case. For amidst all the changes that have disfigured the politics of France, it is undeniably true, that the French people have never manifested the least hostility towards the English; and it is equally true, that the commercial intercourse between these two great countries has increased of late years, in a ratio that has few parallels in the annals of commerce. Of this the trade returns for the last twenty years afford abundant proof; for while during that period our commerce with the United States has increased 88 per cent., that with France has advanced at the astonishing rate of 258 per cent. in the same period. Our imports from France in the year 1851, amounted to 8,088,112 sterling in value, and the customs' duty paid on this sum, is about one-tenth of the entire receipts drawn from that branch of our national revenue, forming the sum of £2,110,968. Now, is it likely that a people having so great a stake in the commercial market of Great Britain, will be forward to quarrel with those on whose purchases many of their own myriads depend for their daily bread? Is it not a contradiction of all fact—a stultification of the moral testimony of the world—to assert that men are ready, and even eager, to insult their best customers?

The Committee, therefore, put it to their enlightened countrymen, in the name of humanity and of common sense, whether they are prepared to sit still and to witness with folded arms the frightful increase, under such circumstances, of a system that must, sooner or later, sap the very foundations of society? Whether they will look silently on, while tax upon tax, impost upon impost shall be accumulated upon them, until the pent-up discontent of the masses, to whose labor the land owes all its wealth, will find escape but in some terrible convulsion, that, with tornado force, shall lay prostrate whatever is precious in the state?—Or whether, by a timely and determined effort in favor of systematic arbitration, in lieu of war, they will preserve lasting prosperity to the country, and undisturbed peace to the world?

They feel it to be incumbent upon them to exert themselves to the utmost to induce their countrymen at large to engage without delay in this great and most imperative duty, in order to throw around the huge system of mischief found in enormous national armaments, those salutary restraints which enlightened public opinion alone can supply. That they will incur some ridicule, they are fully prepared to believe; for, unfortunately, there are numerous parties who, while too weak to argue, are just silly enough to laugh. But not by such will the Committee be diverted for one moment from their determined purpose, having strong reason to believe that the largest and best proportion of the healthy opinion of the country will rally around them—that the independent press, with the enlightened literature of the land, will be more than a match for the journalism that revels in the abuse of all good, in the spirit of all evil—and that the religion of the people will aid, by its thousand influences, those exertions that aim to displace from the throne of the civilized world the demon god of war!

The Committee, in conclusion, earnestly call upon their countrymen to sanction and support the approaching Conference by their presence and their influence, that by its numbers, its intelligence, and its representative importance, it may furnish a mighty national protest against the ruinous course hitherto pursued, which, systematically perpetuating national burdens, taxing the people beyond all endurance and all parallel, interfering with the pursuits of industry in most vital particulars, and forestalling the resources of posterity to meet its own excess and extravagance, insults the age that now is, and robs, by anticipation, the generations that are to come!

Herald of Peace.

"THIS HAND NEVER STRUCK ME."

We recently heard the following most touching incident:—

A little boy had died. His body was laid out in a darkened retired room, waiting to be laid away in the lone cold grave. His afflicted mother and bereaved little sister went to look at the sweet face of the precious sleeper, for his face was beautiful even in death. As they stood gazing upon the form of one so cherished and beloved, the little girl asked to take hold of his hand. The mother at first did not think it best; but as her child repeated the request, and seemed very anxious about it, she took the cold bloodless hand of the sleeping boy, and placed it in the hand of his weeping sister.

The dear child looked at it a moment, caressed it fondly, and then looking up to her mother through tears—the tears of affection and love—she said, "Mother, *this little hand never struck me!*"

What could be more touching and lovely?

Young reader, have you always been so gentle to your brothers and sisters, that, were you to die, such a tribute as this could be paid to your memory? Could a brother or sister take your hand, were it cold in death, and say, "This hand never struck me?"

What an alleviation to our grief, when we part with a friend, to be able to remember only words and actions of mutual kindness and love. How bitter must be the sorrow, and scalding the tears of remorse, of an unkind child, as he looks upon the cold form, or stands at the grave of a brother or sister, or father or mother, towards whom he had manifested unkindness. Let us all remember, that whatsoever we sow in this respect, that we shall also reap.

says the Report, "when observing the spirit and animation with which many of them go through their little exercises, that more of our subscribers and friends would visit the SHELTER. We think that those who sincerely desire the welfare and elevation in the scale of humanity of this oppressed race, would feel a hope arise, that here, however humble our pretensions, some seed may be sown, that, under genial influences, in future days, will develop in a goodly yield of respectability and usefulness."

The expenses of the concern for the past year were something more than $2500, and we trust it will not be forgotten, that to meet this expense the Association is largely dependent upon the available charity of their friends, who, of their plenteous means, are disposed to dispense a trifle for the friendless colored orphan. A.

NARRATIVE OF THE SEIZURE AND RECOVERY OF SOLOMON NORTHROP.

The following account, abridged from the New York Times, furnishes an illustration of the exposed situation of the colored race in this land of liberty:

Solomon Northrop, the subject of the following narrative, is a free colored citizen of the United States; was born in Essex county, New York, about the year 1808; became early a resident of Washington county, and married there in 1829. With his wife and children, he resided at Saratoga Springs, in the winter of 1841, and while there was employed by two gentlemen to drive a team South, at the rate of a dollar a day. In fulfilment of his employment, he proceeded to New York, and, having taken out free papers, to show that he was a citizen, he went on to Washington City, where he arrived the 2d day of April, the same year, and put up at Gadsby's Hotel. Soon after he arrived, he felt unwell, and went to bed.

While suffering with severe pain, some persons came in, and seeing the condition he was in, proposed to give him some medicine, and did so. That is the last thing of which he had any recollection until he found himself chained to the floor of Williams' slave-pen in that city, and hand-cuffed. In the course of a few hours, James H. Burch, a slave-dealer, came in, and the colored man asked him to take the irons off from him, and wanted to know why they were put on. Burch told him that it was none of his business. The colored man said he was free, and told where he was born. Burch called in a man by the name of Ebenezer Rodbury, and they two stripped the man and laid him across a bench, Rodbury holding him down by his wrists. Burch whipped him with a paddle until he broke that, and then with a cat-o' nine tails, giving him a hundred lashes, and he swore he would kill him if he ever stated to any one that he was a free man. From that time forward the man says he did not communicate the fact from fear, either that he was a free man, or what his name was, until the last summer. He was kept in the slave-pen about ten days, when he, with others, was taken out of the pen in the night, by Burch, hand-cuffed and shackled, and taken down the river by a steamboat, and then to Richmond, where he, with forty-eight others, was put on board the brig Orleans. There Burch left them. The brig sailed for New Orleans, and on arriving there, before she was fastened to the wharf, Theophilus Freeman, another slave dealer, belonging to the city of New Orleans, and who in 1838 had been a partner with Burch in the slave trade, came to the wharf, and received the slaves as they were landed, under his direction. This man was immediately taken by Freeman, and shut up in his pen in that city. He was taken sick with the small pox immediately after getting there, and was sent to a hospital, where he lay two or three weeks. When he had sufficiently recovered to leave the hospital, Freeman declined to sell him to any person in that vicinity, and sold him to a Mr. Ford, who resides in Rapides parish, in Louisiana, where he was taken and lived a little more than a year, and worked as a carpenter, working with Ford at that business.

Ford became involved and had to sell him. A Mr. Tibaut became the purchaser. He in a short time sold him to Edwin Eppes, in Bayou Beouf, about one hundred and thirty miles from the mouth of Red River, where Eppes has retained him on a cotton plantation since the year 1843.

To go back a step in the narrative, the man wrote a letter in June, 1841, to Henry B. Northrop, of the State of New York, dated and postmarked at New Orleans, stating that he had been kidnapped, and was on board a vessel, but was unable to state what his destination was; but requesting Mr. N. to aid him in recovering his freedom, if possible. Mr. N. was unable to do anything in his behalf in consequence of not knowing where he had gone, and not being able to find any trace of him. His place of residence remained unknown until the month of September last, when a letter was received by his friends, informing where he was.

On receiving this letter, Mr. N. applied to Gov. Hunt, of New York, for such authority as was necessary for him to procure the liberation of Solomon. Proof of his freedom was furnished to Governor Hunt, by affidavits of several gentlemen, General Clark among others. Accordingly, in pursuance of the laws of New York, Henry B. Northrop was constituted an agent to take such steps, by procuring evidence, retaining counsel, &c., as were necessary to secure the freedom of Solomon, and to execute all the duties of his agency. He left Sandy Hill, in New York, on the 14th of December last, and came to the city of Washington, and stated the facts of the case to Hon. Pierre Soule, of Louisiana; Hon.

Mr. Conrad, Secretary of War, from New Orleans, and Judge Nelson, of the Supreme Court, and other gentlemen. They furnished Mr. N. with strong letters to gentlemen residing in Louisiana, urging their assistance in accomplishing the object of restoring the man to freedom.

From Washington, Mr. N. went, by the way of Pittsburg and the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, to the mouth of the Red River, and thence up that river to Marksville, in the parish of Avoyelles, where he employed Hon. John Waddill, an eminent lawyer of that place, and consulted with him as to the best means of finding and obtaining possession of the man. Bayou Boeuf, the place where the letter was dated, was twenty-three miles distant, at its nearest point, and is seventy miles in length. But he was found without great difficulty, and legal proceedings commenced. A process was placed in the hands of a Sheriff, directing him to proceed to Bayou Beouf and take the colored man into his possession, and wait the order of the Court in regard to his right to freedom. The next day, the owner, with his counsel, came to Marksville, and called upon Mr. N., who exhibited to them the commission which he had received from the Governor of New York, and the evidence in his possession relating to the man's being a free citizen of New York.

Eppes' counsel, after examining it, stated to his client, that the evidence was ample and satisfactory; that it was perfectly useless to litigate the question further, and advised him by all means to deliver the colored man up, in order that he might be carried back to the State of New York in pursuance of the Governor's requisition. An article was drawn up between the claimant and Mr. Northrop, the counsel for the colored man, and recorded in accordance with the laws of the place, showing that the colored man was free. Having settled everything satisfactorily, the agent and the rescued man started for New Orleans on the 4th of January.

Having traced the titles back as far as possible in New Orleans, the party then proceeded to the City of Washington, where Burch lived; and on making inquiry, found who was the keeper of the slave pen in that city in 1841; and also ascertained from the keeper, upon the colored man (Solomon N.) being pointed out to him, that he was placed in that pen in the spring of 1841, and then kept for a short period by Burch.

Immediately upon the receipt of this information, complaint was made before the Police of Washington against Burch, for kidnapping and selling into slavery this free colored man. The warrant for his arrest was issued on the 17th of January, by Justice Goddard, and returned before Justice Mansell. Burch was arrested and held to bail in the sum of 3000 dollars, Shekels, a slave-trader of seventeen years standing, going his bail.

It is but justice to say, that the authorities of Avoyelles, and indeed at New Orleans, rendered all the assistance in their power to secure the establishment of the freedom of this unfortunate man, who had been snatched so villanously from the land of freedom.

On the 10th, both parties appeared before the magistrate. Senator Chase, from Ohio, Gen. Clark, and Henry B. Northrop being counsel for the plaintiff, and J. H. Bradley for the defendant. Gen. Clark and E. H. Northrop, who were sworn as witnesses on the part of the prosecution, established the foregoing facts.—On the part of the defendant, Benjamin Shekels and B. A. Thorn were sworn. The prosecution offered the colored man who had been kidnapped, as a witness on the part of the prosecution; but it was objected to, and the Court decided that it was inadmissible. The evidence of this colored man was absolutely necessary to prove some facts on the part of the prosecution, as he alone was cognizant of them.

B. Shekels, the quondam slavetrader, testified, that ten or twelve years ago, while he kept a public house in that city, and Burch boarded with him, two white men, professing to be from Georgia, came there, and sold a slave, whom, according to their account, they had brought from Georgia, to Burch, for whom he paid $625. That he saw them execute a bill of sale, which he read, but could not tell the names of these Georgians, or of the colored man whom they sold.

Mr. Thorn was next called upon the stand, and testified that he was in this tavern in the Spring of the year 1841, and saw a white man negotiating a trade with Burch for a colored man; but whether this was the colored man or not, he could not tell; for he never saw either white man or colored man, but that once, and did not know whether or not Burch bought and paid for him.

Burch himself was next offered as a witness in his own behalf, to prove the loss of the bill of sale. His evidence was objected to by the prosecution, but was allowed by the Court. He testified that he had the bill of sale and had lost it, and did not know what had become of it. The counsel for the prosecution requested the Court to send a police officer for the books of Burch, containing his bills of sales of negroes for the year 1841, and previous years. They were fortunately procured, but no bill of sale was found of this colored man by any name. Upon this positive evidence that the man had been in the possession of Burch, and that he had been in slavery for a period of more than eleven years, the Court decided that the testimony of the slave-trader established the fact that Burch came honestly by him, and consequently discharged the defendant.

An attempt was afterwards made to prosecute the colored man for a conspiracy to defraud Burch out of $625. A warrant for the purpose was immediately served upon him; but B. H. Northrop appearing as his counsel, and declaring himself ready to proceed in the trial, Burch, after consulting with Shekels, abandoned the suit.

nearly a mile distant. It seems to have been occasioned by that subtle and sudden agency by which earthquakes are always momentarily preceded, or by a shock of the earthquake itself. Such things are by no means uncommon on the coast of South America. And the bed of Lake Merced may have been instantly uplifted, and as quickly returned to its customary level, thus forcing an outlet through the heavy alluvial by which it was formerly confined. Such extraordinary phenomena have several times been witnessed in the bay of Callao and of Talcahuana. And now that the outlet has been forced, from its abrupt sides may be seen flowing the gaseous fluids which succeed earthquakes among lofty mountains—the Andes, for instance—but especially coastwise.

For two miles along the coast, on either side of the mouth of the ravine, may be seen numerous watermarks once made by the surges of the ocean. Some of them are more than a hundred feet high. And while many of these strata are horizontal, others rise or fall at an angle of forty or fifty degrees, bearing every trace that they have been tumbled about and displaced by a concussion at a much earlier period. These different strata have been forming during a lapse of centuries, while the shore has gradually been elevated. As a closing thought on this interesting phenomenon, it may be well to state, that the lake was supplied only by springs and rains from the mountains. No serious danger could have been expected of a sheet of water, covering at least thirty acres—as evaporation must have been very great—unless some convulsion of nature had taken place, of which fact there are sufficient evidences.—*Alta Californian, November* 28.

TRIAL TRIP OF THE CALORIC SHIP ERICSSON.

We have just returned from a trial trip of the caloric ship Ericsson—the "breathing ship," as the Mirror very properly called it, the other day—and have been a witness of the most perfect triumph of its prowess. As a motive power for all legitimate purposes of commerce—domestic or international—it will straightway supersede steam. Anything more experimentally successful, more practically simple, cannot be conceived.

The Ericsson made this trip, not to give proof of her capacity of speed, &c., but simply as a satisfaction to parties interested, and to the press, that Captain Ericsson has done what he claimed to do, and substituted atmospheric air for steam in the propulsion of large vessels.

It was obvious to every one on board that the packing of the cylinders is not perfected, and that there was considerable escape of the atmospheric or motive power, the air tight packing of a cylinder of fourteen feet diameter being necessarily a work of time, and Captain Ericsson making the trip thus early to dispel the doubt that a ship can be thus propelled, rather than to show of what speed she can be made capable.

The valves, too, allowed of some escape. Yet with these drawbacks, the Ericsson made nine miles an hour, and gave proof that, with her machinery perfectly prepared, she can do at least one-third more. The original intention was to make the cylinders of sixteen feet diameter, but no engine makers could execute the work. The cylinders are to the caloric ship what the boilers are to a steamship.

The only thing necessary to increase the power or speed is to enlarge these cylinders, and Messrs. Hogg and Delamater now guarantee to bore them of even twenty feet diameter, which, with an engine in every respect similar to the one used in the Ericsson, would, it is morally certain, give a greater speed than yet reached by any steamer.

The principle is simple and bears much affinity to human respiration, the inhalation and expulsion of air being the key to the whole. The supply cylinders inhale about 70 tons of air per hour; that air, when expanded by heat, forces up the piston; it is expelled by chimneys on deck, but the heat is retained in a wire gauze frame work, called a regenerator, and the cold air entering passes through the same regenerator, taking up the heat the wires have retained, and thus expanded is ready for use.

It will be obvious that the engine is, therefore, a thorough ventilator of the ship. We stood upon the top of the cylinder while it made twenty ascents and descents. It was cooler than the room in which we write.

So was the engine room generally. As to economy, the Ericsson uses six tons of coal in 24 hours, and could not consume more than seven, which in point of cost is six to fifty. Only one fireman is on duty at one time, and all he has to do is to supply coal about every hour; only one engineer, and he has nothing to do but to grease the journals, &c. There can be no explosion.

Capt. Ericsson very lucidly explained by a diagram the whole machinery, and answered every question that any chose to put to him. All on board, and there were among them who entertained very serious doubts of the success of the enterprise, and were, we judge, interested in steam ships, acknowledged that every objection was proved to be groundless, and that the thing was done. Indeed, there was no taking any other ground, seeing that we were *airing* it at nine miles an hour.—*N. Y. Advertiser.*

In ascending the mount of rectitude, we are more apt to indulge in reflecting on the past, than in contemplating the future, and so comparing our attainments rather with those behind than with those before us; we easily mistake our resting places for our journey's end.—*Dillwyn.*

HOUSES OF SAND.

Chemistry, that most wonderful of all practical sciences, whose plain, prosaic facts far outran the most ideal imaginings of the poet, has lately given birth to another marvel; it has taught us, not, perhaps, to make ropes of sand, but to build houses as imperishable as the pyramids, of this mobile material.

The "Siliceous Stone" of Mr. F. Ransome is an artificial substance, formed of sand united into a solid mass, by a most ingenious application of a well-known chemical principle. Sand, flint, quartz rock, and many other minerals, are composed almost entirely of a substance termed silica, which, as is well known, is remarkable for its unalterable character, not being acted on in the slightest degree by the combined influences of air, water, and frost; when flint, sand, or silica in any form, is heated with either of the alkalies, potash or soda, the materials melt, and on cooling, if proper proportions have been observed, it is found that the well-known substance, glass, is the result; the properties of which, as to insolubility, hardness, &c., are too familiar to be insisted on. If, however, the soda is in considerable excess, a compound is found, which, whilst it retains many of the properties of glass, differs in being soluble in water: it has, in fact, been manufactured to some extent, and sold under the name of soluble glass, to be used, when dissolved, as a varnish for wood-work, which it renders incombustible. This substance may also be formed by boiling powdered flints in a strong solution of alkali, at a high temperature, in a boiler under pressure, when a thick, gummy solution is obtained. In Mr. Ransome's process, sand is slightly moistened with this solution, and kneaded in a mill until the whole assumes a putty-like consistence; it is then forced with great pressure into moulds of the required shape, and when removed is allowed to dry, after which it is heated to redness in a kiln. By this means the water is driven off, and the soluble glass, uniting with some of the silica of the sand, becomes changed into ordinary or indissoluble glass, which acts as an indestructible cement, binding indissolubly every grain of sand together.

The stone so produced is an artificial sandstone, capable of being formed of any degree of fineness, or coarseness, and which may be made harder than any natural stone of the same character. In durability, as it is not affected by acids, water, or frost, it may be regarded as almost imperishable, and from the ease with which it may be moulded into any form, it is of great use in architectural ornamentation. In addition to its employment in these instances, this solidified sand has been put to humbler uses; grindstones and scythe stones are extensively made of it, and it forms a most valuable filtering material. A company has recently been formed for working the patent on a large scale; and as the stone can be manufactured at a low price, we may hope shortly to be dwellers in houses of sand. The estimation in which this sandstone is held by practical men may be judged of from the fact, that a vast quantity of ornamental work has been ordered for the new Crystal Palace at Sydenham.—*Eliza Cook's Journal.*

"THAT IS A BOY I CAN TRUST."

I once visited a large public school. At recess, a little fellow came up and spoke to the master; as he turned to go down the platform, the master said, "That is a boy I can trust. He never fails me." I followed him with my eye, and looked at him when he took his seat after recess. He had a fine, open, manly face. I thought a good deal about the master's remark. What a character had that little boy earned! He had already got what would be worth more to him than a fortune. It would be a passport into the best store in the city, and, what is better, into the confidence and respect of the whole community.

I wonder if the boys know how soon they are rated by older people. Every boy in the neighborhood is known, and opinions are formed of him; he has a character, either favorable or unfavorable. A boy of whom the master can say, "I can trust him; he *never* failed me," will never want employment. The fidelity, promptness, and industry which he shows at school are in demand everywhere, and are prized everywhere. He who is faithful in little will be faithful also in much. Be sure, boys, that you earn a good reputation at school. Remember that you are just where God has placed you, and your duties are not so much given you by your teachers or your parents, as by God himself. You must render an account to them, and you also will be called to render an account to Him. Be trusty—be true.

THE CUBAN SLAVE TRADE.

Reference has been made, recently, to the fact that it is quite common now to have vessels fitted out in Havana, and other Cuban ports, for the African Slave Trade, and it was but a few days since that it was stated that the British frigate Vestal alone had brought in no fewer than four top-sail schooners, that had all been fitted out for the accursed traffic. We have now a few further particulars to add, on the authority of letters received by the Empire City. The names of the four schooners in question, are, the "Venus," "Charlotta," the "Cuatres Hermanos," and the "Arrogante Emelio." The Venus, when taken prisoner, was well provided with shackles, slave decks, and all other necessaries for an African voyage. The other vessels were similarly equipped. The trial of the parties engaged in this business was to have taken place on the 29th of December, but it was thought that the influ-

WOOL FROM PINE-TREES.

Interesting accounts have recently appeared in foreign journals, of a novel branch of industry carried on in Silesia, combining so much of ingenuity and utility, as to render a summary of the information very acceptable to those who are seeking for new sources of employment or of profit. It appears that in the neighborhood of Breslau, on a domain known as Humboldt Mead, there are two establishments alike remarkable: one is a factory for converting the leaves or spines of the pine-tree into a sort of cotton or wool; in the other, the water which has served in the manufacture of this vegetable wool, is made use of as salutary baths for invalids. They were both erected under the direction of Herr von Pannewitz, one of the chief forest-inspectors, and the inventor of a chemical process, by means of which a fine filamentous substance can be obtained from the long and slender leaves of the pine. This substance has been called *Holz wolle*, wood-wool, from a similarity in its quality to that of ordinary wool; it may be curled, felted, or spun in the same way.

The *Pinus sylvestris*, or Scotch fir, from which this new product is derived, has been long esteemed in Germany for its many valuable qualities; and instead of being left to its natural growth, is cultivated in plantations of forest-like extent. In this way, many parts of a vast, dreary, sandy surface are turned to good account; for the tree grows rapidly on a light soil, imparting to it solidity and consistency, and affords shelter to the oak, which, under such favorable circumstances, acquires such vigor of development as to outgrow its protector. About the fortieth year of its growth, the pine yields considerable quantities of resin; and the value of the wood for building purposes, and for constructions immersed in water, are well known. Mr. Pannewitz has, however, added another to its list of useful applications; and if the leaves can be employed as described, the *Pinus sylvestris* may become an object of culture in countries where it is now neglected.

The acicular leaves of firs, pines, and coniferæ in general, are composed of a bundle, or fasciculus, as a botanist would say, of extremely fine and tenacious fibres, which are surrounded and held together by thin pellicles of a resinous substance. If this substance be dissolved by a process of coction, and the employment of certain chemical reagents, the fibres can then be easily separated, washed, and cleansed from all foreign matter. According to the mode of treatment, the woolly substance is fine or coarse, and is employed as wadding in the one case, and in the other as stuffing for mattresses. Such, in a few words, is an explanation of Mr. Pannewitz's discovery. He has preferred the *Pinus sylvestris* to other species, because of the greater length of its spines; but there is reason to believe that it is not the only kind which may be worked with advantage.

There is said to be no danger in stripping the trees, even while young, as they only need the whorl of spines to be left at the extremity of each branch in order to continue their growth; all the other leaves may be removed without damage. The gathering should take place while they are in their green state, for at no other time can the woolly substance be extracted. This operation, which takes place but once in two years, affords employment and pretty good wages to a number of poor people, some of whom will collect two hundred pounds in a day. The yield from a branch of the thickness of the finger is estimated at one pound, and a beginner will strip thirty such branches in a day. In the case of felled trees, the work proceeds with great rapidity.

The first use made of the filamentous matter, was to substitute it for the wadding used in quilted counterpanes. In 1842, five hundred counterpanes, so prepared, were purchased for the use of the hospital at Vienna; and, after an experience of several years, the purchase has been renewed. It was remarked, among other things, that the influence of the *wood-wool* prevented parasitic insects from lodging in the beds, and the aromatic odor arising from it had been found as beneficial as it was agreeable. Shortly afterwards, the penitentiary at Vienna was provided with the same kind of quilts; and they have since been adopted, as well as mattresses filled with the same wool, in the Hospital de la Charité at Berlin, and in the Maternity Hospital and Barracks at Breslau. A trial of five years in these different establishments has proved, that the wood-wool can be very suitably employed for counterpanes, and for stuffed or quilted articles of furniture, and that it is very durable.

It was found that, at the end of the five years, a wood-wool mattress had cost less than one made of straw, as the latter requires an addition of two pounds of new straw every year. In comparison with horse-hair, it is three times cheaper; it is safe from the attack of moth, and in a finished sofa, no upholsterer would be able to distinguish between wood-wool and hair-stuffing.

It has been further ascertained that this wool can be spun and woven. The finest gives a thread similar to that of hemp, and quite as strong. When spun, woven, and combed, a cloth is produced which has been used for carpets, horse-cloths, &c.; while, mixed with a canvas warp, it will serve for quilts, instead of being employed in the form of wadding.

In the preparation of this wool, an etherised oil is formed, of an agreeable odor, and green in color, but which an exposure to the light changes to a yellowish-orange tint, and which resumes its original color on the light being again excluded. Under the rectifying process it becomes colorless as water, and is found to differ from the essence of turpentine extracted from the stem of the same tree. Its employment has proved most salutary in gouty and rheumatic affections, and when applied to wounds as a balsam; as also in certain

cases of worm disease and cutaneous tumors. In the rectified state, it has been successfully used in the preparation of lacs for the best kinds of varnish; in lamps it burns as well as olive-oil; and it dissolves caoutchouc completely and speedily. Already the perfumers of Paris make large use of this pine-oil.

With respect to the baths, it having been discovered that a beneficial result attended the external application of the liquor left after the coction of the leaves, a bathing establishment was added to the factory. This liquor is of a greenish-brown tint; and, according to the process, is either gelatinous and balsamic, or acid; formic acid having been produced in the latter case. When an increase in the efficacy of the baths is desired, a quantity of extract obtained by the distillation of the etherised oil above mentioned, which also contains formic acid, is poured into the liquor. Besides which, the liquid itself is thickened by concentration, and sent out in sealed jars to those who wish to have baths at home, thus constituting a profitable article of trade.

We understand that these baths have been in operation for nine years, with a continual increase of reputation and number of visitors. That the facts are not exaggerated, would appear from medals having been awarded to M. Weiss, the proprietor and manager, by societies in Berlin and Altenburg, for the extraordinary results produced. As likely to lead to a new development of industry, the processes are especially worthy of attention.

The catalogue of utilities is, however, not yet exhausted; there is one more, with which we bring our notice to a close. After the washing of the fibre, a great quantity of refuse membraneous substance is obtained by filtration. This being moulded into the form of bricks, and dried, becomes excellent fuel, and gives off so much gas from the resin which it contains, that it may be used for lighting as well as heating. The making of a thousand hundred weights of the wool, leaves a mass of fuel equal in value to sixty cubic yards of pine wood.—*Chambers' Edin. Journal.*

WAR AND JUSTICE.

War gives no assurance of justice, and contains not the slightest resemblance to a judicial process. There is no common code or tribunal, no form of trial, no charges duly established, no witnesses fairly confronted, no common judge or jury, no power above them both to punish the criminal, not a solitary element essential to a process of justice. One person offends, and a whole nation is doomed to vengeance. Each party makes its own laws in the case, and acts as accuser and witness, as judge, jury, and executioner. Is this a judicial process, a method of justice? No more than a rencontre between tigers.

Dr. Beckwith.

A REMARKABLE PHENOMENON NEAR SAN FRANCISCO.

Notice has been already taken of the shock of an earthquake, and a singular phenomenon which took place a little before midnight of Wednesday last, at Lake Merced. Before this phenomenon occurred, the lake was a beautiful sheet, surrounded mostly by a fine amphitheatre of hills. It is located about seven miles from this city, in a south-westerly direction, and covers a surface of about thirty acres. Various opinions have been formed relative to this occurrence; the principal one of which is, that the accumulated waters of the lake have washed away the sandy barrier by which its northwestern limit was confined.

The facts of the case are simply the following: On rising from his bed on Wednesday morning, Mr. Alfred A. Green stated that he had sensibly felt the shock of an earthquake at the time just mentioned, and several of the inmates of his residence made a similar statement. It was accompanied by a report like distant artillery, and was readily distinguished from the thundering of the heavy surge which constantly rolls on the sea-beach nearly two miles distant. On proceeding towards the beach, as was customary, to collect and number their horses, Mr. Green and one or two of his hired men at once discovered a wide breach in the boundary of that end of the lake nearest the ocean, and they were convinced it was caused by the shock they had felt on the previous night. Although nothing is said of any person in the city having felt the same shock, there is every evidence that Mr. Green's statement is correct. That portion of the lake's boundary which has been swept away, was alluvial, and has been forming during a lapse of centuries. There is ample evidence that it was a number of feet higher than the lake itself, even when the water was the highest. It gradually sloped towards the sea-shore, which is nearly a mile from where the barrier once stood. When it was carried away, it must have been done in a single moment. A passage seems to have been forced about three hundred yards in width and ten or twelve feet deep, opening on the sea-shore to the width of a mile.

Subsequently, a sort of mid-channel has been formed, commencing a short distance below the origin of the outlet, narrower and much deeper than the first, down which the water seems to have rushed with great velocity, until the lake has been emptied at least thirty feet below its previous surface. This mid-channel has gradually deepened in the centre, forming an outlet down which the waters are yet flowing into the ocean. It is very evident that if this outlet had been spontaneous, it would have been gradual, leaving no precipitous sides, looking as if immense land-slips had taken place, but gradually forming a channel deepening in the centre. Nor would it have caused that loud report, nor have been felt

liam Carman, aged near 70 years; a worthy Elder of Hector Monthly Meeting. However her numerous relatives and friends may mourn her loss, they have a consoling trust, that through abundant mercy, her end was peace.

——, At the residence of her son-in-law John Brown, at Westland, Hancock Co., Indiana, on the 18th of 12th mo. last, PHEBE COFFIN, a worthy member of Walnut Ridge Monthly Meeting, aged near 71 years.

RACHEL THOMAS.

Some expressions of Rachel Thomas, (wife of Evan Thomas,) of Baltimore, to one of her children, on the morning of the 23d of the 2d month, 1821:

She had been for several months in a very delicate state of health; and although her death did not take place until about four years afterwards, yet she continued to become more infirm, and, it is believed, never after that time left her house. She was sitting alone, when her son went into her room to inquire about her health, and after stating that she felt very weak, and a little pause having ensued, she, with an indescribable sweetness of countenance, said, "Every thing regarding the concerns of this life appears to be nearly taken from me, and at times I even scarcely know where I am; but notwithstanding the scenes relating to my earthly pilgrimage seem to have nearly faded from my recollection, yet the remembrance of my spiritual exercises, and the dealings of my gracious Redeemer in those baptisms by which I have been brought to become a partaker of eternal life, are fresh before me. I can even recollect with distinct clearness, the time and circumstances when, after a long and trying season of deep suffering of mind, it pleased Infinite Goodness to reveal himself to me, and when I believe I passed from death unto life; and oh, the joy, the consolation, and the peace which accompanied this glorious, but to the world mysterious, change! The same Divine Power has continued to be with me all my life long, and has been my support to the present time; and I still feel his goodness to be round about me, so that my mind is stayed in perfect calmness, and is supported by a firm and unshaken confidence in him. I believe that I have seen my stay here will not be very long; but I have no fear, nor am I disquieted by any desire either to hasten or retard the period when I shall pass away. The constant language of my soul is, Thy will, O Lord, be done."

In this peaceful state she was mercifully preserved until her release, which took place on the 12th of the 3d month, 1825, in the eighty-third year of her age.

Any man who sets himself seriously to correct the errors, in theory or practice, which have been long indulged, may make up his mind to disregard the sneers and frowns of his cotemporaries. Reformers must rest satisfied with posthumous fame.

Notice of LUCY ANN CADBURY, *of Birmingham, England, who died the 10th of Fourth month, 1852, aged four years.*

This dear child was, from her cradle, of a contented and happy disposition, full of life and energy, and remarkably sociable with strangers, to whom she rendered herself particularly attractive, both by her engaging manners, and the interest with which her active mind entered into the pursuits and enjoyments of children. The warmth of her love was strikingly manifested towards her little friends, as well as to all around her, by many affectionate attentions.

Notwithstanding these and other pleasing and amiable traits in her character, she had a strong will, which it was sometimes difficult to control; and, in her endeavors to maintain her own determination, contrary to the wishes of those who had the charge of her, a strong conflict between good and evil, in her little mind, was often apparent; but when the temptation to evil had been overcome, her countenance expressly indicated how happy she felt.

A little incident, which occurred a few weeks prior to her illness, instructively evinced her tender susceptibility, and, though plainly showing the corruption of the natural man, gave hopeful indication of the work of grace in her young heart. One day her mother had taken her with her, to call on a friend, who kindly gave Lucy Ann two pears; she was allowed to eat one, and *promised* to share the other with her sister. Soon after reaching home, Lucy Ann was missed; but she was presently found concealing herself in her bedroom, and quietly eating the other pear. Her mother gently reproved her, and told her how sorry she felt that she had done so; endeavoring to point out to her how wrong it was, and expressing a hope that she would not do so again. Lucy Ann remained silent, and looked very thoughtful for some time, and then asked her mother to excuse her; after a pause, she added with much seriousness: "I will go and ask God to excuse me." On her mother saying, "do my dear;" the dear child went to the foot of her bed, and, kneeling down, she raised her little hands, in the attitude of prayer, and though no words were heard to escape her lips, it was believed that, through Him who said "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of heaven," her simple aspirations ascended with acceptance to the Father of mercies, and obtained for her a sense of forgiveness; for she rose from her knees with a happy countenance, and went down stairs to join her sisters.

Some time afterwards, during her illness, she reverted to this circumstance, and when reminded how unhappy this act of deception had made her, she sweetly said, "but I am not unhappy now."

She was accustomed to listen, with much interest and attention to the reading of the Bible, and

Scripture narratives, and, having a very retentive memory, would sometimes give an interesting account of what she had heard, and refer to it afterwards. The circumstance of the prophet Samuel being so early "called of the Lord," appeared to have made a deep impression on her mind, and the manner in which she brought it to view, by her remarks, is remembered with interest. She also used to repeat, with much seriousness and feeling, some favorite hymns, particularly one which begins—

"My Father, I thank thee for sleep," &c.,

"Her appearance at this time," writes her mother, "indicated all the bloom of health, giving promise of lengthened life, and little did we then think that these bright earthly prospects were so soon to be blighted. But He whose ways are not as our ways, and who knew what was better for her, and for us, saw meet to take her from us soon after she had attained her fourth year."

Her illness commenced about the 14th of First month, when nothing more than a feverish cold was apprehended; but it soon became evident that deep-seated disease had taken hold of the system. At times she suffered much from her cough and oppression on the chest; but she was enabled to bear a long confinement with much cheerfulness, and her expressions not unfrequently indicated that her thoughts were turned heavenward. When, in the eleventh week of her illness, feelings of thankfulness were expressed on account of her being preserved in so much patience, she replied, "God will make me better, when I am patient." One day when her mother had been speaking to her about the Saviour, and his great love towards us, and enquired of her, if she loved Jesus, she sweetly and impressively replied, "yes, dear mother," and embracing her affectionately, burst into tears. Being one evening, reminded of her many blessings, and asked, who gave them all, she threw her little arms round her mother's neck, and, tears rolling down her cheeks, she gently answered "God! dear mother." This tenderness was the more striking, as she seldom wept throughout her illness.

Third month, 9th. Dear Lucy Ann was sitting on her mother's knee, when she asked to hear some verses, "about Daniel in the lion's den," adding, "Daniel loved God—and I love God." At this period, her mind was in a very sweet submissive state, and many were the precious seasons passed in her sick chamber. She evinced much thankfulness for her many blessings, and expressed great concern for her kind attendants, fearing lest they should suffer by sitting up, and watching by her bed side.

On the morning of the 29th, she said to one near, "Oh! my cough, it is so bad; but God makes me patient, and I can bear it." She was much pleased with the kind calls of her dear relatives and friends, and on one occasion said to an attendant, in reference to them, "Don't thou think I have a great many kind friends?" and added, "God gives them to me! Don't thou think He is very kind to give me so many friends, and such a kind mother?" One morning, before her health appeared at all impaired, on coming into her mother's bed, she very sweetly said, entirely of her own accord, "Jesus is my Saviour;" and when, during her illness, her attention was drawn to the crucifixion of our blessed Lord, she remarked, "He died to *save* us." She was strongly attached to her dear grandmother, whose decease took place about four weeks prior to her own illness, and she twice enquired, with calmness, "Shall I be put in the same grave as dear grandmother?" She had spoken before, on another occasion, of "going to heaven."

On the night previous to her decease, on her mother expressing her concern in seeing her so restless and uneasy, requiring to be frequently moved, she said, "God makes me bear it, does not he, dear mother?"

"The chamber of our dear child," continues her mother, "was far from being a scene of gloom, indeed it might rather be considered one of cheerfulness. The liveliness of her mind remarkably evinced itself in the interest she took in what was passing around her. Seventh day, the 10th, was one of very anxious solicitude, in watching over our precious child, whose short life was felt to be gradually drawing to a close. Towards eight o'clock in the evening, a slight rambling came on, and, about ten o'clock, our precious Lucy Ann settled down on her pillow, with her left arm under her head, as if going to sleep, and thus peacefully breathed her last, leaving us the consoling belief, that her immortal spirit was for ever at rest with her Saviour."

Similar scenes, though unrecorded, no doubt do often take place, in the family circle; and it is interesting to have the opportunity thus to notice the early buddings of piety, and, may we not say—the early ripening and gathering of the fruit. It reminds us of the words: "Out of the mouth of babes and sucklings thou hast perfected praise;" and these simple annals of childhood are valuable, both as encouragements to parents, in endeavoring, *very early*, to draw the attention of their offspring to the blessed truths of the Gospel, and the work of the Holy Spirit in their own hearts, and as inducements to other dear children, to follow the example of those who remembered their Creator in *very early youth*, and felt that they both knew and loved their God and Saviour, and were favored to experience his blessing, in life and in death.—*Ann. Monitor.*

Wouldst thou diffuse over thy physiognomy a character of dignity, let thy mind be stored with sentiments of religion and virtue; they will imprint on every feature the peace which reigns in thy soul, and the elevation of thy conceptions.

ence of the Spanish officials, who are strongly suspected of connivance with the slave traders, would be potent enough to prevent them being brought to justice.—*Philad. Inquirer.*

A FLOATING CITY.

The city of Bang-kok, the capital of Siam, consists of a long, double, and, in some parts, treble row of neatly and tastefully painted wooden cabins, floating on thick bamboo rafts, and linked to each other in parcels of six or seven houses, by chains; which chains were fastened to huge poles driven into the bed of the river. The whole city rose at once, like a magic picture, to our admiring gaze. . . . If the air of the "Fleet street" of Siam does not agree with Mrs. Yowchowfow and her children, or they wish to obtain a more aristocratic footing by being domiciled higher up and nearer to the king's palace, all they have to do, is to wait till the tide serves, and, loosing from their moorings, float gently up towards the spot they wish to occupy. Bang-kok, the modern capital of Siam, and the seat of the Siamese government, was computed at the period of my residence there to consist of 70,000 floating houses or shops, and each shop, taking one with another, to contain five individuals, including men, women, and children, making the population amount to 350,000 souls, of which number 70,000 are Chinese, 20,000 Burmese, 20,000 Arabs and Indians; the remainder, or about 240,000, being Siamese. This was the best census we could take, and I believe it to be nearly accurate. The situation is exceedingly picturesque. I was told, that when the Siamese relinquished the ancient capital of Yuthia, and first established the throne at Bang-kok, the houses were built upon the banks of the river itself; but the frequent recurrence of the cholera induced one of the kings to insist upon the inhabitants living upon the water, on the supposition that their dwellings would be more cleanly, and, consequently, the inmates less subjected to the baneful effects of that scourge of the East.

Neale's Residence in Siam.

HOMAGE OF THE SWORD TO THE PEN.

While speaking of the position of the press abroad, we may notice a curious instance of the involuntary homage which the *sword* will sometimes pay to the *pen*, even in countries the most despotically ruled. The SFERYA, a Milanese journal, has lately published in its leading columns, some articles on the question of capital punishment; articles breathing something of the mild and philosophic spirit of the great Milan jurist, Beccaria. Prince Radetzky, however, though he has a hundred thousand men under arms in Milan and its neighborhood, will not answer for the results if such questions are to be publicly discussed; and he has sent to inform the editor, that if any more arguments be printed in his journal against the punishment of death, his journal will be at once suppressed. What an expression is it of the military power of Austria in Lombardy, when a hundred thousand bayonets tremble before a single philosophical goose-quill.

Athenæum.

To implore forgiveness in an unforgiving spirit is a violation of the Divine command, and consequently forbids the hope of a blessing. To distinguish what is our own, from that which is borrowed, is surely as important in our religious, as in our worldly concerns. Those who traffic with the property of others, not unfrequently end their career in bankruptcy and disgrace.

Dillwyn.

THE JEWISH PILGRIM.

Are these the ancient holy hills
Where angels walked of old?
Is this the land our story fills
With glory not yet cold?
For I have passed by many a shrine,
O'er many a land and sea,
But still, O promised Palestine,
My dreams have been of thee.

I see thy mountain cedars green,
Thy valleys fresh and fair,
With summers bright as they have been
When Israel's home was there;
Though o'er thee sword and time have passed
And cross and cresent shone,
And heavily the chain hath pressed,
Yet thou art still our own.

Thine are the wandering race that go
Unblest through every land,
Whose blood hath stained the polar snow,
And quenched the desert sand;
And thine the homeless hearts that turn
From all earths shrine to thee,
With their lone faith for ages borne
In sleepless memory.

For thrones are fallen and nations gone,
Before the march of time;
And where the ocean rolled alone
Are forests in their prime.
Since Gentile ploughshares marred the brow
Of Zion's holy hill—
Where are the Roman eagles now?
Yet Judah wanders still.

And hath she wandered thus in vain,
A pilgrim of the past?
No! long deferred her hope hath been,
But it shall come at last;
For in her wastes a voice I hear,
As from some prophet's urn;
It bids the nations build not there,
For Jacob shall return.

O! lost and loved Jerusalem,
Thy pilgrim may not stay
To see the glad earth's harvest-home
In thy redeeming day;
But now, resigned in faith and trust,
I seek a nameless tomb;
At least, beneath thy hallowed dust,
O, give the wanderer room!

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Foreign Intelligence.—The steamship Africa, with Liverpool dates to the 16th, arrived at New York on the 30th ult.

England.—The English papers contain no political news of importance. Three meetings of iron and coal masters in Staffordshire and Shropshire, had been held during the week, exciting more than usual interest, a rumor prevailing that an advance of twenty shillings per ton was contemplated. It was decided, however, that no further advance should be made, but that the prices decided upon the previous week should be firmly maintained. It has been announced that one of the largest houses in the copper trade has issued a notice of an advance of £4 per ton, and a rise to this extent is certainly expected.

The Liverpool and Philadelphia Steamship Company have contracted for the building of a new screw steamship of 2200 tons burthen.

The London Daily News announces that Kossuth will soon revisit this country.

France.—Cherbourg has been selected as the point of departure for the French and American steamship l ne.

A contract has been made for building fifty-three large steamships. The steamships for the American trade are to be 1100 tons each.

India.—Intelligence has been received, in advance of the arrival of the overland mail, that Pegu has been taken and annexed to the British dominions.

The markets at the Cape of Good Hope were very active, rendered so by the trade to Australia.

Mexico.—By advices from the city of Mexico to the 6th ult., we learn that Gen. Minon, commander of the Government troops, has been beaten in a regular battle with the revolutionists, who were everywhere successful.

President Arista had resigned his office and retired from the capital, leaving the duties of his office to devolve upon Senor Cavello, the Judge of the Supreme Court, who had become President *ad interim*.

Vera Cruz and Cordova had given in their adhesion to the plan of Guadalaxara, and advices to the same effect were expected from Orizaba.

Intelligence from Tehuantepec states that that Department had pronounced in favor of the plan of Guadalaxara, and desired a separation from Oajaca.

California.—The steamship Star of the West, from St. Juan de Nicaragua on the 19th, arrived at New York on the 28th ult., and the Georgia, from Aspinwall, on the 30th.

They bring California dates to the 1st ult.

The present winter is the most severe since the settlement of Americans in that country. For a fortnight before the sailing of the steamers, there had been an almost constant fall of snow or rain in the mountains and valleys, raising the waters to an unprecedented height, and cutting off almost entirely the communication with the mining districts. The lowlands were inundated and immense quantities of stock and agricultural products destroyed. The whole country between Tehama and Sacramento City was entirely under water. In the latter city, the floods had opened a crevasse of fifty feet in width in the levee, through which the waters were pouring into the city. Many of the brick buildings erected since the fire, were settling and would almost certainly fall.

Marysville and Stockton were partly under water, and a large amount of property therein was ruined. Much suffering prevailed among the miners in consequence of the scarcity and high price of provisions, and it was even feared that many would perish from starvation.

Several important decisions have been rendered in the Courts, among which is the decision of the State Supreme Court, recognizing the right of native claimants of land to the summary remedy of ejectment where they are disturbed by squatters. This applies to parties who are in possession of their claims, and relieves them from what, by a previous decision of the Court was a necessity, that they should incur first the expensive process of a writ of right in order to prove their title.

The Land Commission are making considerable progress in the adjudication of claims. Of these, the most important, perhaps, is that of Col. Fremont, to a large tract of land on the head waters of the Mariposa river. The Commission recognizes his claim to the land, but does not undertake to decide upon his title to the mineral wealth which, as is well known, is embraced within the limits of the grant.

Farmers are getting their lands ready for the crops of the next year, and it is understood that considerable quantities of wheat will be sown. Preparations are also making for the erection of grist mills, and it is not likely that another season will find California so dependent upon foreign supply for breadstuffs.

The Golden Gate made her last trip from Panama in 11 days and 8 hours of running time—the quickest passage on record.

A Mercantile Library Association has been formed in San Francisco.

Oregon.—The immigration to Oregon during the past season is estimated at 20,000.

Sandwich Islands.—The sugar plantations are expected to yield well. The harbor of Honolulu has been visited by a number of whaling vessels, most of which had full cargoes. A party of missionaries lately visited the group of islands called Micronesia, and obtained from the inhabitants a ready assent to their proposition to establish missions among them.

Domestic.—No business of general importance has been transacted by Congress during the past week. The same remark will apply to the State Legislature.

The Slave Shooting Case.—The Commissioners appointed by the Governor of Maryland to investigate the charge against Archibald Ridgely, a police officer of this city, of having killed a slave whom he was attempting to arrest at Columbia, Pennsylvania, last summer, have reported to the Governor that the shooting was entirely accidental, and that they had succeeded in convincing the Governor of Pennsylvania that such was the case.—*Baltimore Sun.*

It would be interesting to learn by what means the Commissioners "succeeded in convincing the Governor of Pennsylvania that the shooting was entirely accidental." In the investigation which took place immediately after the perpetration of the deed, the testimony of the witnesses gave a different aspect to the affair.

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

A RELIGIOUS, LITERARY AND MISCELLANEOUS JOURNAL.

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DANIEL WHEELER.

This valuable minister of the gospel, who a few years ago closed his eventful career at New York, is no doubt vividly remembered by many readers of the Review. The copious memoirs of his life and labours, which have been published, must have rendered his name and character familiar to many of our readers; yet it is apprehended that a few brief notices respecting him, and extracts from his letters, may not be unacceptable, at least to those who are not in possession of these memoirs.

Daniel Wheeler was a native of London, being born there near the close of the year 1771. His parents were members of the established church, esteemed and respected for uprightness and integrity; but he was deprived, at an early age, of parental guardianship and instruction; his father dying before he was seven years old, and his mother, when he was about twelve. His orphanage was unusually complete, from the singular circumstances, that both father and mother were the only children of their respective parents. The family, of whom he was the youngest, were then thrown on the world without any near relatives to whom they could look for advice or assistance.

Not long after the decease of his mother, he was offered a situation on board a merchant vessel; but after a short continuance in that employment, some of his friends procured for him the station of midshipman on board a ship of war. He was soon removed to a ship of the line, which bore the flag of a rear admiral. This situation proved to him an efficient school of vice; yet, even there, surrounded as he was by corrupting influences and examples, he was not left without a witness of the power of redeeming love; of this he has left the following account:

Whilst in this ship, when about sixteen years of age, having been unwell, and probably led to reflect a little on that account, I was made sensible of a divine visitation being extended to me; disclosing with undubitable clearness the vanity and emptiness of every earthly station, tarnishing the pride and glory of this perishing world in my sight; and which, though little understood and less regarded at the moment, has since, at different periods of my chequered life, been brought to my remembrance, by Him 'who declareth unto man his thoughts,—who maketh the morning darkness, and treadeth upon the high places of the earth,—the Lord, the Lord of hosts is his name.' When this occurred, although then entered into the bond of iniquity, I had not launched so fully into its dreadful abyss, as was afterwards most lamentably the case; and from what I have since witnessed in unutterable mercy, of the strength and power of redeeming love, a belief is induced, that if this warning voice, then sounding in the secret of my sinful heart, 'Behold I stand at the door, and knock,' had been hearkened unto, and waited upon, my footsteps, even mine, would have been conducted from the horrible pit to which they were fast verging.

After spending nearly six years in the navy, the crew of the vessel to which he belonged were paid off, and being reduced to poverty by idleness and dissipation, he was induced to adopt the alternative of entering the army as a volunteer. In that situation he experienced several wonderful escapes from almost inevitable destruction; and at one time he was brought by disease apparently to the brink of the grave; but while several wagon-loads of bodies were daily carried off for interment, from the hospital where he lay, his life was spared and his health eventually restored.

In the autumn of 1795, he obtained a commission in a regiment destined for the West

Indies, and sailed with the expedition appointed to this service, under Sir Ralph Abercrombie. After a most stormy and disastrous passage they were once in sight of the islands, but were driven back by a dreadful hurricane: in which several of the vessels foundered, and great numbers of the troops perished. A malignant fever also raged with fatal violence among the crews of the fleet, and in the ship in which he had embarked, no less than twenty-seven fell victims to it, within a short space of time.

At this time he experienced some remarkable preservations, to which he often referred afterwards, as the merciful interpositions of an overruling providence in his behalf: of these, one in particular appears to have arrested his attention. The vessel in which he was appointed to sail, and which was considered a remarkably fine one, was exceedingly crowded, from the preference given to her by many of the officers. One morning after they had been some weeks at sea, a collier (being one of the vessels hired as transports,) coming alongside, he proposed to one of his friends, that they should go on board of her. His fellow-officers ridiculed the idea of preferring an old collier to the noble ship in which they were; but he and his friend persisted and transferred themselves to her. The same evening a hurricane arose, and the vessel they had quitted was never heard of afterwards. In connexion with this period, he once remarked to a friend, on being questioned as to the means made use of in the divine hand for effecting 'a new birth unto righteousness' in his heart,—that he could not remember any outward means having been employed, unless, indeed, he might except a storm at sea, during which his mind was deeply affected; and when, under a feeling of his own lost condition by nature, he was mercifully enabled also to see the remedy, and the entire spirituality of the Gospel dispensation. In accordance with this feeling, he remarked,—'I was at this time convinced of Friends' principles, they being neither more nor less in my estimation, than pure Christianity. I remember when the Friends visited me on my application for membership, I told them I was convinced at sea; for I verily believed in looking back, that this had been the case: no human means were made use of;—it was altogether the immediate work of the Holy Spirit upon my heart.' Under these feelings, he became dissatisfied with the military profession, and resolved that, if permitted again to reach the shore, he would endeavour to lead a life of more circumspection, and which should tend to the glory of that Being, who had thus so mercifully visited him by His free grace. To this resolution he adhered:—he quitted the army in the early part of the year 1796.

For some time subsequently to this event, he resided with his eldest sister who was married and settled in the neighborhood of Sheffield, in Yorkshire. She had become convinced of the principles of Friends, and had joined the society.

While residing with these near relatives, his mind became renewedly impressed with the importance of Divine truth; and in the course of a few months, he was led openly to espouse those views of it, of which, in after years, he was an unflinching advocate. The little meeting which he attended in the early part of his religious course, was usually held in silence; and he has been often known to refer to some of those solemn seasons, as times of peculiar instruction to his mind; in which the power of the Lord was sensibly felt, and his Truth revealed.

Being made a partaker of the great privilege enjoyed by those who are of the flock of Christ, in being able to distinguish between the voice of the good Shepherd and that of the stranger, he was earnestly desirous that obedience should keep pace with knowledge. He waited patiently upon the Lord for instruction in his various steppings; and being brought into a state of deep humility and prostration of spirit, he was made sensible, that the only path in which he could walk with safety, was that of self-denial. Much mental conflict was at this season his portion; but peace was only to be obtained by an entire surrender of the will: and in conformity with what he believed to be required of him, he adopted the plain dress. He once recounted to a friend in lively terms, the trial it was to him to put on a different hat from that which he had been accustomed to wear; especially as in going to the meeting at Woodhouse, he generally met a number of his former gay acquaintances, whom he crossed on the way to their place of worship, which he had himself previously been in the practice of attending. In this instance, it was hard to appear openly as a fool before men; he thought if his natural life might have been accepted as a substitute, he would gladly have laid it down:—but this was not the thing required. He diligently examined his heart, and believed he clearly saw his Master's will in the requisition; and that it was a discipline designed to bring him into a state of childlike obedience and dependence. In great distress he cried unto the Lord for help; and a passage of Scripture was powerfully applied to his mind—'whosoever shall confess me before men, him will I confess also before my Father which is in heaven: but whosoever shall deny me before men, him will I also deny before my Father which is in heaven.' His resolution was immediately taken:—he put on his hat, and with his mind staid upon the Lord, set out to join his friends at meeting. His difficulties vanished,—sweet peace was his covering; and he was enabled experimentally to know the fulfilment of that declaration,—'greater is He that is in you, than he that is in the world.'

In the course of the year 1797, he was received into membership with the Society of

Friends; and about the same time, he entered into business in Sheffield, in the seed trade. To this novel occupation he applied himself with that energy and assiduity, which characterized all his pursuits; and by the divine blessing on his exertions, he soon succeeded in obtaining a business fully adequate to his very moderate desires.

He has been frequently heard to refer to this period of his life, as one of great peace and comfort, and it appears to have been a time, in which his experience of the reality and power of divine grace was deepened and enlarged. It was his daily practice, at those intervals when the attendance in his shop could be dispensed with, if but for a few minutes at a time, to retire to a small apartment behind it, and in a prayerful spirit to explore the contents of the sacred volume; the light which shone upon many passages as he read, and the clear and strong views of religious truth which were then unfolded to his seeking soul, were such as greatly to confirm his faith, and strengthen him to persevere in that strait and narrow path into which his feet had been so mercifully turned. The perusal of many of the prophetical books of holy writ, was at this time the means of great comfort and encouragement to him; and the extensive and accurate knowledge of these parts of Scripture, for which he was afterwards conspicuous, was then chiefly acquired.

It was his uniform practice, from his first commencement in trade, to close his shop during the hours of worship on week days; and though this must have required a strong exercise of faith, at a time when his future support seemed to depend on his assiduity and exertion, he was never satisfied to neglect the worship of Almighty God, from the prospect of an outward advantage; and he has often expressed his belief, that a blessing had rested on this sacrifice of apparent interest to duty.

(To be continued.) 353

Account of JANE ABELL, *of Waterford, Ireland, who died 17th of 2d month,* 1852, *aged* 64 *years.*

The cheerfulness and resignation with which this dear friend bore much bodily suffering through a period of many years, afford a striking proof of the sustaining power and efficacy of Divine grace; and when those who had often to witness these proving seasons, expressed a desire that she might soon feel better, her frequent reply was—"If a mitigation be permitted it will be a great favor; but I cannot say I wish it, because I know if it be right it will be so."

Whatever concerned the interest and welfare of our Society was dear to her heart, and she endeavored to hold up its Christian standard and discipline, as regards our various testimonies, in the view of young persons, whose company she loved, and who were attracted by the kindness of her manner towards them; yet, whilst charitably disposed to make allowance, she lamented the disposition to lay aside our peculiarities. This she considered a specious snare of the enemy at the present day, calculated to lay waste the Society, by breaking down the hedges, and opening the way for other invaders.

For many years the state of her health had been a source of anxiety to her friends, and caused much suffering to herself, chiefly from difficulty of breathing and extreme debility, which it was often distressing to witness; yet she frequently expressed thankfulness that she had not to endure acute pain, and that she was surrounded with comforts, of which the poor were deprived in the season of illness. Our beloved friend was for a long period unable to attend meetings, but was often permitted to feel, in her solitary chamber, the comforting presence of Him whom her soul loved. The clearness with which passages of Scripture were opened to her mind, was deeply instructive; even some that, whilst reading, had been incomprehensible to human reason—being as "a fountain sealed, a spring shut up"—arising, on these occasions, with an application that astonished her; and she wished that others should be encouraged to persevere in perusing the sacred volume, though at the time, they might not be sensible of much benefit. Whilst convinced of the depravity of human nature, and humbled under a sense of her own unworthiness, her faith in the atonement and mediation of her Saviour was unwavering, and the feeling of dependence on his mercy sustained her oft drooping mind, and at seasons she was favored to experience her peace to overflow. The visits of ministering friends at different times also afforded comfort, as they were generally led into sympathy with her, and often had to express their belief that, if faith and patience were maintained, the end would be glorious.

When reading the Annual Monitor, during her latter years, she sometimes thought, that perhaps her own name might appear in the next; and that if able, in the last moments of her life, to dictate a few words to be affixed thereto, she should like to impress upon all, that no merely worldly object is worth living for, as the cravings of an immortal spirit can only be satisfied by that which springs from a higher Source.

In the autumn of 1850 she had a severe illness, when her strength was so prostrated that for several days her recovery seemed doubtful. In this state she was favored with a peaceful feeling, beyond what she had ever before experienced, and expressed her gratitude, saying that she felt as if reposing in the arms of her Saviour, without weight or burden, even as much as that of a grasshopper, to press upon her spirit. Thus was the passiveness of the clay nearly, if not quite, attained; so that, whilst life appeared as if suspended in the balance, she could not throw a wish into either scale. There seemed no room for any feeling in her mind but love to her Creator, and

to her fellow-creatures; she thought she could endure any suffering that might be the means of drawing a single human being nearer to the Redeemer. For several weeks after recovering from this illness, she was permitted to enjoy relief from her cough and the oppression of her chest, such as she had not known for a long period.

Towards the end, an attack of influenza so far reduced her strength that the bodily powers gave way; and during the six days that she was confined to bed, the inability to move a limb (save her hands) was distressing. In reference to this she remarked—"What a state I am reduced to, poor, helpless mortal! I am thinking of the words of our Saviour, 'Oh, my Father, if it be possible, let this cup pass from me: nevertheless, not as I will, but as thou wilt. If this cup may not pass from me except I drink it, thy will be done.' If it is his will that I should be thus afflicted, may that will be done!" She lay mostly very quiet, in order to induce sleep, which was at times refreshing. The intervals were diligently occupied in giving directions about what she wished to have done, or in sending messages for her absent friends, observing—"Is it not marvellous with what calmness I can speak of these matters? I wish all who love me to be told to rejoice, when the change comes. Oh! what a glorious change it will be, when this mortal shall put on immortality, and death is swallowed up in victory." "I do not yet see the end; I feel as I never did before, just like the snuff of a candle going out." "I do not yet see the open door, but I believe I shall be permitted to see it." This was remarkably fulfilled a few hours before the close, when a clear evidence was afforded that, through the love and mercy of her Redeemer, the gate was opened to receive her, and the Angel of His presence was with her, to conduct her spirit through the valley of the shadow of death.

An unclouded calm and remarkable clearness were permitted to attend the closing scene, and the dismissal of the redeemed spirit was so gentle, that those privileged to watch by her, were scarcely sensible when it was freed from the wasted tabernacle. Thus was her own favorite expression verified in her experience—"The end crowns all."—*Annual Monitor.*

For Friends' Review.

BOOKS AND READING.

It has been the lot of the writer to travel to a limited extent among Friends of Indiana Yearly Meeting, and his own observation is confirmed by those who have had better opportunities of knowing, that there is a great lack of good and interesting books, in the families of our members, not only in Indiana, but generally throughout the West. It is true that many books have found their way among us within a few years past, still it may be safely said, there is a great scarcity of books among us. Nor is it to be wondered at, when we remember that a large proportion o those Friends, who are now heads of families, have grown up to mature years without the opportunity of obtaining books, their parents having failed, through inability or otherwise, to supply them.

But what is more to be regretted than even the scarcity of books, and which is but a natural result of this long continued scarcity, is the want of a proper taste for profitable and substantial reading. Did we all fully appreciate the pleasure, as well as profit, to be derived from this kind of employment, surely we would spare no reasonable pains to supply our families with good books, and endeavor to inculcate in the minds of our children a proper taste for reading them.

Many Friends regret their inability to give their children as extensive an education as they wish, yet they hardly seem to know that by creating in their minds a *desire* for reading and literary pursuits, they will in a great measure educate themselves. This should be steadily kept in view. And now that books are comparatively cheap and easy to be obtained, it is the earnest desire of the writer that his Western friends may not only gradually increase their little libraries, but endeavor to train up their children in such a way that the perusal of good books will be a truly interesting as well as profitable employment. R. T. R.

Richmond, Ind., 1853.

For Friends' Review.

SIR JOHN MANDEVILLE.

This ancient and renowned traveller was born at St. Albans, a town about twenty miles north of London, in or near the year 1300. Stimulated by an unconquerable curiosity to see foreign countries, he departed from England in 1322, and continued abroad for thirty four years; during which time his person and appearance were so changed, that on his return, his friends, who had supposed him dead, did not know him. But so fixed was his habit of roving, that he set out from his own country a second time, and died at Liege, Belgium, in 1371. John Bale, in his catalogue of British writers, gives him the following character:

"John Mandeville, Knight, born in the town of St. Albans, was so well given to the study of learning from his childhood, that he seemed to plant a good part of his felicity in the same, for he supposed that the honor of his birth would nothing avail him unless he could render the same more honorable by his knowledge in good letters. Having, therefore, well grounded himself in religion by reading the Scriptures, he applied his studies to the art of physic, a profession worthy of a noble mind; but among other things he was ravished with a mighty desire to see the greater parts of the world, as Asia and Africa. Having therefore provided all things

necessary for his journey, he departed from his country in the year of Christ 1322, and as another Ulysses, returned home at the end of thirty four years; and was then known to very few. In the time of his travels, he was in Scythia, the greater and less Armenia, Egypt, both Lybias, Arabia, Syria, Media, Mesopotamia, Persia, Chaldea, Greece, Illyrium, Tartary and divers other kingdoms of the world; and having gotten by this means the knowledge of the languages, lest so many and great varieties, and things miraculous, whereof himself had been eye-witness, should perish in oblivion, he committed his whole travel of thirty four years, to writing in three divers tongues, English, French and Latin. Being arrived in England, and having seen the wickedness of the age, he gave out this speech, 'In our time it may be spoken more truly than of old, that virtue is gone, the church is under foot, the clergy is in error, and simony beareth sway.'"

John Mandeville was indeed a remarkable man; and though England has since distinguished herself above all other nations, for the number and character of her voyagers and travellers, who, for the sake of enlarging the bounds of geographical knowledge, have pushed their way into every part of the world, yet considering the time and circumstances in which he wrote, to none must Sir John Mandeville give place. We must bear continually in mind that he wrote nearly five hundred years ago—one hundred years before printing was introduced into England, in an age of great ignorance, and eager for the marvellous and the wonderful in relation to other lands so little known. That he has told many ridiculous stories is no doubt true; but such he generally prefaces with "they say," or "men say, but I have not seen it." But if we charge these against him, we must also give him credit for those accounts which for a long time rested upon his single and unsupported authority, but which later discoveries and inquiries have abundantly confirmed: such as the cultivation of pepper, the burning of widows on the funeral pile of their husbands, the trees which bear wool of which clothing is made, the carrier pigeons, the gymnosophists, the Chinese predilection for small feet, the artificial egg-hatching in Egypt, the south pole star and other astronomical appearances from which he argues for the spherical form of the earth, the crocodile, the hippopotamus, the giraffe, and many other singular productions of nature. "His book," says an elegant writer, "is to an Englishman doubly valuable, as establishing the title of his country to claim as its own the first example of the liberal and independent gentleman, travelling over the world in the disinterested pursuit of knowledge, unsullied in his reputation, and honored and respected wherever he went, for his talents and personal accomplishments. (*Cleveland's Comp. Eng. Lit.*)

The following remarks respecting the spherical form of the earth clearly prove that John Mandeville was much in advance of his age in relation to this subject. His travels are said to have been published in 1356, nearly a century and a half before Columbus made his voyage to the new world; yet when this adventurous navigator offered his project of reaching India by a western navigation—a plan founded entirely upon the supposition of the earth's rotundity—to the sages and cosmographers of Spain at Salamanca, the absurdity of supposing that there were antipodes where the people walked with their heads downwards, and where it rained, hailed and snowed upwards, was one of the arguments which he was compelled to encounter. Yet this argument was anticipated and refuted by Mandeville.

In the following extract the spelling is modernized, and a number of the words and phrases, which, by the changes of the language, have become unintelligible to the common reader, are replaced by modern ones conveying the same or a similar meaning:

"In that land [Africa] as in many others, no man may see the polar star, that is called the star of the sea, that is immovable, that is toward the North, that we call the load-star, [the star to which the load-stone or magnet is directed.] But men see another the contrary [or opposite] to it, which is towards the South, that is called antarctic. And as the shipmen with us take their course and govern themselves by the load-star, exactly so do shipmen in the South, by the southern star, which star appeareth not to us. And this star that is towards the North, which we call the load-star, appeareth not to them. For which cause men may well perceive that the land and sea are of round shape and form. For the part of the firmament which is visible in one country, is not that which is visible in another. And men may well discover by experiment and just reasoning, that if a man was to take passage in a ship which was going to search the world, he might pass by ship all round the world, above and below. And if I had had companions and shipping to make further explorations, I certainly believe that we should still have seen the roundness of the firmament on every side.

"But it seemeth to simple and unlearned men, that man cannot go on the underside of the earth; or that they would fall toward heaven from the underside. But that cannot be, unless we can fall toward heaven from the earth where we are. For on whatever part of the earth men dwell, either above or below, it always seemeth to them that they are more erect than any other people. And as it seemeth to us, that they [our antipodes] are under us, exactly so it seemeth to them that we are under them. For if a man might fall from the earth unto the firmament, by greater reason, the earth and the sea, that are so great and so heavy, should fall to the firmament; but that may not be [does not take place."]

From this extract, it is manifest that John Mandeville was no stranger to that singular pro-

perty of the magnetic bar, which is so important an auxiliary in navigation. Hence we might very justly question the correctness of the usual account, which Robertson adopts without hesitasion, that the mariner's compass was invented in the fourteenth century by Flavio Gioja of Amalfi. But Hallam, in his work on the middle ages, cites several authorities to show that the polarity of the needle was known at a considerably earlier period. E. L.

From Household Words.

PENNY WISDOM.

There is a huge heap of chemical refuse now near the banks of the Tyne at Gateshead, which is not only a commercial nothing, but the manufacturer who unwillingly calls it his property, would most kindly greet any one who would take it off his hands; for he has to lease sundry acres of land for no other purpose than to deposit this refuse thereon. It is of such nothings as these that we would speak; and of the ingenuity which from time to time draws something therefrom. And we would also direct attention to a few miscellaneous examples of the useful application of materials long valued—the causing "a little to go a great way."

Schoolboys display great skill in breaking their slates. Shall they be allowed to continue the exercise of this interesting practice; or shall we invite them to use the new Wurtemberg sheet-iron slates? A manufacturer in that country has invented a mode of applying a surface-coating to sheet-iron, which enables it to take freely the mark of a slate-pencil; it is said to be much lighter, and much less liable to injury than a common slate. If we have sheet-iron slates, why not sheet-iron paper? Baron von Kleist, the proprietor of some iron-works at Neudeck, in Bohemia, has lately produced paper of this kind, from which great things seem to be expected. It is remarkable for its extreme thinness, flexibility and strength, and is entirely without flaws. It is used in making buttons and various other articles shaped by stamping; and it is capable of receiving a very high polish. Whether the world is ever to see the Times printed on a sheet of iron, we must leave to some clairvoyante to determine; but no sooner did our manufacturers become acquainted with this Bohemian product at the Great Exhibition, than they instantly set their wits to work to produce better and thinner sheet-iron than had before been made in England. In the Birmingham department, before the Exhibition closed, there made its appearance a book, about five inches by three, consisting of forty-four leaves of sheet-iron, the whole weighing about two ounces and a half. We are thus getting on; the age of iron literature may yet arrive.

Our learned chemists have lately discovered that, in making or smelting iron, not less than seven-eighths of all the heat goes off in waste; only one eighth being really made available for the extrication of the metal from its stony matrix. What a sad waste of good fuel is here! what a provoking mode of driving money out of one's pocket! So thought Mr. Budd of the Ystalyfera iron-works in Wales. He found that the heat which escapes from an iron furnace is really as high as that of melting brass; and he pondered how he might compel this heat to render some of its useful services. He put a gentle check upon it, just as it was about to escape at the top of the furnace; he gently enticed it to pass through a channel or pipe which bent downwards; and gently brought it under the boiler of the steam-engine which worked the blowing machine for the furnace. A clever device this; for this economised caloric heated the boiler without any other fuel whatever, and there was a saving of three hundred and fifty pounds in one year in the fuel for one boiler alone. Mr. Budd told all about this to the British Association, at Swansea, in 1848; and at Edinburgh, in 1850, he was able to tell them much more. He stated that he had applied the method to all the nine smelting furnaces at the Ystalyfera Works; and that it had also been applied at the Dundyvan Works in Scotland. The coal used in the Scotch works is of such a kind, that the wasted heat from one furnace is believed to be enough to heat the air for the hot blast, and to work the blast engines for three furnaces. Mr. Budd states that his plan enabled the Dundyvan proprietors to smelt ore with a ton and a quarter less coal to a ton of iron than by the old method; and he shows how this might rise to a saving of one hundred and thirty thousand pounds a year for the whole of Scotland. A pretty penny-saving this—a veritable creation of something out of a commercial nothing.

Horse-shoe nails, kicked about the world by horses innumerable, are not the useless fragments we might naturally deem them. Military men may discuss the relative merits of Minié rifles and needle-guns, and regulation muskets; but all will agree that the material of which the barrels are made should be sound and tough, and gun-makers tell us that no iron is so well fitted for this purpose as that which is derived from horse-shoe nails and similarly worn fragments. The nails are in the first place made of good sound iron, and the violent concussions which they receive, when a horse is working over a stony road, give a peculiar annealing and toughening to the metal, highly beneficial to its subsequent use for gun-barrels.

An advertisement in the Times notifies that "The Committee for managing the affairs of the Bristol Gas Light Company are ready to enter into a contract for a term from twenty-first December next, for the sale of sixteen thousand to twenty thousand gallons of ammoniacal liquor, produced per month at the works of the

Company." What is this ammoniacal liquor? It is a most unlovable compound, which the gas makers must get rid of, whether it has commercial value or not. After coal has been converted into coke in the retorts of a gas house, the vapors which escape are extraordinarily complex in their character; they comprise not only the gas which is intended for illumination, but acids, and alkalies, and gases of many other kinds—all of which must be removed before the street gas arrives at its proper degree of purity. By washing in clean water, and washing in lime water, and other processes, this purification is gradually brought about. But then the water, which has become impregnated with ammonia, and the lime, which has become impregnated with sulphuretted hydrogen and other gases, are dolefully fetid and repulsive; and in the early history of gas lighting these refuse products embarrassed the gas makers exceedingly. But now the chemists make all sorts of good things from them. The lady's smelling-bottle contains volatile salts made from this refuse ammonia, and sulphate of ammonia is another product from the same source; the tar, which is another of the ungracious consequences of gas making, is now made to yield benzole, a remarkably volatile fluid, which manufacturers employ in making varnish, and perfumers employ in making that which is honored by the name of oil of bitter almonds, and housewives employ in removing grease spots, and economical ladies employ in cleaning white kid gloves; the naphthaline which annoys the gas maker by choking up his pipes, is made to render an account of itself in the form of a beautiful red coloring matter, useful in dyeing—in short, our gas works are a sort of magical Savings Bank, in which commercial nothings are put in, and valuable somethings taken out.

Mr. Brockeden has taught us how to make pencils out of dust. Our black lead pencils, as is pretty generally known, are made chiefly from Borrowdale plumbago, brought from a mine in Cumberland. This mine is becoming exhausted, and a question has arisen how the supply shall be kept up. Various compounds have been suggested in different quarters, but Mr. Brockeden has happily hit upon an expedient which promises wonders. Although pieces of plumbago are scarce, plumbago dust is tolerably plentiful, and Mr. Brockeden operates upon this dust. He presses a mass of the powder together, then draws out the air from beneath the particles by means of an air-pump, and then presses again with such enormous force as to convert the mass into a solid block, which can be cut into the oblong prisms suitable for pencils.

If a ton of lead contains three ounces of silver—one ounce in twelve thousand ounces—will it pay to dig out this silver, mechanically or chemically? Will it save a penny? Mr. Pattinson, a manufacturing chemist of Newcastle, says and shows that it will; although, before his improvements were introduced, the attempt was a losing one, unless the lead contained at least twenty ounces of silver to the ton. Nearly all lead ore contains a trace of silver, which becomes melted or combined in the ingot or pig of lead. Vast are the arrangements which the manufacturers are willing to make to extricate this morsel of silver from the mass in which it is buried; huge furnaces and melting vessels, and crystallizing vessels are provided, and elaborate processes are carefully conducted. The lead itself is all the better for losing its silvery companion; while the silver makes its appearance afterwards in the form of dazzling tea-services and such like.

The mention of Newcastle calls to mind our opening paragraph, relating to a certain table-land of refuse. The history of this useless product carries with it the history of many other remarkable products—once useless, but now of great value. Thus it is. Sulphur is thrown into a "burning fiery furnace;" it burns away, and is converted into a gas called sulphurous acid; this, being combined with steam and water, becomes liquid sulphuric acid. So far good; there is no refuse. But let us go on. Common salt, or rather rock salt from Cheshire, is heated with this sulphuric acid in a furnace. A peculiar penetrating gas rises, which is muriatic acid; the soda makers (of whom more presently) did not want this troublesome gas, and they therefore sent it up aloft through the chimneys. But the gardeners and farmers all around complained that the muriatic acid vapors poisoned their trees and plants, and then the manufacturers were driven to construct chimneys so lofty as to overtop our loftiest steeples, in order to carry away the enemy as far above the region of vegetation as possible. But good luck or good sense came to their aid; they devised a mode of combining the gas with water, and thus was produced muriatic acid or spirits of salt; and then this muriatic acid was made to yield chlorine, and the chlorine was made to form an ingredient in bleaching powder; so that, by little and little, the once dreaded muriatic acid gas has become a most respectable and respected friend to the manufacturer. Meanwhile, the salt and the sulphuric acid are undergoing such changes, by heatings and mixings of different kinds, that they both disappear from the scene; the useful product left behind is soda, so valuable in glass making and soap making, and other processes; the useless product is an earthy substance, consisting of calcium and sulphur, which nobody can apply to any profitable purpose, nobody will buy, and nobody even accept as a gift. At a large chemical work near Newcastle, this product has been increasing at such a rapid rate, that it now forms a mass of six or eight acres in extent, and thirty or forty feet high; it is a mountain or rather a table-land of difficulties. Here, then, we see how chemical manufacturers are saving a penny out of some of their refuse, and looking wistfully towards the

day when they may perhaps save a penny out of this monstrous commercial nothing.

Coal proprietors are, perhaps necessarily, very wasteful people. They accumulate around the mouths of their pits large heaps of small coal, which formerly rendered service to no one; and in some parts of the country they burned this coal simply to get rid of it. But, thanks to the Legislature, it sometimes does good by interfering in manufacturing affairs. It ordained that locomotives should not send forth streams of smoke into the air, and we are thus freed from a nuisance which sadly affects our river steamers and steamer rivers; while, at the same time, coke being used as a non-smokable fuel, and the supply from the gas-works being too small, coke makers have looked to the heaps of small coal at the pit's mouth; and the result is that thousands of locomotives are now fed with coke made from the small waste coal at the collieries. The railway companies get their coke cheaper than formerly; the coal owner makes something out of a (commercial) nothing; and the ground around the coal-pits is becoming freed from an incumbrance. And what the coal makers would leave, if they leave anything, the artificial fuel makers will buy; for in most of the patent fuels now brought under public notice, coal dust is one of the inuredients.

How to get a pennyworth of beauty out of old bones and bits of skin, is a problem which the French gelatine makers have solved very prettily. Does the reader remember some gorgeous sheets of colored gelatine in the French department of the Great Exhibition? We owed them to the slaughter-houses of Paris. Those establishments are so well organized and conducted, that all the refuse is carefully preserved, to be applied to any purposes for which it may be deemed fitting. Very pure gelatine is made from the waste fragments of skin, bone, tendon, ligature, and gelatinous tissue of the animals slaughtered in the Parisian abbatoirs; and thin sheets of this gelatine are made to receive very rich and beautiful colors. As a gelatinous liquid, when melted, it is used in the dressing of woven stuffs, and in the clarification of wine; and, as a solid, it is cut into threads for the ornamental uses of the confectioner, or made into very thin white and transparent sheets of *papier glacé* for copying drawings, or applied in the making of artificial flowers, or used as a substitute for paper on which gold printing may be executed. In good sooth, when an ox has given us our beef, and our leather, and our tallow, his career of usefulness is by no means ended; we can get a penny out of him as long as there is a scrap of his substance above ground.

(To be continued.)

If such of our readers as have taken and have preserved the early numbers of the Review, will turn to page 637, vol. 4, they will find a curious account of the uses to which various parts of a dead horse appear to have been applied in England, more than sixty years ago.—Ed.

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

PHILADELPHIA, SECOND MONTH 12, 1853.

The article entitled Penny wisdom, which appears in the present number, furnishes some curious and instructive illustrations of the manner in which articles apparently useless, or even pernicious, may be rendered subservient to our comfort and support. We may indeed philosophically, as well as piously, believe that nothing was created in vain, but that every thing which has been brought into existence, by all-creating wisdom, constitutes a link in the great chain which binds the universe in one harmonious system. The great system, indeed, moves on independently of the will or power of man. The planets revolve in their orbits, the ocean rises and sinks, the seasons perform their destined round, unaided and uncontrolled by human agency; but in the operation of the powers of nature within our own narrow range, much is left to the industry and intelligence of man. As natural science is nothing else than such knowledge of the powers and operations of nature as may be acquired by observation and reflection, we readily perceive that the more extensive and accurate our knowledge of nature is, the greater must be our capacity to apply to useful purposes those various and diversified powers which have been diffused through the field of nature.

When the great Creator conferred upon man his dominion over the earth and the various races with which it is replenished, he also conferred, as a necessary appendage, the intellect by means of which that dominion may be established and maintained. But that intellect itself, though divinely bestowed, and conferred in an equal degree, upon none of the races inferior to man, must be cultivated and improved. This cultivation, systematically prosecuted, constitutes science. To enumerate the achievements of science, would be to write the history of the improvements which have been made from the earliest period to the present day.

Re establishment of Slavery in Pennsylvania.—The following bill has been introduced into the House of Representatives, by —— Fulton, of Armstrong:

An Act to carry out, in good faith, the provisions of the Constituiton of the United States, and to encourage and promote friendly and fraternal feelings among the citizens of the Republic.

In view of the great and multiplied blessings which have flowed to us under our federal Constitu-

tion; and with a sincere and ardent desire to cherish and maintain it, in its letter and spirit, and in all its parts; and to recognize and cultivate those friendly and fraternal feelings and courtesies, which should ever pervade and actuate the citizens of all our Sister States; *Therefore*,

Sect. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That, from and after the passage of this act, it shall and may be lawful for any person being a citizen of any of the States of this Union, in which the institution of domestic slavery is recognized by law, and also being the owner of a slave, or slaves, and being emigrating to another of the States of this Union, in which the said institution of domestic slavery also exists, to pass with such slave or slaves, through this State, towards his ultimate destination; and such transit, including all necessary and unavoidable detention and delays, shall, in no case, entitle such slave or slaves to freedom: *Provided*, That the provisions of this section shall, in no case, be taken to apply to slave dealers, but only to *bona fide* owners and emigrants, as aforesaid.

Sect. 2. That it shall be lawful for citizens of any of the other States of this Union, visiting in this State, for business or pleasure, and remaining in the same for any period not exceeding six months, to bring and retain with them such domestics as they may deem suitable for their conveniences and comfort, and such as they might lawfully hold to service in their own States.

Sect. 3. That so much of any law or laws as may be incompatible with the provisions of this act, be, and the same are hereby repealed.

A bill has also been offered to the Senate to admit a three months slavery into the State.

From the title of Fulton's bill, we should expect to find some at least of its provisions bearing on the subjects embraced in the federal constitution; but when we inspect the bill we find it has no more relation to the Constitution of the United States, than to the laws of China or Tombuctoo.

No one, as far as we know, has ever had the hardihood to assert that the law of 1847, which repealed all former laws authorizing slaves to be held for any time in the State, encroached upon any provision of the federal constitution. Nearly seventy-three years ago the Legislature of Pennsylvania abolished, prospectively, negro slavery in the State. From the sentiments expressed in the preamble to the act of 1780, it is obvious that the Legislature considered personal freedom as an inalienable right, and its extension to the colored race within the commonwealth, as an appropriate indication of gratitude to the Dispenser of all our benefits, for the freedom from foreign domination which they expected to enjoy. So deeply rooted, however, was the system of slavery, that they did not venture to carry their own principles into immediate effect; but provided that no more slaves for life should be added, by birth or immigration, to the number then in the State. This proceeding left the slavery of that day to live and die with the passing generation. The provisions of the law make it evident that it was not intended that the existing slavery should be transmitted to a succeeding age, but should die with the generation then on the stage. As citizens of Pennsylvania were permitted, upon complying with certain conditions, to retain in servitude such slaves as were born or introduced prior to 1780, sojourners, not becoming residents of the State, were also allowed to retain those whom they might bring with them, any time not exceeding six months. This provision remained unchanged, except as explained by the act of 1788, during sixty-seven years. In this time the slaves of 1780 had probably all died, and the servitude till the age of twenty-eight of children born of slaves, had ceased by the expiration of the time. The period had then arrived when no citizen of Pennsylvania could hold a slave in the State, or claim any other service from a person of color than from a white. Nothing was then wanting to consummate the act of 1780 in its purpose and design, but a legislative declaration that no slave should be held in the state for any time. This the legislature of 1847 did, without a dissenting voice; and Pennsylvania became, what the law of 1780 was evidently designed eventually to make her, a free state.

The act of 1847, we may recollect, was passed in compliance with the solicitations of numerous bodies of our citizens; and we do not find that any dissatisfaction with its operation has been manifested among our citizens, or that any applications for a change have been presented to the Legislature.

The supposition that such a law as either of those now offered will produce harmony and good feeling between different parts of the Union, appears to be grossly erroneous. Supposing either bill to become a law, and that the holders of slaves should attempt to avail themselves of its provisions, it is easy to perceive that angry collisions between the supporters and the opponents of slavery will be rendered more frequent. As the law now stands, sojourners or immigrants passing through the state may easily understand that our laws recognize no property in slaves. Hence they know that their slaves if brought into the state will become instantly free. There is no room for collisions; but the laws now proposed would be a virtual invitation to the slaveholders of other states to bring their servile domestics with them when they visit ours, under an implied assurance that their claim of ownership would be respected and enforced. Now, slaves thus brought into the state may not choose to return with their masters, or may probably find counsellors who may advise them to elope. In either case, neither the laws of

Pennsylvnania nor those of the United States will authorize their forcible removal. The fugitive acts of 1793 and 1850, as well as the constitutional article on which they are professedly founded, relate exclusively to persons *escaping* from other States. Hence we may readily perceive that Fulton's or Quiggle's bill might be regarded as a trap, not a protection to the possessors of slaves. But, without stopping to calculate consequences, we have a right, or rather it is our duty, to enter our solemn protest against such retrograde movement as is here proposed. The people of Pennsylvania, through the voice of their representatives, both in 1780 and in 1847, have set their seal of denunciation upon negro slavery. It is now too late to change this declaration of public opinion, and an attempt to conciliate the South by the readmission of slavery would be to sacrifice our principles—our acknowledged moral as well as political principles—to a more than doubtful expediency. Joining with others in measures which are avowedly unjust and iniquitous is a bad way of producing harmony. Indeed, the surest mode of securing harmony and good feeling between the various sections of the Union, is for the free states to support, with calmness and fortitude, their avowed principles, and to keep their own hands as clear as possible of the contaminating institution.

The following remonstrance has been put into circulation for signatures, and Friends and others are earnestly requested to promote its extensive circulation, and to forward copies, numerously signed, with as little delay as practicable, to the Legislature at Harrisburg. Two copies, one for the Senate and the other for the House of Representatives, should receive all the signatures.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

The undersigned, Citizens of Pennsylvania, respectfully but earnestly Remonstrate against the passage of any Law which will re-establish Slavery in this Commonwealth, by authorizing the holders of Slaves to bring them into, or carry them through the State, or to retain them here as Slaves for any period of time.

Died, suddenly, of apoplexy, on the 17th of last month, at her residence, near Mount Pleasant, Ohio, Rachel, wife of John C. Hill, in the 54th year of her age. She was an overseer of Short Creek Monthly Meeting, and faithful in the support of the principles and testimonies of our religious Society, often lamenting the departures from primitive simplicity so painfully apparent among us. Her friends feel a comforting trust that she was found as one waiting for the coming of her Lord.

——, At her residence in West Marlborough, Chester Co., Pa., on the 29th of 12th month last, Deborah Swayne, a member of London Grove Monthly Meeting, in the 71st year of her age.

Died, On the 1st inst., at her residence near Wilmington Del., in the 68th year of her age, Mary, widow of the late Ashton Richardson, a valuable Elder of Wilmington Monthly Meeting.

INDIAN CIVILIZATION.

The Committee appointed by Philadelphia Yearly Meeting to promote the civilization of the Indians, are desirous of obtaining the services of a suitably qualified female Friend, to instruct the pupils at the Boarding School recently opened at Tunessassa. Application may be made to Thomas Evans, No. 180 Mulberry St., or to Joseph Elkinton, No. 377 south Second St., Philadelphia.

NOTICE.

The members of the Auxiliary Bible Association of Friends of Philadelphia Quarterly Meeting, will please take notice, that the Annual Meeting of the Auxiliary is to be held at the Committee room, Arch St. Meeting House, on the 14th inst., at 7½ P. M. Friends interested in the distribution of the Holy Scriptures are also invited to attend.

Theophilus E. Beesley, Secretary.

CIRCULAR OF THE BIBLE ASSOCIATION OF FRIENDS IN AMERICA.

In again calling the attention of Auxiliaries to the annual Queries to be answered previous to the general meeting of the Association in the Fourth month, the Corresponding Committee would press upon Friends who have been engaged in the distribution of the Holy Scriptures, the importance of furnishing full and accurate answers to all the questions, and of forwarding their reports seasonably to the Depository.

It may be recollected, that in making donations to Auxiliaries, the board are guided in deciding what number of Bibles and Testaments shall be sent to each, by the information given in its Report. Hence those Auxiliaries that do not report in time, are liable to be left out in the distribution.

Specific directions should be given in every case, how boxes should be marked and forwarded; and their receipt should always be promptly acknowledged.

Address John Richardson, No. 50 North 4th street, Philadelphia.

Thomas Kimber,
Charles Yarnall,
Samuel Bettle, Jr.
Committee of Correspondence.

Philadelphia, 2d mo. 12th, 1853.

QUERIES.

1. What number of families or individuals have been gratuitously furnished with the Holy Scriptures by the Auxiliary during the past year?

2. What number of Bibles and Testaments have been sold by the Auxiliary within the past year?

3. How many members, male and female, are there belonging to the Auxiliary?

4. What number of families of Friends reside within its limits?

5. Are there any *families* of Friends within your limits not supplied with a copy of the Holy Scriptures in good clear type, and on fair paper; and if so, how many?

6. How many *members* of our Society, capable of reading the Bible, do not own such a copy of the Holy Scriptures?

7. How many Bibles and Testaments may probably be disposed of by sale within your limits?

8. Is the income of the Auxiliary sufficient to supply those within its limits who are not duly furnished with the Holy Scriptures?

9. What number of Bibles and Testaments would it be necessary for the Bible Association to furnish gratuitously, to enable the Auxiliary to supply each family?

10. What number would be required in order to furnish each member of our religious Society, capable of reading, who is destitute of a copy, and unable to purchase it?

11. How many Bibles and Testaments are now on hand?

For Friends' Review.

HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

The last Annual *Report of the Female Society of Philadelphia for the Relief and Employment of the Poor*, has recently been received.

This is another of our unobtrusive working associations, which, with small means, but much practical sound judgment, manage to effect no small amount of good in a quiet way. The following extracts are from the Report.

"In presenting ourselves again before our subscribers, we feel that there is little of importance to engage their attention. The same unvarnished recital of relief administered and hearts gladdened by the benefits of our time-honoured Institution, might again be repeated, save that each year adds fresh instances of the advantages derived from our humble efforts; the widow and the forsaken one, recount with tears of gratitude, the blessings enjoyed under its protecting roof; and the fatherless can recall with pleasure the recollection of the many hours spent beneath its fostering care;—the aged and infirm welcome with delight the re-opening of its friendly doors; to such as *these* all our actions are of the deepest interest, and to you are we indebted, in a measure, under a kind Providence, for the means which enable us to continue our labours in this field of usefulness.

"The severity of the last winter caused an increased number of applications to be made, and a larger number of women and children partook of the privileges of the Institution than during any previous season. The feelings of the Committee were often aroused in sympathy, by the recitals of suffering and distress which they were unable to relieve—the accommodations and funds of the Society preventing further admissions.

The Standing Committee, whose arduous duty it is to visit the abode of each applicant for admission, often find great need of the necessaries of life in the wretched homes to which they are thus introduced, and these wants are to a certain extent supplied from the funds of the Institution; likewise relief, in groceries and clothing, has been administered to a number of infirm aged persons,—not employed at the House,—as circumstances have required. The extreme destitution of many of the applicants, made it necessary for the Society to furnish complete suits of clothing, before they were suitable objects for the Work-room. The Committee report the distribution of 482 garments, and 137 pairs of boots and shoes amongst them; this unusual demand, will in a great measure, limit our means for this season; but we feel emboldened to believe, that He whose watchful eye has been over us, dispensing blessings upon our feeble efforts from the earliest foundation of our Society, will still preserve in the hearts of the friends of this Institution a kindly interest in its welfare—and are encouraged to hope, that each year we may be able to present to you a satisfactory report of the funds entrusted to our care.

"During the winter of 1851–52, the 'House of Industry' was open from the 16th of Twelfth month to the 19th of Third month—in that time the work completed in the establishment amounted to 307 sheets; 300 pillow cases, and 687 garments; besides quilting 248 comfortables; 12 bed quilts, and 38 skirts. Plain sewing and quilting, &c., are executed on reasonable terms, and the Society solicit further patronage from the friends of the establishment."

If some of our friends who may not have done so, would visit the "House," 70 North Seventh street, on one of the days of our most inclement season, they would witness 50 or 60 almost destitute women busily at work, all to have a compensation for their labor, as well as a good warm-dinner prepared for them. Many of them bring their infants with them, and they are taken care of during the day, in an adjoining room. Such spectacles of friendlessness so easily relieved, mellow the heart, and loosen the purse strings.

The expenses for the past year appear to have been about 3000 dollars. A.

It is possible to entertain a passionate concern that has much seeming sincerity in it, for distress over which we have no control; and at the same time have very little sensibility for those which are within the reach of our moderate exertions to remove or to alleviate; in such a case, we are like those who spend their substance in visiting foreign countries, and when they return home, have little left to subsist on.—*Dillwyn.*

BALTIMORE MANUAL LABOUR SCHOOL FOR INDIGENT BOYS.

The eighth report to the patrons of this institution, dated on the first day of the current year, has been recently printed.

This seminary was established in 1841, a charter being obtained incorporating the patrons in an Association for "the benevolent purpose of relieving, instructing, and employing indigent boys, belonging to the city of Baltimore, and its vicinity." A farm situated between six and seven miles from Baltimore, containing about 140 acres, was purchased for $6,500; but its value has been increased by the improvement of the soil, and additional buildings.

By the following extract from the report we find that the directors are anxious to enlarge their accommodations so as to admit a greater number of incumbents. And when we reflect upon the benefits to be expected from seminaries in which habits of industry are judiciously inculcated in unison with literary and scientific instruction, especially to that numerous class who can have no other dependence for their support in life than the blessing of Providence upon their own mental and physical efforts, we must heartily respond to their desire.

The average number of beneficiaries under our care, during the year, has been about 50; the present number is 48: six have been placed out, one discharged, and five have been received. The annexed Treasurer's Report exhibits the receipts and expenditures for the past year, leaving a balance due to the Treasurer, expended over and above the receipts, of $256.79. Our subscriptions were less than the year previous by $307.51. We hope better things the present year. It will be perceived that the sales from the produce of the Farm, amount to $1061.85, exclusive of what was reserved for use: and the cost of maintaining the establishment, including every cash outlay, amounts, for the year, to $3353.17, which brings the annual cost of the Pupils to about $67 each.

We have been favoured with general health: no death has occurred for the past five years, and only two since the school was first established, in 1841, a strong proof of its salubrious location. Dr. Joel Hopkins kindly continues his gratuitous medical attentions when necessary.

We have built a small tenement for the occupancy of a family, by whom the washing for the School will be done. The husband of the woman is to be employed in farming and gardening. A new dairy has also been built, more conveniently situated, nearer the house than the old one, both included in the charge to Farm Buildings, of $356.46.

Our chief reliance for support in the payment of current expenses is derived from annual contributions and donations, and those of our worthy fellow citizens who have hitherto acted the part of good stewards in assisting to sustain this most deserving charity, our duty impels us again to call upon for aid; and as we require an increase of funds for new buildings to accommodate a greater number of Boys, we hope all will be liberal; and that those who have as yet done little or nothing, will be induced to unite with the benevolent of our city in contributing to this good work.

The rapid growth and increasing wants of Baltimore, require that this Institution should be enlarged, and carried on with renewed energy. The Directors cannot do this without the requisite assistance, and we think the liberality of our citizens will respond to our appeal, and that they will not be willing to incur the fearful responsibility of permitting so excellent a charity to languish for want of support: we are all equally interested in this matter, and if every one will only do their duty, that is all we ask; and then, under the blessing of a kind Providence, we may look forward with an assurance that comfortable homes will be provided for one hundred poor Boys, instead of fifty, as heretofore. The position of some of these, in a brief space of time, may be very materially changed; and, in their turn, they may become benefactors in the community, and otherwise distinguished in public or private life. There is nothing utopian in this, and it must surely carry conviction to every reflecting mind, of the value and consequence of the proper culture of youth, which is indispensable to their present and future welfare. Our hearts have been touched with striking instances of the good effects produced by the School under our guardianship.

We make the following extracts from the Teacher's Quarterly Report: he says, "All our minor regulations are based upon the law of kindness." "No effort is spared to make the pupil feel that he is a member of a family in which there are common sympathies, and mutual concern for his welfare and comfort." "We are not insensible of the great difficulties attendant upon this work; the transformation of a friendless child, taken by philanthropy from the streets of your city, in his person uncleanly and careless—in manners rude and vulgar; possessed of a mind in most cases untutored, and morals entirely neglected; we say, the change of such a one, (and we have little else,) into a thoughtful, respectful Pupil, clothed with habits of neatness and order, endued with a mind as well as morals considerably enlightened and improved, is an enterprise requiring the assiduous application of the person entrusted with his education." "Each scholar has access to the Library, and a taste for general reading is constantly inculcated. We would solicit additions, in order to preserve the interest of the children in it."

We have received certificates from the em-

ployers of boys bound out, by which it is gratifying to know, that after the good seed has been sown in the heart, there are indications of good fruits. It is not only desirable, but we are urgently stimulated by the pressing applications made for admissions, to make the attempt to provide additional buildings. Callous indeed must be that heart to the feelings of humanity, that would deprive these poor children of a boon that is so vastly important to them, and comparatively so easy of attainment by those who possess the power to confer the benefit. Benevolence, as a rule of conduct, is highly to be commended, and ought to be cultivated by all who are disposed to do good to their fellow creatures. There is this beautiful feature in charity, that "It never tends to impoverish, but the blessing it confers assists in making rich."

With the limited means which have been available from all sources, we have never had the power to increase the number of pupils beyond about fifty; no matter how pressing or distressing the nature of the cases might be, we have been compelled to refuse them, for want of ability to admit them.

We also require a copious supply of water for bathing and other purposes, which is an essential requisite at all times, and ought not to be dispensed with: our present supply is entirely inadequate. Other improvements and conveniences might be named, all essential to the health, good government, and prosperity of the Institution, which, it is to be regretted, it has been so long deprived of. The Baltimore Manual Labor School, constituted as it is upon so excellent a basis, if supplied with sufficient means, might be conducted upon a scale, and in a manner worthy, in public estimation, of being instrumental in the diffusion of a practical good, highly creditable to the City and State, and deserving of the patronage of both.

The Baltimore Manual Labor School, we think, without an invidious comparison, may justly be said to possess more advantages than the invaluable Public Schools of our city. Our scholars, for example, are provided with comfortable homes, and are either bound out or retained on the Farm until they become of age, receiving the benefit of board, washing, clothing, and education; their poor parents or guardians (if they have any) are thus relieved of a duty and responsibility which they are incompetent to meet.

There are other advantages which belong to a Manual Labor School similar to ours, that are not, perhaps, duly appreciated; the healthy occupation it affords in agricultural pursuits, imparts vigor to the body, and the mind is imbued with habits of industry, and the constitution of the boy, if not naturally strong, is invigorated thereby. Physical exertion, if judiciously blended with the sedentary studies of the school-room, proves an agreeable change, and partakes more of the pleasurable character of a gynasium rather than a task; and then again, the knowledge of farming acquired by the pupils, may prove available to them as a means of subsistence, should they prefer it, when of age, to other modes of obtaining a living. The advantages and privileges thus briefly adverted to, it must be admitted, give additional value to schools of this description, more especially for boys who have to depend upon their own exertions for a livelihood. We wish it to be borne in mind, that our School is not a place of punishment for crime, but that it occupies the elevated position of every other School in the country as a medium of education. It is not a crime to be poor. Our object is to prevent crime, and promote and preserve, in a moral sense, that which is good.—By order of the Board,

JOSEPH KING, JR., *President.*

CASE OF RICHARD NEAL.

The subjoined statement is chiefly copied, with considerable abridgment, from the *Pennsylvania Freeman.*

Richard was formerly a slave of the Chestons, in Anne Arundel county, Md., but, about ten years ago, was liberated by the family to whom he belonged, and subsequently married to a female slave in the possession of Commodore Isaac Mayo, whose estate lies immediately adjacent. After some time, Richard removed to Philadelphia, with a view to procuring the means of purchasing his wife and children. Before he succeeded in accomplishing this, his wife ran away, with her children, and got as far as Baltimore, where she was recaptured. She and her family were there sold by Commodore Mayo, to different parties, who carried them to various places in the South.

Several persons in Philadelphia took a deep interest in Richard's case, and among them Dr. Caspar Morris, whose wife was a Cheston, and one of Richard's former owners. The sum of $3,000 was raised, including some $400 or $500 which Richard had earned by his labor; and with this money the wife and children were purchased back, and the family reunited. They have been living happily and respectably in this city, from that time up to the 25th of last month. On that day, while Richard was at work at the stable of his employer, Townsend Sharpless, he was called to the door by one who pretended to have business with him, and, on presenting himself, was seized by two persons who announced that they were officers with authority to arrest him.

This was all done so quietly, and with such well-managed secrecy, that the family knew nothing about it till some hours afterwards. They missed Richard of course, and could not imagine what had become of him. At length they found out that he was in possession of Com. Mayo and certain police officers, and that the party had started in a carriage—being too late for the afternoon Baltimore train—in the direction of Mary

land. On learning these facts, the friends of Richard made haste and procured a writ of habeas corpus from one of our county judges—Judge Thompson—which was placed in the hands of an officer for execution. Two gentlemen who took an active interest in the case, accompanied the officer. They took the 10½ P. M. train of cars, hoping to intercept the Mayo party at Chester, which they fortunately succeeded in doing. Mayo's officers, with their prisoner, accompanied by Commodore Mayo in person, were about to enter the cars as they landed. They prevented their doing so, and the officer read his writ. They said they would not regard the writ, as they had a warrant under the requisition of the Governor. Upon this, the two gentlemen each took hold of an arm of the prisoner to prevent them from carrying him off, while the other party seized him at the same time, and pulled him toward the cars. The contest lasted till the whistle of the engine, and the starting of the train put an end to it, and the party were still on Pennsylvania soil.

When the train had fairly gone, the parties all adjourned to the tavern, which was close by, where, after some discussion, and a good many high words, it was concluded to put the man in jail, for safe keeping, till morning. Mayo seemed very anxious to get on with his prisoner, and the friends of Richard, who had concluded to come back to Philadelphia in the midnight train, for authority to act that would be more unquestionable, were much afraid that in the mean time he would be given up. They were assured, however, that he should be kept safe. "We have not forgot," said one man, addressing himself to Mayo, "your treatment of the Parker girls, and the murder of Joseph Miller." "We will see," said another to the friends of Richard, "that he is not taken away till you shall have time to get to Philadelphia and take counsel." With these assurances the friends of Richard proceeded to Philadelphia, where they arrived about one o'clock in the morning. They went to the house of Peter McCall, Esq., roused him from bed, and with his advice and assistance, though not without a good deal of difficulty, on account of the lateness of the hour, they succeeded in getting a writ of habeas corpus from Judge Lowrie of the Supreme Court of the State. This they put into the hands of two officers, who started off to Chester about daylight to execute it. They found the prisoner still in jail, and no objections being made by Mayo or his party, they returned with the man to Philadelphia, the Commodore accompanying them. Arrived in the city, Richard was placed in the Mayor's lock-up, to await a hearing of the habeas corpus. In the mean time the facts of the case which led to his abduction, were ascertained, and some of them published in the morning papers.

It appears that the charge on which he was arrested, was that of having "persuaded and enticed away" a number of Mayo's slaves. At first it was hardly credited that this could be the allegation, as Mr. Sharpless and his family were ready to testify that Richard had never been a day absent from home during the three years that he had been in their employ. But it proved that the offence was alleged to have been committed in 1849, and it seems that Richard's own wife and children, whom Mayo afterwards sold, were the slaves declared to have been enticed away. If Mayo actually believed this to have been the fact, it is somewhat of a mystery that he did not proceed against Richard years ago, instead of allowing him to live in peace with his family until now. The manner in which he procured the requisition is also somewhat extraordinary. The proof of the offence having been committed was established in Maryland by a single witness, and that witness was one of Commodore Mayo's own slaves.

On this testimony the proof of the offence was made out in due form, and as a matter of course, with the proper papers, there was no difficulty in procuring a requisition from Governor Lowe of Maryland upon the Governor of Pennsylvania. This requisition of E. L. Lowe gives neither time nor place where the alleged offence is said to have been committed, yet on this loose accusation, Governor Bigler issued his warrant, requiring O. Thompson, or any other judge, alderman, or justice of the peace, within this commonwealth to issue a warrant for the arrest of Richard Neal, and when secured, that he should be delivered to John Lamb, who was appointed to receive and convey him to Maryland.

On the 28th the prisoner was brought, under the habeas corpus, before the Supreme Court, but neither Mayo nor Lamb appeared to claim possession of him. The case had then assumed a singular aspect. The prisoner had been arrested in consequence of the Governor's warrant, but he was taken by the habeas corpus out of the hands of Lamb, whom that warrant authorized to receive him, and the officers who executed the writ had nothing on which to rest a claim for his detention. There appeared, of course, no cause why he should not be set at liberty. An order, however, was made to continue the case till the morning of the 31st; and the prisoner, in the meantime, to remain in the custody of the Mayor. On the morning of the 31st, when the Court was opened, Richard Neal was brought in by the Mayor's officers, when it was found that no return had been made to the writ, and of course the prisoner was immediately discharged.

Perhaps some of our readers who are but little conversant with legal terms or proceedings, may be willing to be informed what is meant by a writ of habeas corpus. When a person held in custody deems his confinement illegal, he may apply to a judge, who issues a writ or order commanding the keeper to produce the prisoner, or to have the body of the prisoner in court, in order that

the cause of detention may be inquired into, and its legality decided. The return to the writ is the answer of the keeper as to the cause and authority for detaining the prisoner. In the case of Richard Neal, no one appeared to assign a cause why he should be deprived of his freedom. Hence we must infer that neither Mayo nor Lamb chose to submit their proceedings to the scrutiny of a court. What would have become of poor Neal, or whether he would have been arraigned before a Maryland court, in case his captors had succeeded in carrying him out of the State, are questions which must be left to conjecture. From the whole tenor of the proceeding, it is difficult to believe that a fair trial would have been allowed if he had not been stopped within the jurisdiction of Pennsylvania.

Report of Committee of the Legislature of Vermont, on National Arbitration.

The select committee to whom were referred sundry memorials from the citizens of this State, and also from the American Peace Society, on the subject of *Stipulated Arbitration* as a substitute for *War*, submit the following

REPORT.

The evils of War are so well known, and so generally and justly deplored, that every friend of his country or his race must regard with favor any proposals or efforts which may tend to supersede its necessity, and thus prevent its recurrence. Such is obviously the aim of these Petitioners; and for this purpose they propose a measure which seems entirely free from objection. Their plan contemplates no sudden or violent change of international policy, but asks merely to have controversies between nations settled in essentially the same way that disputes now are between individuals and minor communities. It is not a new principle, but the extension and application of one as old as government itself, or civilized society, to the intercourse of nations. Society has provided for a peaceful and equitable determination of controversies, not only between individuals, but between such communities as towns, counties, and even states; and these Petitioners request that measures be taken to extend these principles and methods of peaceful justice so far as to provide, in advance, for the adjustment of all future misunderstandings without a resort to arms. All the legitimate objects of war they propose to accomplish by other and better means. They would not leave nations, more than individuals, without security for their rights and interests, but would provide rational, peaceful expedients for insuring both. According to Vattell, war alone settles no dispute, but merely makes the parties willing, after a sufficient experience of its evils, to employ for this purpose the very methods which these Petitioners wish nations to employ before fighting, and thus obviate the necessity of fighting at all. For this end, they propose "*Stipulated Arbitration*," or an article in our treaties, (if a specific treaty be not entered into for that purpose,) binding the parties to settle whatever disputes may arise between them, not by the sword, but by umpires mutually chosen.

Now, a substitute for war, so simple, so feasible, and so likely to prove effectual to a greater or lesser extent, seems to your Committee worthy of a fair and full experiment. It is in accordance not only with the obvious dictates of common sense and sound policy, but with the established principles of international law. It has often been adopted, in substance, by our own Government from its origin, but more especially within the last third of a century. It has also gradually been working itself, during the same period, into the practice of nearly all civilized nations; and thus the way is in some measure, prepared for its formal adoption, as a part of their common and settled policy. Some nation, however, must take the lead in introducing it; and, since it is so peculiarly accordant with the genius of our own government, and with the general course of its policy from the first, so congenial with the habits of our people, and so likely to subserve their highest permanent welfare, more especially the fast accumulating interests of peaceful industry, enterprise and skill, we think we shall only give utterance to the very general, if not universal sentiment of the people of Vermont, by recommending, as we do, the adoption of the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives be requested, to use their influence in such ways as they may deem most effectual, to secure, wherever practicable, a provision, in the treaties of our Government with other nations, for referring to the decision of umpires all misunderstandings that cannot be satisfactorily adjusted by amicable negotiation.

G. W. GRANDEY,
For the Committee.

THE POOR.

BY JANE T. WORTHINGTON.

Have pity on them! for their life
Is full of grief and care;
Ye do not know one half the woes
The very poor must bear;
You do not see the silent tears
By many a mother shed,
As childhood offers up the prayer,
"Give us our daily bread."

And sick at heart, she turns away
From the small face, wan with pain,
And feels that prayer has long been said
By those young lips in vain.
You do not see the pallid cheeks
Of those whose years are few,
But who are old in all the griefs
The poor must struggle through.

Their lot is made of misery
More helpless day by day,
And through the long cold winter nights
Nor light nor fire have they;
But little children shivering, crouch
Around the cheerless hearth,
Their young hearts weary with the want
That drags the soul to earth.

Oh, when with faint and languid voice
The poor implore your aid,
It matters not how, step by step,
Their misery was made;
It matters not, if shame have left
Its shadow on their brow—
It is enough for you to see
That they are suffering now.

Deal gently with these wretched ones,
Whatever wrought their wo,
For the poor have much to tempt and test
That you can never know:
Then judge them not, for hard indeed
Is their dark lot of care;
Let Heaven condemn, but human hearts
With human faults should bear.

And when within your happy homes
You hear the voice of mirth,
When smiling faces brighten round
The warm and cheerful hearth,
Let charitable thoughts go forth
For the sad and homeless one,
And your own lot more blest will be,
For every kind deed done.
Now is the time the very poor
Most often meet your gaze—
Have mercy on them, in these cold
And melancholy days.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

The Royal Mail steamship Canada arrived at Halifax on the morning of the 4th inst., bringing English dates to the 23d ult.

England.—Serious apprehensions are entertained that the French Emperor is meditating a *coup de main*, in a descent upon England, and the Government is making inquiry of the different railway companies how many men and horses, &c. they can carry in a specified time to certain points, in case of an emergency.

Large military stations are to be formed near Birmingham, and no more regular troops are to be sent abroad.

The price of cotton has advanced; fair qualities 1-4d. and middling 1-8d.

France.—The marriage of the Emperor had been announced to take place on the 30th ult. The lady is Spanish by birth.

There is great activity at the various navy yards. No less than 25 line-of-battle ships, 18 frigates, and 15 smaller vessels of war are building at the different French navy yards.

Disastrous accounts of floods in the various departments have been received, causing most deplorable results. Many of the rivers are overflowed, causing great injury to the towns along the banks, and much destruction of property.

General Alonefas de Montreal is selected to succeed Gimeau at Rome. Gimeau is created a Senator.

Tuscany.—The Tuscan Moniteur contains an official contradiction of the death of Francis Madiai.

China.—The Liverpool papers contain Hong Kong dates to 11th mo. 29th. The Imperial troops had gained a decisive advantage over the insurgents.

Australia.—The dates from Sydney are to 10th mo. 16th.

The death of the Australian traveller Leichardt has been ascertained. He was killed by the natives, after having penetrated 1200 miles into the interior of that continent.

Buenos Ayres.—Dates from Buenos Ayres to 12 mo. 13th have been received.

The country was still in a state of revolution. Some fighting had taken place, but the particulars were not known.

Tampico.—Arrivals at New Orleans bring Tampico news to the 17th ult.

A detachment of the National Guards, under command of Ruffirio Rodriguez, had formed a plan to take possession of the city and depose the regular authorities. The plot was, however, discovered, and Rodriguez and his party, after a sharp conflict, were captured and executed.

Domestic—Congress.—In the Senate, on the 2d, the Warehouse Bill was taken up, and after some debate was postponed to the following day. The Bill for the construction of an emigrant route to the Pacific was taken up; several amendments were offered and debated until the hour of adjournment.

The Warehouse Bill was again taken up on the 3d, debated, and again postponed. The bill to reorganize the Navy was then taken up, sixty-six amendments, offered by Senator Stockton, changing the details of the bill, were adopted, and the bill was ordered to be engrossed as amended. The bill authorizing registers to American-built vessels, owned in whole or in part by persons who have not completed their naturalization, was passed. The Pacific bill was again taken up and debated till adjournment.

On the 4th, the House bill, extending the time to two years for emigrants to Oregon to become entitled to grants of land, and granting widows the lands which their husbands would have received, after being amended, passed finally. The Warehouse bill was amended and passed.

The Navy bill passed the Senate on the 5th inst.

House of Representatives.—J. R. Giddings, from the Committee on Territories, reported a bill providing for the survey and location of a wagon road from the Missouri river to the settlements of California and Oregon. Referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

The Senate bill, with amendments, amendatory of the act fixing the value of United States coins, was reported by —— Dunham, who explained that the intention was to make gold the standard coin of the country and render silver-subordinate to it. The bill was debated on this and the two following days without coming to a conclusion.

William Peter, for many years the British Consul in this city, died at his residence here, on the 6th inst.

A bill of indictment against Thomas McCreary and John Merritt, for kidnapping, has been found by the grand jury for Chester County. The witnesses were Rebecca Miller, widow of Joseph, and Rachel Parker. A certified copy was to be sent to the Governor, with a request that he would make a requisition for their delivery. We have not yet learned the result.

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

A RELIGIOUS, LITERARY AND MISCELLANEOUS JOURNAL.

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DANIEL WHEELER.

(Continued from page 339)

In the summer of 1800, Daniel Wheeler was united in marriage to Jane, the daughter of Thomas and Rachel Brady, whose family had been connected with Friends almost from the rise of the Society. As she was a woman of remarkably mild and amiable disposition, sincerely attached to her husband, and solicitous to aid and encourage him in his religious, as well as in his temporal concerns, their union, which was protracted through a period of thirty-two years, was productive of much solid happiness to them both.

Although for several years after his settlement at Sheffield, he was actively engaged in attention to business, he was watchful to prevent its engrossing more of his thoughts than was consistent with higher duties. As a tradesman, he uniformly maintained an unblemished character for integrity and fair dealing; and his daily course of conduct was characterised by an habitual reference to a higher principle than that of mere interest, which procured for him, in no common degree, the respect and confidence of those with whom he was connected. At length his health began to give way, under the close attention which he had thought it needful to give to business; and about the year 1809 he removed to a short distance from Sheffield, for the advantages of greater quiet and more exercise in the open air. This proved a great relief to him; but some time afterwards, finding that his concerns in trade continued to increase upon him, and demanded a closer attention than he felt satisfied to give, he thought it his duty to relinquish a branch, and that a very profitable one, of the business which he had so successfully established. When his mind was once satisfied as to the path of duty in the case, he hesitated not to yield a full and unmurmuring compliance; although, with an increasing family dependent on his exertions, and the comparatively slender means which he possessed, this step must have required no small exercise of faith, and, in the eyes of the wise and prudent around him, appeared a doubtful one. But as he sought not great things for himself, so the gracious and bountiful Master whom he served failed not amply to supply his every want, and to grant him at the same time that blessing which maketh truly rich, and whereunto no sorrow is added.

His attention was now a good deal turned to agricultural pursuits, in the management of which he took great delight: indeed, rural occupations and the simple pleasures of a country life, harmonized peculiarly with his pious feelings; and he loved to trace in the works and beauties of creation, the goodness and power of the great Creator. It appears to have been in reference to the step just adverted to, that the following note, addressed to some intimate friends, was written:

"Forasmuch as it has pleased Almighty God, in his unutterable mercy and great condescension, in so eminent a manner to rescue my soul from the paths of vice and inevitable destruction, it seems incumbent upon me, in gratitude for such an unspeakable favor, to endeavor as much as in me lieth to make all the return I am capable of; and as much as possible, through His divine assistance, to dedicate the residue of my days to so gracious and merciful a Creator. I have at seasons, for some years past, when it has pleased the Lord to humble me and make me sensible of my extreme unworthiness, been made willing to make a surrender of my life and my all to Him and His divine disposal; and the query has often been raised in my heart, what shall I render unto the Lord for all his benefits towards me? As I have from time to time endeavored to dwell near, and abide in and under, the calming influence of His power, I have been led to believe, that something sooner or later would be required as a sacrifice on my part: and having for a considerable time past been fully convinced, not only from my own feelings, but from impressions made upon my mind by divers testimonies borne by exercised friends, of the necessity of my separating myself as much as may be from the world and from the things of the world,—and having felt the force of our Lord's declaration on the Mount,—'Ye cannot serve God and mammon,'—I am sensible that the time is at hand for me to put into prac-

tice what I believe to be an indispensable duty. After having experienced such a wonderful and great deliverance from the power of sin and Satan, even as a 'brand plucked out of the burning,' it cannot be supposed that the remainder of my life ought to be spent in the hurry and bustle of business of any kind, and particularly in one which has so much increased as to require more attention than I am capable of paying to it, even if I had no claims of a higher and more important nature to attend to. I have frequently thought of late, that taking an active partner might answer the end intended, and be a means of removing part of the weight and care from off my shoulders, and at the same time set me at liberty to attend distant meetings, and take exercise in the open air, which my health very much requires: but having given this a solid consideration, I have found that it would only be doing things by halves, as great responsibility and anxiety would still rest upon me; it would seem also like making a reserve of the best of the sheep, and the best of the oxen, the bleating and lowing of which would be continually in my ears. I therefore fully believe, that it will be most conducive to my present peace, as well as future well-being, entirely to give up the trade I am at present engaged in, and retire with my family into a small compass. Not that I have acquired a sufficiency, without doing something for a livelihood;—far from it. I have still a prospect of maintaining my family comfortably, with care and industry, leaving the event to Him who knows the thoughts and intents of the heart: and though my income will be smaller than it is at present, my expenses will be smaller in proportion. It will no doubt be a matter of surprise to some, that one who has so young a family should think of declining so prosperous a trade, as many people, I believe, think mine is. To these I answer, that I have no desire to accumulate riches for my children; the blessing seldom attends it, and the baneful effects thereof are too often visible, even in our Society. This is a matter of no small importance with me,—it is not a sudden thing. I wish to consult my friends, and to take their advice in it. It has been a long time growing with me, and latterly has scarcely ever been out of my thoughts; and not having frequent intercourse with my friends, it seemed best for me to state in writing the principal grounds for taking such a step, which might be readily handed to those most likely to impart counsel."

For a number of years, the impression was strong upon his mind, that he should be called to the work of the ministry; but in connexion with this feeling he was long harassed with doubts and fears. He was not rebellious, but his faith was weak; he earnestly desired to have indubitable evidence that such was indeed the will of his Lord and Master: but He who knew the sincerity of his heart, graciously condescended, in his own good time, to leave him without a doubt on this important subject. He underwent deep baptisms of spirit; indeed such were his mental conflicts, that his health materially suffered. In referring to this circumstance at a subsequent period, he remarked to a friend, that he regarded it as an especial blessing to him: for sometimes he slept little, and frequently his nights were spent in prayer; at other times, prayer being his last engagement previous to consigning himself to sleep, he found in the morning (to use his own expression) his "mind still covered with the same precious influence. I think," he added, "I at that time knew in measure what it was to 'stand continually upon the watch-tower in the day time, and to be set in my ward whole nights.'" His mind at this time appeared to be particularly impressed with the feeling of the great uncertainty of time; so that he has been heard to acknowledge, that for months together he seldom lay down in bed, without endeavoring to commit his soul into the hands of the Lord; feeling it very uncertain whether he should be permitted to see the morning's light. In reference to this period, a dear friend remarks:—"Of that time, and of many months previous to his appearance as a minister, my recollection is very clear. We were then confidential friends, and often together; and during the lapse of years that has intervened, I have frequently reverted to it. The exercise which then attended him, almost bore down the natural cheerfulness of his disposition;—he was so serious, so humble, so watchful, lest at any time he should be thrown off his guard in the freedom of conversation; and lest he should dissipate the influence of that heavenly love and goodness, which often filled his mind, and led him into holy covenant with his Lord. He one day took me to a small field nearly surrounded by trees, on the south side of his house, where he told me he was accustomed to retire alone at an early hour of the morning and late in the evening, and often at noon when at home; thus adopting the resolution of David,—'Evening and morning and at noon will I pray:' the spiritual communion he witnessed there, and at many other times, would strengthen him no doubt in his earnest endeavor to perform the will of his divine Master. Yet it was only from his deportment that I judged my dear friend to be under preparation for the work of the ministry."

Sitting in meeting on one occasion, he was particularly impressed with the language of our Saviour, after he had cleansed the leper; "Were there not ten cleansed, but where are the nine? I tell you there are not found that returned to give glory to God, save this stranger." The remembrance that he had ever read such a passage in the sacred volume was entirely obliterated from his mind; he thought he felt the requisition of duty to address it to the meeting, but he was perplexed; he knew not at the time where it was to be found: he gave way to reasoning,—his dependence not being simply on the Lord alone;

and in great distress of mind, he allowed the meeting to break up. He hastened home, and opening his Bible, the first passage that met his eye was,—"were there not ten cleansed," &c. He was deeply affected :—he entered renewedly into covenant with the Lord, that if He would be pleased again to visit him, he would be more faithful : and when again he felt the requisition, he was strengthened in much brokenness to comply. A sweet and inexpressible feeling of peace was mercifully permitted to follow this sacrifice ; confirming to his mind that it was indeed a sacrifice prepared of the Lord. From this time he continued occasionally to express a few words in the line of the ministry ; and not unfrequently he was permitted to derive comfort from the united exercise of others engaged in this work, who were occasionally led to express the substance of the burden he himself was laboring under ; this was very confirming to his mind ; and he has been heard to recount with gratitude to God, his condescension to him during this period of infancy in the work.

At what time he first appeared in public, is not stated in the narrative from which this account is taken, but we find that in the year 1816, he was acknowledged as a minister of the gospel ; and shortly afterwards engaged in company with another Friend in a visit to some of the neighboring meetings.

(To be continued.)

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For Friends' Review.

JOHN WOOLMAN.

I have been a reader of the "Review" since its commencement, and have closely watched its progress and tendency, and may acknowledge I have often been edified and instructed by its large amount of religious matter, as well as by that of a literary and miscellaneous character. I have earnestly desired that its pages might be preserved from unprofitable controversy, and from all uncharitable reflections upon others, too frequently indicative of feelings not regulated by the meekness of the gospel, but rather of a forgetfulness of our own liability to err. And I will do no more than justice to the editor and myself thus to acknowledge my continued gratification in its perusal, and a conviction that its usefulness has not only been widely extended, but seriously important to the welfare of our religious Society. The doctrines we profess are doubtless considered by the Editor as precious to the consistent Friend ; and the testimonies given our forefathers to bear, as obligatory upon our members now, as they ever were ; and the opportunities so frequently embraced to impress them upon his readers, is, no doubt, highly appreciated. Should this expression of a kindly interest have even a small effect in cheering him in his arduous path of labor, the writer will be gratified.

When I took up my pen, I had no thought of writing such a paragraph as the preceding. But the quill will sometimes, almost unconsciously to onesself, give expression to feelings that are spontaneously produced by the occasion. My object was, to forward the following extract from the Journal of the Friend whose name is at the head of this communication. If our friends, nearly a hundred years ago, who had submitted to the baptisms of the Holy Ghost and of fire, and were endeavoring to make their lives conformable to the simplicity of the Gospel of Christ, were "exercised" on account of the mischievous effects of increasing wealth, in its various subtle and insinuating tendencies, how would they tremble for the law and for the testimony, were they now to visit us, and behold our merchants princes, and our streets of palaces !

John Woolman thus relates, with his usual simplicity, an incident full of instruction :

"At our Yearly Meeting, at Philadelphia, on the 25th of the 9th month, 1764, John Smith, of Marlborough, aged upwards of eighty years, a faithful minister, though not eloquent, stood up in our meeting of ministers and elders, and appearing to be under a great exercise of spirit, informed Friends, in substance, as follows :—'That he had been a member of the Society upwards of sixty years, and well remembered, that in those early times Friends were a plain, lowly-minded people ; and that there was much tenderness and contrition in their meetings : that at twenty years from that time, the Society increasing in wealth, and, in some degree, conforming to the fashions of the world, true humility was less apparent, and their meetings, in general, not so lively and edifying : that at the end of forty years, many of them were grown very rich ; that wearing fine, costly garments, and using silver and other watches, became customary with them, their sons and their daughters, and many of the Society made a spacious appearance in the world ; which marks of outward wealth and greatness appeared on some in our meetings of ministers and elders ; and as these things became more prevalent, so the powerful overshadowings of the Holy Ghost were less manifest in the Society : that there had been a continued increase of these ways of life, even until now ; and that the weakness which hath now overspread the Society, and the barrenness manifest amongst us, is matter of much sorrow.' He then mentioned the uncertainty of his attending these meetings in future, expecting his dissolution was now near ; and having tenderly expressed his concern for us, signifying that he had seen in the true light, that the Lord would bring back his people from these things into which they were thus degenerated ; but that his faithful servants must first go through great and heavy exercises therein."

From our estimate of the character of John Woolman, we would apprehend that the foregoing must have been much in unison with his own views—with the views of a man whose life was,

indeed, one of self-denial, and, apparently, of a continual endeavor to live very near to the kingdom of heaven.

"Having," he says, "for many years felt love in my heart toward the natives of this land who dwell far back in the wilderness," he visited, in 1763, some of the Indian settlements on the Susquehanna. On his return from this visit, he says, "I found my family middling well; and they and my friends, all along, appeared glad to see me return from a journey which they apprehended dangerous; but my mind, while I was out, had been so employed in striving for a perfect resignation, and I had so often been confirmed in a belief, that whatever the Lord might be pleased to allot for me would work for good; I was careful lest I should admit any degree of selfishness in being glad overmuch, and labored to improve by those trials in such a manner as my gracious Father and Protector intends for me."

This brief statement is given to show the remarkable degree of watchfulness which he believed it was necessary to keep over his own spirit. M.

For Friends' Review.

EMIGRATION TO LIBERIA.

By an address recently issued in behalf of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, we are informed that, during the year 1852, seven vessels were chartered and despatched to the African coast, carrying thither six hundred and sixty-six colored emigrants. Of this number four hundred and three were freeborn, thirty-eight purchased their freedom, and two hundred and twenty five were liberated by their masters, with the intention of their emigrating to Liberia. Of these emigrants thirteen were from Pennsylvania.

The number despatched last year appears to be greater than in any preceding one since 1832. According to a statement in the African Repository for 4th month, 1852, there were shipped to Liberia, from 1820 to 1851, both inclusive, 7,836 emigrants. Of these 6,792 were sent by the Colonization Society, and 1,044, including 756 who were captured in the ship Pons, by the U. S. government. Of those emigrants 2,720 were born free; 204 purchased their freedom, and 3,868 were liberated with a view of their emigrating to Liberia. Of these four hundred and thirty two were from the free States. There have likewise been about eight hundred sent by the Maryland Colonization Society, to the colony of Maryland on the African coast.

As a receptacle for such as may be liberated on condition of removing to Africa, and who would otherwise be retained in slavery, the settlement at Liberia and its vicinity are unquestionably deserving of encouragement and support. As a means, also, of extending civilization and the arts into that benighted region, guarded as it appears to be against the permanent intrusion of the white race, we may very justly desire the success of the colonization plan. But we are bound to protest against the doctrine frequently if not usually advanced, and rendered the basis of an argument in defence of that scheme, that the colored race can never enjoy the full rights and privileges of citizens, on American soil. The plan of forming colonies on the African coast, consisting entirely of colored people, is evidently founded on the tacit admission of their capacity for self-government; and to assert that they can never be permitted, while residing on this side of the Atlantic, to exercise an influence proportioned to their numbers and capacities, in the formation and execution of the laws by which all are to be governed, is to charge ourselves and our posterity with a gross and stubborn injustice. All laws, principles and usages which are calculated to render any class of the human family aliens and outcasts in the land of their nativity, are totally irreconcilable with the principles on which the people of the United States assumed, or professed to assume, their station among the nations of the earth—that governments are established among men to secure their right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness—and that their just powers are derived from the consent of the governed. It is indeed readily perceived, that whenever the laws, let their form or origin be what it may, are calculated to secure the safety and happiness of the people, they will have the consent and approbation of the moral and peaceable members of the community.

From all that is now known or reasonably expected, we must suppose that the descendants of the negro race in the United States must always be a slender minority of the whole population; and as there is no reason to attribute to them an intellect superior to that of the whites, there is no ground for apprehending that they will, at any time, acquire an undue influence in church or state. To assert that our laws must always maintain an invidious distinction between the immigrants from the north and the south of the Mediterranean, and their descendants, is absurd and unjust. It is to be hoped and believed that a future generation will be wiser and more liberal than ours.

But there is one thing on which we may rely; that as the coloured people are here, here they must remain. A few may be transported to Africa and the West Indies, but not enough to make a sensible impression on the coloured population. What has the migration, which has filled North America with its teeming millions, done towards reducing the population of Europe?

From the statements above given, it appears that from 1820 to 1852, both inclusive, there have been transported from the United States to Africa, between eight and nine thousand coloured persons. Within thirty years of this time—from 1820 to 1850—the whole coloured population has advanced from 1,771,000 to 3,596,000.

In the State of Maryland the free coloured race have increased, during these thirty years, about thirty five thousand; or a little more than four times the number shipped to Africa during the same time. The conclusion, therefore, appears inevitable, so far as experience can justify a conclusion, that if it was even desirable to transport all the descendants of the negro race into their fatherland, the attempt would be completely Utopian. Of course the great efforts of the true American philanthropists ought to be directed to improve the condition and elevate the character of both races, and to establish such relations between them as will secure harmony and peace.

The supposition that there is a natural antipathy between the races, which must always prevent them from living together in peace, under the protection of just and equal laws, is unphilosophical and unchristian. Give the coloured class the rights and privileges which we claim for ourselves, leave the way open to them to find and occupy the positions for which their numbers, talents and acquirements may fit them, and they will necessarily have the same motives for supporting the laws, and promoting the prosperity of the country, as their fairer compatriots. To assert that these privileges can *never* be conceded to them, is to charge our race with being intrinsically and incorrigibly unjust and tyrannical; a charge which we may refuse to admit till we see it proved. E. L.

Memorial of the Monthly Meeting of Friends, held in New York, concerning our beloved friend, SARAH WARING, *deceased.*

The memory of those who have devoted themselves, their time, and talents to the service of the militant Church, cannot but be precious in its view: and for the edification and encouragement of survivors, and in the hope that a greater detachment from the things of time and sense, and an increased devotion to the cause of our Holy Redeemer may thereby be induced, it has ever been thought right that the distinctive traits in the characters of such, and the peaceful close of their earthly pilgrimage, should be placed upon record.

Sarah Waring, the subject of this memoir, was the daughter of Solomon and Lydia Underhill, of Cow Neck, now Manhasset, Queens County, New York. From her childhood she was religiously inclined, and, with added years, there was an increase of her love to God, and a desire to do his holy will.

She was married to our friend, William Waring, of New York, in the year 1809, and, feeling her augmented responsibility, she was concerned to discharge with diligence the various duties of life, knowing that the work is to be done whilst it is yet day; and with the feeling which she manifested in the following expression: "How much is to be done, and how little time to do it in!" she faithfully discharged the relative and social duties, and exercised the hospitality of primitive days, not for show, but for the refreshment of the weary traveller. She was diligent in visiting the sick, the destitute and the afflicted; and was especially careful to seek out, in their lowly situation, the dwellings of the stranger and of those who had but recently removed amongst us; to inquire into their circumstances, and sympathize with them in their trials, an incumbent Christian duty, the right performance of which will often open the way for much usefulness; but which, it is apprehended, is too much neglected in populous cities.

She served, to the satisfaction of Friends, as Clerk of several important meetings for Discipline for a number of years, and was extensively useful in maintaining the order of the Society. She long occupied, diligently and faithfully, the station of Overseer, and for some years that of an Elder in the Church, and was strongly attached to its distinguishing testimonies.

She was sound in the faith of the Gospel of our Holy Redeemer, which was manifested by her steady and firm adherence to it when many forsook it and fled; and she highly prized the written records of its truths, which was evinced by her diligent engagement in their perusal.

She was attacked with a pulmonary affection, under which she appeared declining in health, and went to the Island of St. Croix, in the West Indies, in the First month, 1839, where, in about a week after her arrival, she had a hemorrhage of the lungs, during which she was strikingly peaceful and quiet in her mind. After about four months' absence, she returned home in a state of increased bodily weakness. Her decline was very gradual, and she was long confined to her bed.

Possessing a mind of more than ordinary sensibility, she had been deeply affected under several afflictive dispensations of her life; and now, when her bodily frame was reduced to so great a degree of weakness that life was long with difficulty sustained, she was, from the inexplicable connection between the mind and its material dwelling, again at times subjected to great depression.

In a state of great strippedness, and a feeling of poverty and unworthiness, she earnestly desired to receive a peaceful assurance of her acceptance; and in seasons of comparative exemption from the sinking sensations peculiar to her disease, she was mercifully favored with it: such, however, was her diffidence, and her low estimate of her attainments, that she spoke but little of these seasons of enjoyment, lest she should exhibit a greater degree of Christian advancement than she was willing to admit to be her experience; but in seasons of depression, she was enabled to derive comfort from the unity and sympathy of the friends to whom she was attached in gospel love, and from the rich treasures which she continued to find in Holy Writ, many interesting

passages of which recurred to her mind from time to time, and, by the Divine blessing, were made the means of soothing and comforting her spirit. Of the expression of her feelings and views, the following have been preserved:

The 27th of 6th month, 1839, she said, that at times she felt the supporting arm; but, at others, was weak and poor; that her peace was not from works of righteousness that she had done; and that she feared to apply to herself the favorable view of her state that her friends had presented to her; and, some days after, observed, that in a season of domestic affliction, and also while at St. Croix, she had been comforted by the application of the 20th Psalm to her condition.

Her spiritual state became increasingly comfortable, and, about the middle of the following month, she remarked that she felt a more full assurance of acceptance, which she had to witness for herself, not having dared to trust to the favorable views of her friends in relation to her state; and observed, that all her weakness and sufferings were not too much, and evinced a great interest in the prosperity of the cause of truth.

Towards the close of the same month she expressed a hope that her patience would hold out, remarking, that she felt an increasing quiet of mind, but that she knew her nervous system was apt to be affected.

On the 15th of the 8th month, she remarked, that she had not much aboundings to speak of, but that she was in peaceful quiet; that, if her friends thought her state less than *that*, she was desirous of being told of it. A few days after, she said, that at times, she felt peaceful and quiet; at others, she remembered she had strayed through unwatchfulness; that she did not want to trouble her friends with her low feelings, for she knew she was exciteable, and that she was constitutionally so.

About this period, in a time of great poverty of spirit, the assurance of Divine acceptance was so far withheld from her, that she was for a season unable to apply the promises to herself; but subsequently remarked to the young people around her, "I do want you to know that the Lord is good." Again, "The Lord is my strength and my song, and he also is become my salvation."

The forepart of the 9th month was a time of much enjoyment, her mind being peaceful, and her countenance plainly indicating her feelings. She often recurred to a visit of a ministering Friend, and said, "Oh, those sweet words! in quietness and in confidence shall be thy strength, until thy change—which, in the Lord's time, will be a glorious change—shall come."

She could not at any time, without evident dissatisfaction, hear any allusion to the exemplary tenor of her past life, or to any good she had done, and about this time remarked, "whatever judgment my friends may have formed, I am sensible I have been very deficient in humility."

On the morning of the 11th, continuing to be favored to rely upon Him who first loved her, she said she felt a peaceful calm pervading her mind, and a willingness to be released; but, if it was the design of Divine Wisdom, she was willing to remain; it might be for the good of others.

She was not expected to survive the night of the 12th, and, on the afternoon of the following day was much unsettled in mind: on the succeeding evening the excitement passed away and returned no more. She inquired if her pulse was not very low; and requested that her husband and sons should come into her room. She repeated several passages of Scripture expressive of her feelings of quietness and thankfulness, and said her mind had been so affected by her poor body, that she had become weak, very weak; that she had greatly desired she might not thereby injure any; that the time of her departure was concealed from her, but that she felt there was much more cause for rejoicing than for mourning; and continued through the night in a very peaceful frame of mind, frequently expressing her willingness and desire to depart, and was much engaged in thanksgiving for past mercies, and in prayer, that He, whom she had endeavored to serve, would be her staff and support in her passage through the valley of the shadow of death.

The night following, she again asked the state of her pulse, and, on being told it was sometimes scarcely perceptible, her countenance immediately brightened, and she said, "How grateful I ought to be to a merciful Providence:" and shortly after, "farewell! all my dear friends."

On the morning of the 15th of the 9th month, she requested to hear several passages of Scripture read; one of which, from the triumphant song of Moses, was, "The horse and his rider hath he cast into the sea:" and the last, "I will give unto thee the sure mercies of David." In the afternoon she again made inquiry about the state of her pulse, saying, the best information in relation to it had been given her the night previous, adding, "Why, why do you wish to detain me here? I desire to be patient, I strive to be patient, and to say, Thy will, and not mine, be done." "The sufferings of this present time are not worthy to be compared with the glory that shall be revealed." Shortly after she said, with much emphasis, "The Lord is good!—He *is* good!—He is *very* good!" And afterwards, "I am almost insensible to every thing around me—I am sinking away—I hope to be preserved from manifesting impatience."

In the evening she said she had no pain, and asked if it was not almost over. She spoke with her usual strength of voice until about fifteen minutes of her close, and was entirely conscious to the last.

A little before nine o'clock her purified spirit forsook its earthly tabernacle, in the 57th year of her age.

Ii is easier to avoid a fault than to repair it.

PEPPER DUST: CONSCIENCE BEFORE PROFIT.

Grocers have never enjoyed an immaculate reputation in the matter of adulterating goods. Not a few of their most costly wares are capable of easy mixture. Conscience is generally trained to the posture habitual to the trade. Of course the grocer has exceedingly good reasons for his apprentices why they should adulterate. Yet, if he went to the draper, and found that he had bought a mixture of cotton and flax, he would call the draper a cheat: or if he found that the silversmith had sold him plated spoons for silver spoons, he would call him a cheat. It is only, you see, in his own line of business that such strong reasons exist for doing a little deception. In Mr. Budgett's early days, pepper was under a heavy tax; and in the trade, universal tradition said, that out of the trade every one expected pepper to be mixed. In the shop stood a cask labelled P. D., containing something very like pepper-dust, wherewith it was usual to mix the pepper before sending it forth to serve the public. The trade tradition, had obtained for the apocryphal P. D., a place amongst the standard articles of the shop; and on the strength of that tradition, it was vended for men by men who thought they were honest. But as Samuel went forward in life, his ideas on trade morality grew clearer. This P. D. began to give him much discomfort. He thought upon it till he was satisfied that, when all that could be said was weighed, the thing was wrong. Arrived at this conclusion, he felt that no blessing could be upon the place while it was there. He instantly decreed that P. D. should perish. It was night; but back he went to the shop, took the hypocritical cask, carried it forth to the quarry, then staved it, and scattered P. D. among the clods, and slags, and stones. He returned with a light heart: but he recollected that he had left the staves of the cask in the quarry, and as there was no need to let them go to waste, his first act in the morning was to return and gather them up.

Now, ye busy shopmen, and ye more lordly merchants, say, before the only witness who beheld that act under the night-heaven, have you no P. D. which ought to be scattered before you go to sleep? Your thought turns towards something: you were taught it; men worthy in their way justify it; you are able to laugh others out of their scruples about it; you argue with yourself till it appears "fair enough;" but do for once just go to your private room, and sit down and think. Be rational for a moment or two; do not refuse to converse alone with your conscience and your God; aye, go down upon your knees, and pray for light, for it is no small matter to be doing wrong. You may smile at it, you may gloss it over, you may "pooh-pooh" warning; but wrong is wrong, and there is a Judge above us; wrong is wrong, and it will find you out. Be sure this world is not a lawless common, where all who can may plunder, and go harmless; it is a kingdom with a strong just King, whose laws cannot be broken, whose subjects cannot be ill-treated in His sight without bringing on the offender a becoming punishment.

This world of ours contains a great deal of P. D. The ship-owner has a ship which has become too old to carry sugar from the West Indies without damaging it by leakage; so he fits her out as a passenger-ship, and advertises her for Sydney, as "the well-known, favorite, fast-sailing ship;" and that is P. D. The corn-merchant has a cargo damaged in a gale at sea; but as the underwriters will not pay unless the captain can swear that the vessel struck, the merchant, who was snug in his bed when the gale blew, tries to show the captain, very conclusively, that just off Flamborough Head the keel did actually touch the ground, and that, therefore, he may safely take the requisite oath; and that is P. D. The private banker, who feels that he is sinking, takes a finer house, starts an additional carriage, and sets up for a member of parliament, that people may think he scarcely knows what to do with his money; and that is P. D. The director of a joint-stock bank, who sees that the money concern is hollow, sells out his own shares, but retains his place till the three years during which he is liable are past, that no one else may take fright; and this is P. D. The shareholder gets up a rumor that the Pettyborough railway is going to be amalgamated with the Great Central Line; and this is P. D. The warehouseman is standing by a parcel of goods which had been on his hands some weeks: a customer enters and is received with smiles.—"Are these new?"—"The latest things we have—just out—in fact, I almost thought you would be in to-day, and have this moment had the parcel opened for you;" and that is P. D. The glove-seller is asked for Dent's gloves, and produces you an article which never passed through Dent's hands, or cost Dent's price. "These are not Dent's."—"I beg your pardon; they are Dent's best: I bought them there myself;" and this is P. D. If you go on, you will be astonished how P. D. is in most places; in books, at the board of cabinet councils, in senates, in journals, in the landlord's office, in the farmer's market-room, in the milkman's pail, in the undertaker's plumes, in the druggist's vials, in the lawyer's bag, on sparkling belles at the royal ball, in the dens of low dealers and thieves. In fact, if some just power were to-night to take all the P. D. casks in this great shop we call the world, and stave them in, scattering the deceitful contents to the winds, there would be such a confusion to-morrow morning, that the whole shop would have to be re-arranged.

Your business, just now is to search out P. D. under your own roof, and be sure you do not let it pass the night there. Out with it! a curse is in it. Stave the cask in pieces; scatter the cheat to the night-winds. Let the eye of heaven, which is looking down, behold its dispersion. Then go

and crave pardon for all the acts in the past, wherein you have touched, tasted, or handled the unclean thing. Do not mock the Almighty by asking pardon for the sin of to-day, when you are holding the same sin in your right hand for repetition to-morrow. Pardon for the past is freely offered; but think not that God will forgive sins you will not forsake. What would you think of a father who would forgive his son for cheating his neighbour when he was continuing to cheat, and who would not immovably refuse his favor unless the cheat were discontinued, and, as far as possible, repaired? And do you imagine that the great holy Father above will own for a child of His any man that tricks, defrauds, or lies? If with a penitent heart you turn from your evil ways, he is merciful to forgive you! but wo to you, and wo to all of us, were he so cruel a ruler as to be at peace with the unjust! No, no! the righteous God loves righteousness. As you are guilty, you feel it is terrible to believe this. But it shuts the door of hope only on the path of transgression; it leaves the path of repentance open, and into that, God manifest in the flesh, invites you, with a tender effusion of love, and a royal promise of mercy.—*Life of Samuel Budgett.*

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

PHILADELPHIA, SECOND MONTH 19, 1853.

The address to Governor Clifford, in relation to the Maine liquor law, which is copied into this week's number, contains some spicy and appropriate remarks. The doctrine, which the Governor seems to have favoured, and which the address justly controverts, has been virtually, though, perhaps, tacitly abandoned, by legislatures, long ago. It is, indeed, rather too late now to advance the opinion that a law prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor as a beverage, would be "illegitimate legislation." The enactment of a license law is itself an assumption of the implied right in question. Why is a license for the sale of such liquors required? If the legislature has a right to prohibit the sale of spirituous liquors *without* a license, it may, of course, impose such restrictions as may be judged expedient, upon the granting of that license. The conditions usually introduced into our license laws, plainly show that the object is to prevent the evil of intemperance. The design evidently is to limit the sale of intoxicating drink to places where such sale is necessary, and to entrust it to hands not likely to encourage its abuse. The dealers in milk require no license; they may dispense it to their customers in any quantity desired. Why may not inebriating liquor be distributed among those who choose to buy it, as freely as milk? Evidently because of its greater liability to abuse. There are said to be districts of country in which, during some seasons of the year, milk is absolutely poisonous to the human stomach. Now, if in the vicinity of such districts, the dealers should sometimes mingle portions of this poisonous milk with the innocuous article retailed to their customers, we should hardly question the authority of government to guard against this evil, by limiting the sale of milk to persons who might be trusted; and if it should be found that all attempts to prevent by regulation the distribution of the poisonous article were ineffectual, but that thousands were annually sent to untimely graves by its use, we should not dispute the right of prohibiting, within the neighborhood of the infected district, the sale of milk altogether.

Now, has not experience sufficiently proved, as observed by the author of the address, that the efforts of legislators to limit by regulation the evils of intemperance, have signally failed? Indeed, the case supposed, of milk poisoning, falls below the actual one; not only are thousands consigned to untimely graves, by intoxicating liquors,—and that not in a single neighborhood of limited extent, but wherever the article is disseminated,—but crimes are multiplied, pauperism generated, wives and children rendered worse than widows and orphans.

If the power to *regulate* the traffic in spirituous liquor is unquestioned and unquestionable, certainly that power must extend to an *efficient* regulation; and experience fully proves that no regulation short of their exclusion as a beverage can be effectual.

Richard Neal.—The case of this man, of which a notice appeared in the Review of last week, may be fairly cited as evidence that, if any new legislation is requisite, in relation to the coloured inhabitants of the State, it is such as would afford them more efficient protection.

We find, by the report of the proceedings in the Senate at Harrisburg, relative to the Governor's warrant, that Henry S. Evans, of Westchester, stated to the Senate, that he called on the Governor, at his own request, in reference to this matter: that the Governor had explained to him the circumstances of the case; that he was in error in the first instance, and that as soon as he ascertained the real facts, he had rescinded and countermanded the requisition, by telepraph to Philadelphia; and that he intended to make an explanation to the Governor of Maryland. He made this statement, he said, in justice to the Governor, and in all frankness and fairness.

Now, whatever influence the recall of the warrant may have had on the final proceedings as they actually took place, it is manifest that it did not

prevent the arrest of Richard Neal, nor would it have arrested the procedure until the prisoner would have been beyond the reach of Pennsylvania law, if the cars had been a few minutes later in leaving the depot in Philadelphia. The duty of the police officers would have been considered as accomplished when the prisoner was left in the hands of Lamb, within the jurisdiction of Maryland. The recall of the warrant would hardly have brought him back. Putting the most favourable construction on the intention of the captors, we must suppose that poor Neal would have been arraigned before a Maryland court, with a titled prosecutor; and the same witness to prove his guilt, as there was to procure the demand for his arrest. Though he and his wife positively declare that he had no agency in her attempt to escape, it is not probable that declaration, if brought before the court, would have been available, against the direct testimony of his accuser.

Some of our readers will probably ask what is the penalty, in case of conviction of the offence with which Neal was charged? This enquiry is answered by the subjoined extract from the law of Maryland enacted in 1827.

"If any free person shall entice, persuade, or assist any slave, or servant, knowing him or her to be such, to run away from his or her lawful owner or possessor, and such slave or servant shall actually run away,—or having harbored such runaway slave or servant, knowing him or her to be such—then such person shall be liable to indictment in the county court of the county where such offence shall have been committed, or in the city court of Baltimore, if such offence shall have been committed in the city of Baltimore, and upon conviction shall undergo a confinement in the penitentiary, not exceeding six years."—*Latrobe's Justice.*

Shrewsbury and Rahway Quarterly Meeting. —In the Moral Almanac for the current year, the time for holding this meeting is stated to be on the Fifth day after the *second* First day in the 2d, 5th, 8th and 11th months. It is to be observed that the time is the Fifth day following the *third* First day; the day being recently changed.

Died, at the residence of her mother, Patience Stanley, on the 10th of 9th month last, in the 49th year of her age, Mary Stanley, a member of Goshen Monthly Meeting, Logan Co., Ohio. She was enabled to bear a season of much suffering with patient submission to the Divine will, evincing a tender solicitude for the eternal welfare of those around her, exhorting them so to live that they might be partakers of that lively hope which mercifully sustained her in the hour of extremity.

Died, at his residence in Highland County, Ohio, on the morning of the 31st of 10th month last, John Vanpelt, an esteemed member and Elder of Fairfield Monthly Meeting, aged about 76 years. He bore a painful and protracted disease with Christian patience. His spirit was clothed with calmness and serenity, and a consoling evidence rests with his friends that his end was peace.

For Friends' Review.

DECISION IN LOUISIANA RESPECTING THE PASSAGE OF SLAVES THROUGH THE STATE.

The National Era of the 10th inst. contains a report, copied it appears from a New Orleans paper, respecting the decision of a case which may be regarded as a counterpoise to the decision of Judge Paine in the case of the Lemmon slaves.

In the year 1840 William K. Williams purchased of the State of Virginia, twenty four slaves, who had been convicted of capital offences, but whose sentences were commuted for banishment. Williams the purchaser entered into bonds in the penal sum of one thousand dollars, for each of the slaves, conditioned for their removal beyond the limits of the United States, which bonds were deposited with the Governor of Virginia. He took passage in a sailing vessel, from Alexandria to Mobile, and thence proceeded, by land, to New Orleans, with his slaves, on his way to Texas, which was then an independent State, beyond the limits of the United States. There Williams was arrested and the slaves seized. He was prosecuted on a law which forbade the bringing of convict slaves into the State; and though it was not pretended that he had sold, or intended to sell any of the slaves, but on the contrary it was shown that he had declared, when inquired of, that they were not for sale, but that he was going with them to Texas, yet the prosecuting attorney took the ground that the mere act of bringing such slaves into the State, constituted the offence with which the defendant was charged; and this argument was sustained by the court. Williams was therefore convicted, and besides the forfeiture of the slaves, he was fined twelve thousand dollars. This fine was probably not paid, but it is stated that he was confined a year in the parish jail. He appears to have been merely *in transitu*, without making or designing to make any needless delay in the State.

It seems, however, there was one essential difference between this and the New York case; and this may perhaps account for the different feelings excited in the two cases. The slaves of Williams, though *forfeited to the State*, and of course lost to him, do not appear to have been emancipated; for we are told that they were employed in removing the snags in the river, and in erecting the hall where the Legislature now holds its sessions. Whether any of the merchants of New Orleans volunteered to remunerate Williams for the loss of his *property* we are not informed. They had not the advantage of the example set them by their brethren of New York. E. L.

For Friends' Review.

MOYAMENSING HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

From the notice published in the "Friends' Review," of the 29th ult., of the Moyamensing House of Industry, under the care of the Philadelphia Society for the Employment and Instruction of the Poor, it would appear the Society have, during the past year, much enlarged their building, thus affording greater accommodation for the employment and relief of the poor; but nothing is said of the means of the Society for carrying on its operations.

Upon examination, I find there is still due on the contracts for building, upwards of two thousand dollars, and for the support of the house the funds are very nearly exhausted.

This Institution, unlike many of its kindred Associations for the Relief of the Poor, continues its operations throughout the year. The workroom, it is true, has its most busy season during the winter, and is now affording employment to from sixty to eighty persons daily.

The Dispensary, the Lodging rooms, and the Bathing and Washing departments, are in active operation the year round, and unless the treasury be replenished ere long, the Society will have to curtail its usefulness. The several charities associated under the roof of the Moyamensing House of Industry, and the system of the Society in giving relief, to make it as much as possible a remuneration for service or labor performed, has long been esteemed the best way to assist the poor. Removing from them the plea of beggary, "Cannot get any thing to do;" and it has afforded great gratification to the managers, in many instances, to find those who were the inmates of their house for a season, now doing well, and able to support themselves.

Donations will be gratefully received by Samuel Jeanes, 110 Arch street; Anthony M. Kimber, No. 8, North Front; Israel H. Johnson, 35 Market street; Joshua L. Baily, 101, Market street; or,

WISTAR MORRIS, *Treasurer*,
Third and Walnut streets.

Philad. 2d mo. 9, 1853.

THE MAINE LIQUOR LAW.

To the Hon. Governor Clifford:

DEAR SIR—In the telegraphic report of your Message, delivered to the Legislature of Mass. on the 14th Jan. you are represented as saying, in allusion to the Maine Liquor Law, "that the cause of morals never gained through illegitimate legislation, and its severest wounds are inflicted by being dragged by its friends into the political arena."

It may not seem entirely delicate or appropriate for one not a resident of the Bay State, to address you in this public manner. I should not have presumed to do so, if the *spirit* of the paragraph I have quoted was not of general interest and concern—if there was not an implied censure upon all the friends and champions of the Maine Law in every State, and an apparent design to use your official station and influence to retard that great reform in legislation, which they are aiming to effect. That something should be done to check the tide of intemperance which is making such fearful havoc of social and domestic happiness, and the public weal; that something should be done to dry up those bitter fountains which are carrying desolation and woe to so many habitations; that something should be done to prevent the pauperism and crime which are the legitimate fruit of the promiscuous sale of ardent spirit, you will not, I presume, deny! Well, sir, what shall it be? For the space of two hundred years, we have tried the license system in various modifications and forms, and yet, confessedly, the evils resulting from the use of spirituous liquors have increased. Millions of money have been squandered, and tens of thousands of lives have been sacrificed at the shrine of intemperance. Our poor-houses have been filled with the victims of this vice, and our courts of justice have proclaimed, with trumpet-tongue, the sad consequences of the traffic in ardent spirits. Is not the lice nse system PROVED to be totally inadequate for the suppression of those multiform and terrible evils which spring directly from the legalized manufacture and sale of ardent spirits? Shall we then continue to pursue that course which so many years of sad and bitter experience prove to be fraught with pain and peril? You say "the severest wounds are inflicted on the cause of morals, by being dragged by its friends into the political arena."

Let me ask you, sir, what is the object of government, unless it be the suppression of crime and the protection of the innocent? All wise legislation is based on the principle of prevention. It recognizes the old adage, that "an ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure." It is admitted that legislators should prohibit, by the strongest penalties, atrocious crimes, such as murder, mobs, larceny, &c. And ought they not, if they have the power, to put under the ban of perpetual proscription the chiefest and most active agent in the perpetration of crime? Note a single fact. A distinguished jurist in the State of New York stated, a few years since, that of eighteen persons tried before him for murder, *every case* had its origin in intemperance. Most of the Judges of the Criminal Courts would bear similar testimony in respect to those atrocities, which they are called upon to investigate. And yet, *seeing* and *knowing* all this, we must fold our hands and close our mouths, because the prohibition of the rum traffic would be "*illegitimate legislation.*" It is not "illegitimate legislation" to impose an onerous tax upon my property to support the victims of intemperance.—*That's all right*, and I must quietly submit, however grievous the burden may be. But I must not ask those who are chosen to guard and protect the interests

of the people, to prevent this pauperism, by removing its chief and efficient cause, because that would be "*illegitimate legislation.*"

The manufacturers and traffickers in ardent spirits may go on with impunity, "scattering firebrands, arrows and death"—because their business is legalized. They may multiply widows and orphans, and carry devastation and wo to ten thousand habitations, and yet nothing can be done to check their cupidity, and put a stop to their villainy, because it would be "illegitimate legislation." Let me ask you, sir, if society has not a *natural*, an *inherent* and *inalienable* right to protect itself from the injuries and outrages inflicted by wrong doers? If so, and the experience of two hundred years conclusively proves that nothing short of the *total prohibition* of the sale of ardent spirits (except for medicinal and mechanical purposes) can prevent the fearful and appalling evils which are so wide spread and universal, by what process of reasoning can it be shown to be "illegitimate legislation" to do this thing? Why *may* it, why *ought* it not to be done? Who, with any show of good reason, could complain?

Is it not time, high time, that the burning tide of intemperance should be stayed? Is it not time that the most powerful incentives to crime should be removed? Is it not time to relieve the people from burdensome taxation, by taking away the chief promoter of pauperism? Is it not time to brand the traffic in ardent spirits as infamous, and restrain by "pains and penalties" those who will not listen to the appeals to their humanity, their consciences, or their compassion? But nothing short of *prohibition* will accomplish these objects. We must have the "Maine Law" in its general provisions, or continue to suffer the appalling evils induced by intemperance.

Respectfully yours, R.

—*Christian Observer.*

From Household Words.

PENNY WISDOM.

(Concluded from page 344.)

Dyers and calico-printers, like manufacturing chemists, have frequently accumulations of rubbish about their premises, which they heartily wish to get rid of at any or no price; and at intervals, by a new item added to the general stock of available knowledge, one of these accumulations becomes suddenly a commercial something. The dye material called madder will serve to illustrate this as well as anything else. Madder is the root of a plant which yields much coloring matter by steeping in water; and, after being so treated, the spent madder is thrown aside as a useless refuse. The refuse is not rich enough for manure; no river conservators will allow it to be thrown into a running stream; and the dyer is thus perforce compelled to give it a homestead somewhere or other. But some clear-headed experimenter has just found out that, actually, one-third of the coloring matter is left unused in the so-called spent madder; and he has shown how to make a pretty penny and an honest penny out of it, by the aid of certain hot acids.

Whether any perfumed lady would be disconcerted at learning the sources of her perfumes, each lady must decide for herself; but it seems that Mr. De la Rue and Doctor Hoffman, in their capacities as jurors of the Great Exhibition, have made terrible havoc among the perfumery. They have found that many of the scents said to be procured from flowers and fruits, are really produced from anything but flowery sources; the perfumers are chemists enough to know that similar odors may be often produced from dissimilar substances, and if the half-crown bottle of perfume really has the required odor, the perfumer does not expect to be asked what kind of odor was emitted by the substance whence the perfume was obtained. Now, Doctor Lyon Playfair, in his summary of the jury investigation above alluded to, broadly tells us that these primary odors are often most unbearable. "A peculiarly fœtid oil, termed fusil oil, is formed in making brandy and whiskey; this fusil oil, distilled with sulphuric acid and acetate of potash, gives the oil of pears. The oil of apples is made from the same fusil oil, by distillation with sulphuric acid and bichromate of potash. The oil of pine-apples is obtained from a product of the action of putrid cheese on sugar, or by making a soap with butter, and distilling it with alcohol and sulphuric acid; and is now largely employed in England in making pine-apple ale. Oil of grapes and oil of cognac, used to impart the flavor of French cognac to British brandy, are little else than fusil oil. The artificial oil of bitter almonds, now so largely employed in perfuming soap and for flavoring confectionary, is prepared by the action of nitric acid on the fœtid oils of gas-tar. Many a fair forehead is damped with *eau de millefleurs*, without knowing that its essential ingredient is derived from the drainage of cow-houses." In all such cases as these, the chemical science involved is, really, of a high order, and the perfume produced is a bona-fide perfume, not one whit less sterling than if produced from fruits and flowers. The only question is one of commercial honesty, in giving a name no longer applicable, and charging too highly for a cheaply produced scent. This mode of saving a penny is chemically right, but commercially wrong.

The French make a large quantity of sugar from beet-root; and in the processes of manufacture there remains behind a thick, black, unctuous molasses, containing much sugar, but from other causes impregnated with a nauseous taste and a most disagreeable smell. Men will not eat it, but pigs will; and so to the pigs it has gone, until M. Dubranfaut showed (as he has lately done) that this molasses is something better than pig's meat. He dissolves and decomposes and washes and clarifies, until he ends by producing a kind of *eau*

sucré, a beautifully clear and colorless syrup or sugar-liquid, containing nearly the whole of the saccharine principle from the offensive and almost valueless molasses.

How can we make one kind of paint or liquid produce many different colors, and this with an amount of material almost beneath the power of man to weigh or measure? Mr. De la Rue has solved this question by the production of his beautiful iridescent and opalescent paper. Both mechanically and optically, the production of these papers is strikingly interesting. Water is poured into a flat vessel; and, when quite tranquil, a very minute quantity of spirit varnish is sprinkled upon the surface; this, by a species of attraction between the two liquids, spreads out on all sides, and covers the whole surface in a film of exquisite thinness. A sheet of paper, or a card-board, or any other article, is then dipped fairly into the water, and raised gently with that surface uppermost which is to receive the colored adornment: it lifts up the film of varnish from off the surface of the water, and this film becomes deposited on the paper itself. The paper is held in an inclined position, to allow the water to drain off from beneath the film; and the varnish then remains permanent on the surface of the paper. Now, the paper thus coated with colorless varnish exhibits the prismatic tints with exquisite clearness; the film of varnish is so extremely thin—so far beneath anything that could be laid on with a brush or pencil—that it reflects light on the same principle as the soap-bubble, exhibiting differences of color on account of minute differences in the thickness of the film at different parts; and not only so, but the self-same spot exhibits different tints, according to the angle at which we view it. It is a lovely material, and lovely things may be produced from it. We cannot speak of it as producing something out of nothing; but it is a means of producing a beautiful result with a marvellously small expenditure of materials.

The clinkers, ashes, or cinders, which remain in furnaces after metallurgic operations have been completed, may appear to be among the most useless of all useless things. Not so, however. If they contain any metal, there are men who will ferret it out by some means or other. Not many years since, the ashes of the coke used in brass-furnaces were carted away as rubbish; but shrewd people have detected a good deal of volatilized copper mixed up therewith; and the brass-makers can now find a market for their ashes as an inferior kind of copper ore. It needs hardly to be stated that all sorts of filings and raspings, cuttings and clippings, borings and turnings, and odds and ends in the real metallic forms, are all available for remelting, whatever the metal may be—all is grist that comes to this mill. If metal be a cheap one, it will not pay to extricate a stray per centage from ashes and clinkers; but if it be one of the more costly metals, not only are all scraps and ashes and skimmings preserved, but particles are sought for in a way that may well astonish those to whom the subject is new. Take gold as an example. There are Jew dealers and Christian dealers also, who sedulously wait upon gilders and jewellers at intervals, to buy up everything (be it what it may) which has gold in or upon it. Old and useless gilt frames are bought; they are burnt, and the ashes so treated as to yield up all their gold. The fragments and dust of gold, which arises during gilding, are bought and refined. The leather cushion which the gilder uses is bought, when too old for use, for the sake of the gold particles which insinuate themselves into odd nooks and corners. The old leather apron of a jeweller is bought; it is a rich prize, for, in spite of its dirty look, it possesses very auriferous attractions. The sweepings of the floor of a jeweller's workshop are bought; and there is probably no broom, the use of which is stipulated for with more strictness than that with which such a floor is swept. In short, there are in this world (and at no time so much as the present) a set of very useful people, who may be designated manufacturing scavengers; they clear away refuse which would else encumber the ground, and they put money into the pockets both of buyers and sellers; they do effectually create a something out of a commercial nothing.

How to save a penny by using dairy drainage, and slaughter-house drainage, and stable drainage, and street drainage, and house drainage, and old bones, and old rags, and spent tan, and flax steep-water—how to create value by using such refuse as manure for fields and gardens—is one of the great questions of the day, which no one who takes up a newspaper can fail to find elucidated in some form or other. Chemistry is here the grand economizer. Chemistry is indeed Nature's housewife, making the best of everything. "The clippings of the travelling tinker," as Dr. Playfair well says in one of his lectures, "are mixed with the parings of horses' hoofs from the smithy, or the cast-off woollen garments of the inhabitants of a sister isle, and soon afterwards, in the form of dyes of brightest blue, grace the dress of courtly dames. The main ingredient of the ink with which I now write was possibly once part of the broken hoop of an old beer barrel. The bones of dead animals yield the chief constituent of lucifer matches. The dregs of port wine—carefully rejected by the port wine drinker in decanting his favorite beverage—are taken by him in the morning, in the form of Seidlitz powders, to remove the effects of his debauch. The offal of the streets and the washings of coal-gas reappear carefully preserved in the lady's smelling bottle, or are used by her to flavor *blanc mange* for her friends."

If people were to take as much care to keep clear of faults, as they do to conceal them, and exercise the same vigilance to preserve a conscience void of offence as to perserve a fair reputation, their labor would not be in vain.

A FEMALE TOURIST—IDA PFEIFFER.

In No. 1258, p. 1281, of the *Athenæum*, we find a brief notice of an adventurous female, who has probably visited more parts of the globe than any other woman who ever has lived. It may be justly questioned whether any advantage to herself, or the community, can be reasonably expected from these hazardous adventures, which can justify the exposure and risk; the narrative, however, furnishes an extraordinary instance of energy and perseverance, under circumstances which might well damp the ardor of the most fearless *man*: and we should probably do no injustice to the story, if we were to regard her adventure among the Dyaks as an illustration of the power of a peaceful and trustful demeanor to disarm the hostility of the most barbarous and untutored races.

The following is extracted from a letter of A. Petermann to the Editors of the Athenæum:

Madame Pfeiffer came to London last April, (1851,) with the intention of undertaking a fresh journey, her love of travelling appearing not only unabated, but even augmented by the success of her journey round the world. She had planned, as her fourth undertaking, a journey to some of those portions of the globe which she had not yet visited, namely, Australia, and the islands of the Asiatic Archipelago, intending to proceed thither by the usual route round the Cape. Her purpose was, however, changed while in London. The recently discovered Lake Ngami, in Southern Africa, and the interesting region to the North, towards the Equator; the reflection, how successfully she had travelled among savage tribes where armed men hesitated to penetrate; how well she had borne alike the cold of Iceland and the heat of Babylonia; and, lastly, the suggestion that she might be destined to raise the veil from some of the totally unknown portions of the interior of Africa, made her determine on stopping at the Cape, and trying to proceed thence, if possible, northwards, into the Equatorial regions of the African continent.

Madame Pfeiffer left for the Cape on the 22d of May last, in a sailing vessel; her usual mode of travelling by sea, steamboats being too expensive. She arrived safely at Cape Town, on the 11th of August, as I learned from a letter which I received from her last week, dated the 20th of that month.

In a subsequent number of the Athenæum, we find the subjoined notice of her travels in Southern Africa:

MADAME PFEIFFER.

This curious and adventurous traveller, whose strange peregrinatory doings we were the first to introduce to the English public, and whom our readers heard of last in South Africa, proceeded, after a short stay in that country, to Sincapore, with the intention of exploring the Sunda Islands, and pushing her way as far as New Guinea. Letters dated "April, Sambas, in Borneo," describing her wanderings in that interesting country, have been received, and the following particulars of her journey from Sarawak to Pontianak have been furnished to our columns by Mr. Petermann:

On this journey, Madame Pfeiffer took a very circuitous route, in order to see as much as possible of the interior. She penetrated into regions scarcely known to Europeans, and inhabited by independent Dyak tribes. She coolly remarks, that she had previously been informed that there still existed among the Dyaks some tribes who were cannibals; but this information does not seem to have in the least deterred her from travelling to the most unknown parts. The adventurous Lady first ascended the river Searran, 70 English miles; then the Lupa, 100 miles, till she came to the Jekamil mountains. "I may here remark," says Mr. Petermann, "that I have not been able to identify all the names mentioned by Madame Pfeiffer, or to trace her route thoughout on the maps; but its general direction seems to have been from Sarawak south-east to Sintag, which lies just on the Equator, and in 111 deg. 28 min. East long., a distance in a direct line of about 140 English miles; and thence down the river Kapuas as far as Pontianak, a further distance of at least 250 English miles."—About 20 miles before reaching these mountains, Madame Pfeiffer and her companions met with a prahu (boat) with four Dyaks on board, who called on them to return immediately, as the neighboring tribes were waging war, and they themselves were taking flight. Madame Pfeiffer consulted with the natives who accompanied her, all of whom were for running away except one, a subject of Rajah Brooke, who was full of courage, and maintained, that under his master's colors, he would venture among all the Dyak tribes on the Sarawak side of the mountains, feeling assured that none of them would injure any of his master's people. With this opinion Madame Pfeiffer's own coincided; so, the English colors were hoisted, and the journey was continued. Soon afterwards they heard the sound of the tomtom, and, on suddenly turning round a bend in the river, they beheld a spectacle which might well have made courageous *men* tremble. A whole tribe of Dyaks, men, women and children, were assembled on a slight eminence, close by the river's side; and when they perceived Madame Pfeiffer's prahus coming up the river, their war-cry, accompanied by the din of instruments and the gesticulations of the congregation, was of the most frightful description. In front of the mass stood the native warriors, with their parangs, (a short kind of sword.) Madame Pfeiffer halted on a small sand-bank in the middle of the river, opposite to this encamp-

ment; and the native who had boldly advised the continuance of the journey, with some of the crew, went over to the tribes to parley. While the lady was looking on and speculating as to what might be her reception, the warriors suddenly ran down the hill, threw themselves into the river, and surrounded her prahus, as many of them coming on board as could find room, while Madame Pfeiffer still remained uncertain as to whether they came as friends or as enemies. In the latter case neither she nor any of her party would have been long alive. Her uncertainty was soon dispelled by the approach of the Rajah of the tribe, who offered her his hand, and invited her to land and visit his tent, which invitation she readily accepted. She there found plenty of food, consisting of boiled rice, various kinds of cakes made of the flour of rice and maize, fruits, &c., all served on straw mats. She was made to sit down on the ground among the women, and eat of the various dishes, none of which she found at all palatable.

After they had finished their meal, Madame Pfeiffer was introduced by the women into their own tents, and invited to stay with them that day and the following night; but she preferred continuing her journey. The good people, in addition to their hospitable entertainment, presented her with provisions to take with her, such as boiled rice put into bamboos, cakes, fruits, and eggs. The same evening the travellers reached Eengkalang-seng-tugong, the residence of a Malay rajah, being a small place situated at the foot of the Seha mountains. The passage over the mountains was fraught with danger, as these mountains likewise are inhabited by independent Dyaks, who are known to be of a wild and warlike character. By the strong recommendation of Rajah Brooke to the Rajah of the tribe, the latter was induced, however, to accompany the travellers in person, with twelve of his warriors. They had to pass through immense forests, and to observe the utmost vigilance, in order not to fall in with any hostile tribes. After a very laborious journey, of 30 miles on foot, which took them two days, they reached a place called Tengkallang-Bunat, the Rajah of which received Madame Pfeiffer very kindly, and procured a boat to convey her down a river as far as Sintang, a distance of 105 miles, recommending her also to the Sultan of that district. On reaching the place and delivering the letter of recommendation, Madame Pfeiffer was received with music and firing of cannons, and conveyed in a bark to the residence of the Sultan, who met her half way, and conducted her with all the grace he could command, to his state-room. Here, a table and a single chair were conspicuous objects, on the latter of which Madame Pfeiffer had the honor of being seated, while the Sultan placed himself on an old box, and the ministers and nobles of the kingdom sat on the ground. The people collected in great numbers outside the hall, in order to see the first European woman who had come to Sintang. This place is so distant from the sea coast, that many of the inhabitants had never seen a European of either sex. The lady was splendidly entertained, and afterwards introduced to the Sultan's harem; in which, however, as in other harems in Borneo visited by her, she found no great beauties, nor tasteful dresses or costumes.

On the following morning the Sultan, accompanied by his father, his sons, and others of his family, paid Madame Pfeiffer a visit, and announced to her, that his boats were ready to convey her down the river Kapuas to Pontianak, a distance of 250 miles. This place she safely reached, and thus successfully accomplished one of the most extraordinary journeys made by a European in Borneo.

A second journey was subsequently performed to the celebrated gold and diamond mines of Landad, in which Madame Pfeiffer was very kindly assisted by the Dutch of Pontianak. She has now again started for the interior.

Madam Pfeiffer keeps a careful journal, in which she has entered much interesting information respecting the Dyaks. She speaks with the warmest gratitude of the kindness and attention of the Dutch and English persons whom she met with on her way.—*Athenæum.*

THE HISTORY OF THE COTTON PLANT.

Before the birth of Christ the cultivation of the plant, and the use of cotton for clothing, were probably confined to India. Herodotus, who lived in the fifth century before Christ, reports that the Indians had a plant which bore, instead of fruit, a wool like that of sheep, but finer and better, of which they made clothes, and Arrian narrates that the Indians made their clothes of a fine, white kind of flax, which grew on trees. Other nations do not seem to have cultivated the plant at that time, or even to have used cotton; at all events, only exceptionally, as a rare and expensive stuff. Thus, it is assumed, that the precious material called byssus, spoken of among the Jews, was cotton. The growth of cotton, and its use, seem to have become diffused shortly after the birth of Christ. Strabo (in the first century of our era) speaks of cotton being cultivated and manufactured in Susiana, on the Persian Gulf; and Pliny mentions that the plant was cultivated, not only in India, but in Upper Egypt, and says that the Egyptian priests used the material there grown for clothing. In all probability the Arabs brought the cultivation of cotton into Europe. In the time of Mahomet the use of cotton was general among them. Although there existed at a very early period a trade in cotton goods from India to Europe, which took place partly by way of Constantinople, and partly by way of Egypt, which trade became generally extended, still the use of cotton stuffs was very

limited throughout the middle ages; and although there were cotton manufactories in Grenada in the thirteenth century; in Venice in the fourteenth century, in Flanders in the sixteenth century; and lastly in England in the seventeenth century, (at least of stuffs in which the woof was of cotton;) these manufactures were inconsiderable in Europe till after the middle of the last century. Few cotton goods were in use, and most of these were imported from India and China. It was in itself improbable that it could be made to pay to establish cotton manufactories in Europe, for the Indians and Chinese had brought these branches of manufacture to a considerable degree of perfection; the transport of the raw material from such distant regions necessarily increased the price of the manufactured article, while the cost of labor is extremely low in India, on account of the few necessities of the natives, and the small price of them. Yet the reverse has come to pass. The cotton manufacture has risen to an extraordinary pitch in Europe, and above all, in England; in fact, to such a point has it come, in spite of the low price of labor in India and China, which amounts to only one-tenth of the cost of labor in England, and in spite of the distant transports, that no inconsiderable quantities of cotton stuffs are exported from Europe to India and China. In the year 1832 cotton manufactures to the value of one million five hundred thousand pounds sterling were exported from England to those countries.—*Penn. Freeman.*

THE TRUE BELIEVER.

The true believer in Jesus has the sweetest enjoyment of life. He can eat his meat with singleness of heart, praising God. He can taste the sweets of Christian friendship, and domestic life. He can enjoy all the endearing charities of husband, father, brother. He can feel his heart expanding towards the poor, and find his joy in pouring the balm of consolation into the troubled breast. He can delight in all the beauties of natural scenery, and relish all the charms of sound philosophy. He can rejoice in every opening prospect for the extension of the Redeemer's kingdom, through institutions devised by Christian wisdom, and conducted in Christian simplicity. He can weep in his best moments over the ruins of the fall, not only as felt in his own heart, but as beheld in the abject condition of the millions of mankind. He can "rejoice with them that do rejoice, and weep with them that weep." Say, then, can such a man be miserable? can such a man be destitute of sources of real enjoyment? He lives by faith. He longs for heaven. He desires to be daily conformed to Jesus, aad to glorify him more, whether it be by life or death. To him "to live is Christ, and to die is gain."

Gleanings.

THE WORTH OF HOURS.

MILNES.

Believe not that your inner eye
Can ever in just measure try
The worth of hours as they go by.

For every man's weak self, alas!
Makes him to see them while they pass,
As through a dim or tinted glass.

But if, with earnest care, you would
Mete out to each its part of good,
Trust rather to your after mood.

Those surely are not fairly spent,
That leave your spirit bowed and bent
In sad unrest and ill content.

And more, though free from seeming harm,
You rest from toil of mind or arm,
Or slow retire from pleasure's charm -

If then a painful sense comes on
Of something wholly lost and gone,
Vainly enjoyed, or vainly done—

Of something from your being's chain
Broke off, not to be linked again
By all mere memory can retain—

Upon your heart this truth may rise—
Nothing that altogether dies
Suffices man's just destinies.

So should we live, that every hour
May die as dies the natural flower,
A self-reviving thing of power;

That every thought and every deed
May hold within itself the seed
Of future good and future need;

Esteeming sorrow, whose employ
Is to develop, not destroy,
Far better than a barren joy.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.—The steamship Niagara, from Liverpool, arrived at New York on the 13th inst., bringing English dates to the 29th ult.

ENGLAND.—A great Peace Conference has been held at Manchester, at which Cobden, Bright, Sturge and all the celebrated English advocates of the cause were present.

It is rumored that dissensions have arisen in the Cabinet, and that Gladstone will probably resign his station as Chancellor of the Exchequer. The price of cotton has advanced; that of wheat and other breadstuffs has declined.

FRANCE.—The civil contract of marriage of the Emperor Napoleon was to be signed on the 30th, at Notre Dame, with a grand religious ceremony, for which great preparations were making.

Cherbourg, without doubt, has been selected as the port from which the transatlantic steamers are to start.

It is reported at Paris that a further reduction of the army, and an extensive amnesty will be declared immediately after the imperial marriage.

TURKEY.—The Turks are about investing Montenegro with 30,000 troops, intending to make an attack at all points, so as to secure the capture of the city. It is thought that Russia will interfere.

ITALY.—The English papers publish letters from both Francesco and Rose Madiai. Francesco continues very ill, but both are firm in faith.

RUSSIA.—Advices from Petersburg repeat the

report that the Russians are fitting out an expedition for Japan, consisting of the Pallas frigate, a screw steamer and a transport, ostensibly for scientific purposes, but really to watch the American expedition.

California.—The steamship Northern Light, from San Juan del Norte, and the Uncle Sam, from Aspinwall, arrived at New York on the 13th inst., bringing San Francisco dates to the 15th ult.

The yellow fever at Panama had almost entirely disappeared.

Sacramento and the San Juan Valley were still overflowed.

The miners were suffering greatly from the scarcity of provisions. In some places flour sold at one dollar and fifty cents per pound. Eighty men, who arrived at Shasta on the 8th ult. from Yreka, reported snow four or five feet deep at Trinity. The people in the whole of that region of country were suffering from want of food. There had been no flour in Yreka for forty days.

The Legislature was in session at Vallejo, the proposition to remove its sittings to Benicia having been rejected.

Gov. Bigler's message was read in the Senate on the 5th of last month. Among other suggestions he recommends an extension of the water front of San Francisco by encroachment on the harbor, and a memorial to Congress to abolish the Land Commission.

A bill has been brought before the California Legislature having for its object the prevention of monopolies in provisions, and the punishment of all combinations for raising the prices of articles of food. The penalties are very severe—imprisonment from one to five years, and fines from one thousand to fifty thousand dollars.

A proposition is on foot to run a steamer to the head of navigation on the Colorado river, within four hundred miles of Salt Lake City, to which point the Mormons will undertake to build a railroad from their capital.

Dates from Oregon were to the 3d ult. The weather was very severe, and large quantities of snow had fallen. Many overland emigrants were arriving in a very destitute condition. Snow was reported ten feet deep on the Calapooya mountains. The oldest inhabitants say that so severe weather has never been known since the settlement of the country by whites.

Intelligence from Puget Sound is up to 12th mo. 11th. The citizens of Northern Oregon had met in Convention, and adopted a memorial to Congress for the erection of a new territory, north of the Columbia river, to be called Columbia Territory.

Tahiti.—Advices from Tahiti are to 11th mo. The report of the revolt of the natives against the French is contradicted.

Mexico.—An arrival at New Orleans from Vera Cruz brings dates from the City of Mexico to the 25th ult. The whole country has declared in favor of the plan of Guadalajara, and the revolution is considered as ended. The ports of Mexico have been opened by decree of the President. The old tariff is retained.

It is reported that Uraga is willing to recognise Cavalos, but desires that Congress shall be reinstated provided they will reform the Constitution.

Domestic—Congress.—In the Senate, on the 8th inst., the bill granting further remedies to patentees was passed finally. Senator Weller reported a bill granting the right of way and a portion of the public lands in aid of the construction of a telegraph to the Pacific. It was made the special order of the day for the 14th. The Senate then resumed the consideration of the resolutions of the Committee on Foreign Relations concerning the rights of American citizens as assignees of the grant to Garay of a right of way across the Isthmus of Tehauntepec. Senator Seward addressed the Senate at length in an argument to prove the Garay grant to be fraudulent. His speech displayed much research and a thorough acquaintance with his subject. The case was then postponed to the 15th.

A message was received from the President transmitting a report of the Secretary of State on the Fishery question and commercial reciprocity with the British North American provinces. The message was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. On the 9th the Senate proceeded to the House of Representatives to witness the counting of votes for President and Vice-President of the United States. On the 11th, Senator Mason, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported that no measures are necessary on the part of the Senate in relation to the declaration and reply which passed between our Government and that of Great Britain respecting the preliminaries of the treaty of April 19th, 1850. The Senate then resumed the consideration of the bill to pay certain creditors of Texas. After a speech by Senator Houston in defence of the course of Texas in refusing to pay these creditors their demands, the subject was postponed to the 15th.

In the House of Representatives on the 8th, the proposition to extend the land system of the United States over our possessions on the Pacific was taken up and discussed at length. The bill to organize a Territorial Government called Columbia was taken up, and after being amended by substituting the name of Washington for that of Columbia, was laid aside. On the 9th the votes of the electors for President and Vice President of the United States were counted in the presence of both Houses of Congress, and were announced to be 250 for Franklin Pierce of New Hampshire for President, and Wm. B. King of Alabama for Vice President; and 42 for Winfield Scott of New Jersey for President, and Wm. R. Graham of North Carolina for Vice-President. The former were then declared duly elected, and a Committee appointed to inform them of their election. On the 11th, the bill for the payment of the expenses incurred by Oregon in defending her frontiers from the Indians, was passed.

No business of importance was transacted on the 12th.

Pennsylvania Legislature.—On the 9th, a great number of petitions were presented to the Senate for a reorganization of the Fire Department of the city and county of Philadelphia. Also a memorial from Chester county, protesting against the passage of any law authorizing the holding of slaves in this State. On the 11th, —— Forsyth read in place a bill providing for an amendment to the Constitution of the State in relation to the election of members of the Legislature. Several bills incorporating Plank road companies passed the Senate on the 12th.

A prohibitory liquor law, similar to that of Maine, was passed by the Legislature of Michigan on the 9th inst.

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

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DANIEL WHEELER.

(Continued from page 355.)

A new field of action was now about to open before him, for which his mind had been secretly preparing, until a willingness had been begotten in his heart, to follow the requisitions of his Lord, whithersoever these might lead him, or whatever sacrifice to his natural feeling, an acquiescence in them might involve.

For several years, he had an impression that it would be required of him to go abroad. This prospect frequently cost him much exercise of mind; and one day whilst pacing up and down his parlor, feeling unusually burdened under it, he was led earnestly to cry unto the Lord, desiring that he would be pleased to show him to what part of the world he must go. One of his children was in the room putting together a dissected map, and as his father approached him, his eye rested on Petersburg with such an intimation that thither his divine Master would send him, that, said he, in relating the circumstance many years afterwards to an intimate friend, "I never afterwards doubted:" he however kept the matter entirely to himself, believing that when the right time should come, way would be made for him.

Early in the year 1817, enquiry having been made, by order of the late Emperor Alexander of Russia, for a person to undertake the management of an agricultural establishment in his dominions, Daniel Wheeler believed it his duty to offer himself for this service. The Emperor, as the reader may recollect, visited this country, [England] in the year 1814, and was much struck with the perfection of the English system of farming. His attention had been drawn in several ways to the Society of Friends; and a casual visit made to the farm of a Friend, on the Brighton road, had given him a favorable impression of their character as agriculturists. This impression, as the event proved, was not soon effaced; for having three years afterwards concluded on the drainage and cultivation of certain marshes and waste lands, in the immediate neighborhood of Petersburg, and enquiry being made in England for a suitable manager for this work, the Emperor particularly specified his wish that a member of the Society of Friends should be selected. The information was circulated in the Society, by the late Richard Phillips of Wandsworth; and the following extract from a letter received from a Friend of Sheffield, in reference to this subject, is inserted, as showing the manner in which this undertaking was entertained by D. W.

Second month 15th, 1817.

"Little did I suppose on the receipt of thy letter of the 22d, that I should have occasion so speedily to reply to it. Soon after reading it, I observed to my wife, if such a Friend as Daniel Wheeler had believed it right to embark in such an undertaking, I knew of no person that for all the purposes required might be so fully recommended. But this idea did not at that time operate further on my mind, than to induce me to conclude to take him into consultation, respecting some one well qualified. On the receipt of thy letter, he was engaged in a family visit in a neighboring meeting. In consequence, I was prevented from communicating the subject to him, until yesterday; when I perceived, to my surprise, that it made considerable impression on his mind, and that, from some questions he put to me, he was making the application to himself. Without noticing this, I told him I wished he would give the overtures of the Emperor a place in his thoughts; and if any eligible person occurred to him, to inform me within a week. But my surprise was increased this morning, by his coming to inform me, that it would be mere form to defer acknowledging, that his mind was already made up to offer himself for the situation, for which it had been preparing more than two years. Great as the trial will be to many, to spare such an one out of our monthly meeting, there was an assent in my mind, like that of "thou art the man." I have often said, that in respect both to civil and religious attainments, I knew of no one, moving in a similar sphere, who is so much qualified for the superintendence and the direction of others. A novice as to the

world, or one who had had little experience as to the ways of men, however much he might have had of agriculture, would want many requisites, essential to filling with propriety a station designed to be under the immediate eye of an Emperor. In his character, so much of true dignity is united with Christian humility, as qualifies him to appear before princes.

"After acquiring the first reputation in Sheffield as a tradesman, he took a farm, as if to give proof of his practical skill in agriculture; which has excited the admiration of the neighborhood, and demonstrated that his talents in this direction are of a superior kind.

"For a person of his qualifications, to come forward on the ground of religious sensibility, appears to me an extraordinary instance of devotedness; but he has been heard to say, he has been forgiven so much, that he cannot give too great proof of gratitude and attachment to the King of kings. If he enter upon this undertaking, it will be no small sacrifice in a pecuniary consideration which he will have to make."

Upon mentioning the subject to his wife, she calmly acquiesced, expressing her belief that if it was the Lord's will, strength would be afforded to bear the trial, as well as ability to perform the service required.

In the summer of that year, 1817, he paid a visit to Petersburg, and a letter then addressed to a person occupying an official station in that city, explains the motives and feelings which led him to engage in this undertaking.

"It seems altogether unnecessary to preface what I am about to state in this memorial, seeing that the truth never did, nor ever will need any apology. I shall therefore proceed by observing, that it is now two years and a half since the subject of visiting Russia, and rendering myself useful in promoting the happiness of its numerous inhabitants, was presented to the view of my mind, by that inward principle of light and grace, a manifestation of which is given to every man to profit withal, in which I believe; and Petersburg was the place pointed out to me as the scene of my operations. It was, I must acknowledge, a prospect at which I was ready to shudder; for, although we may at times feel a willingness, and even profess it, to go with our Lord and Master into prison and unto death; yet such is the frailty and weakness of human nature, that when the trying hour cometh, like Simon Peter, we are ready to deny Him. But He who is touched with a feeling and compassionate sense of our manifold infirmities, I trust saw that it was not wilful disobedience, but human weakness; and He who only knoweth the thoughts and intents of the heart,—yea, from whom 'the darkness hideth not, but the night shineth as the day,—the darkness and the light [being] both alike to Him,'—in adorable condescension and mercy, doth at seasons qualify his poor, dependent, humble followers, acceptably to breathe the aspiration, 'Lord thou knowest all things, thou knowest that I love Thee.' However, I must honestly confess, that at the time I could not possibly devote myself to such an undertaking; for I am certain, that no earthly consideration whatever, could have induced me to leave my beloved wife and tender children: but He, who 'bloweth with his wind, and the waters flow,' at whose touch the mountains of opposition melt down and vanish, hath by His wonder-working power reduced my mind to a willingness to go, whensoever and wheresoever He is pleased to lead, and to do whatsoever he is pleased to call for.

"Some time after this, as I was returning home late one evening, I had a sense of invitation after this manner, 'What if the Emperor of Russia should want a person for the superintendence of agriculture:'—at which time a willingness was begotten in my mind to go, if that should be the case; but when, or in what manner, this was to come to pass, was totally hidden from me. The frequent conflict of soul I had to pass through, none can conceive or have an idea of, but those who have been alike circumstanced: all which was permitted in infinite wisdom, for the subjection of the natural will, and is what I verily believe all must pass through, before they can in sincerity of heart say,—'Not my will, but Thine be done.'

"In this manner I was prepared for this great event, and I cannot but record it as a great and signal event in the life of a private individual: for when a letter was received from Russia by Richard Phillips of London, a copy of which was sent to a Friend in Sheffield, and by him handed directly to me, it did not create any surprise, as I was in a state of preparation to receive it, and in daily expectation of something important coming to pass. The circumstances which afterwards took place, are too well known to need enumerating.

"I have had to leave my family for short periods of time, having been called upon to proclaim the glad tidings of the everlasting gospel, and to endeavor to stir up the pure mind by way of remembrance of those things that are most excellent, in visits to my brethren and sisters, in their separate churches, in different parts of England; and I humbly hope the day's work was keeping pace with the day: but now a greater trial of faith was to be exercised, a greater sacrifice to be made; I must not only leave my family, but my country also. The second letter arrived from Russia, and the time seemed fully come. Accordingly I drank the cup with all its bitter dregs of separation, and tore myself away.

"If my proposals be altogether rejected, I do not know what I can do more. I have not stood at a distance, but have actually come into Russia, and offered myself, my family, and the sacrifice of nearly all the resources I possess. If this offer be refused, I humbly trust the will will be accepted for the deed, and that obedience will

have kept pace with knowledge; for verily it matters little our knowing, unless we practice also. It is 'not the hearers of the law, but the doers of it, that are justified' in the sight of Almighty God: it is "not every one that saith Lord! Lord! that shall enter into the kingdom of heaven, but they that do the will," &c.:—and again, 'If ye know these things, happy are ye if ye do them.' In this case, I shall of course return immediately home, and resume my former occupations; committing myself to Him who will not break the bruised reed, nor suffer it to be broken; and whom I earnestly desire to serve to to the latest moment of my breath."

While on his passage to Russia, he occasionally made some memorandums respecting the exercises which attended him. In one of them he remarks:—"Last night my mind was disquieted, and being very desirous of promoting the safety of the ship, I stayed on deck until after midnight; and when I lay down in my cabin, it was with reluctance, as if the ship was not safe, unless I was upon the lookout. I have felt deserted and uncomfortable a considerable part of the day; but have been this evening favored to see that it arose from want of holding fast my confidence,—from not being sufficiently resigned into His hands, 'who sleepeth not by day, nor slumbereth by night,' and without whose protecting arm of help, 'the watchmen waketh but in vain;' and I believe that I have nothing to do but to be quiet, and endeavor patiently to trust in the all-sufficiency of His power."

Going on shore for a short time, at Elsineur, he fell in with a young Englishman, who, though an entire stranger, appeared very desirous of going about with him. On this he remarks, "I soon found he wished to converse on religious subjects; and I gave him all the opportunity I could. Before we parted, I was strengthened to declare to him the way of life and salvation: and may He who has begun the good work in his heart, be pleased to carry it on, to the praise of His own great and excellent name,—for it is His own works only that can praise Him. I believe the language of our blessed Lord may be applied to this young man,—'thou art not far from the kingdom of God.' If I should have been instrumental, in any degree, in fanning the immortal spark which I believe to be mercifully kindled in the heart of this young man, I shall think myself amply compensated for coming thus far."

On the 15th of Seventh month the vessel arrived at Cronstadt. He observes, "After the ship was secured, we went on board an old ship of war, fitted up as the Harbor Master's office. In the places where the public business is transacted, are paintings of the saints richly ornamented, before which the members of the Greek church repeat their prayers; they make a point of bowing and crossing themselves as soon as they see them. I observed the people employed in the office stared very much at me, principally I believe on account of my wearing my hat. On going into the presence of the Port Admiral, of whom I had to obtain a pass, I observed he also noticed my hat; and finding he could speak English, on his coming to inquire my name, I said, I hoped the keeping on my hat would not be considered as intended disrespect, and entered into an explanation of my reasons, for not taking it off unto man; when he stopped me by saying, when it was omitted from any motive of religion, he did not wish it."

(To be continued.)

For Friends' Review.

PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

We have from year to year noticed in the *Review* the annual report made to the managers of this noble charity. The twelfth one, for the year 1852, by Dr. Kirkbride, who we believe has presided over the institution since it was first opened in 1841, has been recently published. We observe that the Doctor again adverts to the serious consequences which not unfrequently result from "premature removals" of patients from the Hospital by their friends, before a sufficiently protracted and regular course of treatment has been persevered in, to test the possibility of their cure. He says, "Of the patients discharged this year, and not cured, seven ought unquestionably to be reported as having been taken home by their friends without giving to them a sufficient trial of treatment. Had they remained for a longer period, the result with some would probably have been different." The impropriety, however, of this early removal, is, we are assured, much more thoroughly impressed upon the public mind than it was in former years, and we trust that increased experience of its sad effects will, ere long, obviate the necessity for regret on that account.

At the date of last report, 216 patients were in the institution; 197 were admitted during the year 1852; 198 were discharged or died, leaving at the close of the year, 215 under care. The average number for the year was 224. Of those discharged, 99, precisely 50 per cent., were cured; 18 much improved; 36 improved; 17 stationary, and 28 died. Of those discharged "cured," forty were residents of the Hospital not over three months. This result must be particularly gratifying, and offers strong inducements to the friends of those who are proper subjects for the Hospital, early and promptly to avail themselves of its almost inappreciable advantages and privileges.

The total expenditures for the year were $53,436.76; the nett receipts $50,329.62; of this, $8,592.48 were expended on an average of 36 "free patients," among whom, it is stated, were a large number of recoveries; and the expenditures named above include $3,270.38 for "items of extraordinary expense, consisting of

amounts paid for introducing gas, for fire engine and hose, and for putting up the steam engine." The average cost per week for each patient was $4.59.

"The most important improvement," says the report, "made during the year, is the introduction of gas, for lighting the hospital buildings. The gas used is made at the Philadelphia gas works, on the eastern side of the Schuylkill, and is brought over that river in an eight inch cast iron pipe, lying on the roadway of the Market street bridge, and thence conducted along the West Chester road nearly two miles, to a point opposite the eastern front of the Hospital," and thence it is carried to the building, in which are 245 burners, about 160 of which are lighted during some portion of every evening.

"The average daily amount of water required by the hospital and wash-house is about 8000 gallons, and this is pumped up" by the steam engine in a little over two hours.

The following judicious remarks of Dr. Kirkbride, made in reference to the vast importance of exercise and employment in the open air, shall close our notice of his interesting report. Z.

"The value of active and regular daily exercise in the open atmosphere, or in rooms where there is a free circulation of air, is not sufficiently understood by the great mass of the community.

"It is not alone for the pleasurable sensations which result from it at the time, nor on account of its importance as a means of preventing disease, but also as a valuable agent for restoring health, that it deserves much more attention than it commonly receives.

"There is a large class of nervous affections—from the slightest shade of deranged health, up to diseases of the gravest character—which are mainly owing to a continued violation of natural laws, few of which can be long trampled on with impunity. Prominent among these laws seem to be those provisions which require that man should make free use of his muscles, and have pure air for the purposes of respiration. These, joined to temperance—not temperance in eating and drinking alone—but quite as much in the exercise of the passions and propensities—and even in the pursuit of good and lawful objects, seem to furnish the strongest guarantees for the preservation of sound minds in healthful bodies. They offer too the best chance for improving the character of those statistical tables, which now seem to show that a high state of civilization, with all its benefits, is so likely to bring in its train a host of ailments so serious and distressing in their character, as almost to justify the doubt whether, in striking an impartial balance, it shall be deemed to be a blessing or a misfortune.

"It is unquestionably the great misfortune of many studious men and women, and of others with different sedentary occupations, that their pursuits frequently present almost insuperable obstacles to their using free exercise in the open air, although it may well be doubted, whether a few hours thus spent in every day, would not, at the end of the year, have enabled them, with less waste of the vital energies, to have accomplished an equal amount of work, and, at the same time, have laid up a capital of health for future emergencies. If this was not the actual result for the first year, it would certainly prove so in a much less series of years than is commonly regarded as the allotment of man.

"Important as free muscular exercise in the open air is for persons of all ages, it is especially so for the young, for almost the tenderest age, for the whole period of growth, and perhaps most of all for those approaching man and womanhood. One of the most efficient means of preventing nervousness, or keeping down morbid feelings, and of checking the development of trains of unhealthy thought, which lead to vicious habits, is the careful, systematic cultivation and use of the muscular system. Although the practice is generally different, it is nevertheless true that the cultivation and use of the muscular system is quite as important for the female as the male sex. From the natural tendency of woman's pursuits it is, perhaps, still more so, for the course too often adopted would seem as if intended to develop the sensibility of the nervous system, till it is real disease, and to impose upon her all the suffering which is likely to spring from this condition.

"It is desirable that every part of the human body should be harmoniously cultivated; but that which will most tend to keep down an unduly excited nervous system, will unquestionably be found to be a proper development and exercise of the muscular. "Muscles *versus* Nerves" is really the motto of our new calistheneum;* and the calistheneum itself has been established from a conviction, based upon the experience of this Institution, and renewedly confirmed by almost every day's observation, that a large number of cases of the highest interest are constantly to be met with, attributable to the causes already referred to, and proving conclusively the truth of the views which have been cursorily given. The means there offered, it is believed, may not only enable the patients to pass many pleasant hours, but also help to bring about more important and lasting good effects.

"Hospital life, as commonly passed, brings few of the muscles into active, regular use, and, on this account, it seems particularly necessary that extraordinary means should be provided to supply the deficiency.

"Even among men, manual labor is apt to be regarded as a hardship, and it seems to be natural to many persons to have earnest desires to escape from it. There can be little question, however, but that to most of our species it is a

* A neat structure recently put up for the purpose of giving the female patients an opportunity for the free use of the various Calisthenic exercises.

blessing of no ordinary kind. Labor, like most other good things, may be used to excess, but in moderate and regular amount, joined to that kind of temperance already referred to, it will save a large part of mankind from some of the most distressing affections to which they are liable. In the unerring wisdom and justice of the Creator, he has given to the hard-working and prudent man, a compensation for all his toil, in his blissful ignorance of the varied sufferings that spring from a deranged nervous system.

"Labor is recognized as a valuable remedy in all hospitals for the insane; not for every case, or at least not for every stage of all the cases: for there are forms of insanity in which it is wholly inadmissible, but most patients, at some period or other of the disease, will be found to be materially benefited by it. To be useful, it must be regulated by the condition of the patient; and some of the insane frequently require to be prevented from working too earnestly. In many cases it effects a cure; in nearly all, even of the chronic and most hopeless forms, it brings advantages of a decided character. Tranquillity of behavior, a good appetite, easy digestion, sound and refreshing sleep,—for it is often the best anodyne, and temporary forgetfulness of painful delusions are among the directly good effects frequently arising from it; while indirectly the occupation of the laborers, and their absence from the wards, promote the comfort of those who remain in them.

"There is another important reason, not commonly referred to, why the patients generally should spend as much as possible of their time in the open air, either in walking, riding, or engaged in some other pleasant form of occupation or amusement. In every well-regulated institution for the insane, the duties of the attendants necessarily require their almost continued presence with the patients, and to perform all that is expected from them efficiently, they must look principally to the institution and its provisions for their chief resources in the way of recreation. Good health, and the cheerfulness and elasticity of spirits resulting from it, are highly important qualities in every attendant, lightening their own labors, and rendering their presence grateful to the patients. If labor and exercise and fresh air are important for the patients, they are not less so for the attendants; but if the patients are restricted to their ordinary apartments, their attendants must like them suffer from the confinement. Attendants going out with patients to work, or to engage in active exercise, are not expected to appear as their supervisors or directors, but by actually joining and leading in the occupation, whatever it may be, to give the best evidence of their belief in its importance and utility for all parties.

"It has often occurred to the writer to notice when attendants, from necessity or choice, have rarely gone out with patients, and of course have spent most of their time rather inactively within doors, that sooner or later there has resulted more or less derangement of their health—some form of indigestion—a tendency to irritability of temper from slighter causes than previously—a distaste for their pursuits, and a want of interest in an occupation, the duties of which they had before performed with alacrity and pleasure.

"Labor and exercise and pure air, however, are not to be regarded as a panacea for all the ills of life; neither can all nervous diseases be prevented by the course which has been commended. A long train of moral causes may still be in active operation, and their effects be but too surely felt; but it is never to be forgotten that all these are less likely to disturb the mind when the general health is good. Any one debilitated from disease, from over-wrought mental or physical powers, or from depraved habits, is infinitely more likely to have the mind affected by moral causes than if in the enjoyment of sound health."

LIVING IN PARIS.

The following extracts from a letter of the Paris correspondent of the Daily Register, furnish a curious representation of the ingenious expedients to which the destitute inhabitants of that crowded city sometimes resort to procure the means of subsistence. They likewise show that gains apparently trivial in their separate character may become very large in the aggregate.

"In Paris, the number of people composing the great family whose means of existence are more than problematical, is said to amount to 63,000! That is to say, that every morning there are in Paris 63,000 persons of every age who do not know what they will eat during the day, or where they will sleep at night. Yet all those people manage to eat and sleep in some way or other. How? you ask; that is their secret; a terrible one too often. But at present we have nothing to do with the terrible.

"The children included in the above category, and known under the names of *gamins* and *gamines*, are generally wretched little creatures, abandoned at an early age by their still more wretched parents, and thrown upon the great Babylon to work their way up as they can from infancy to manhood. Thus left entirely to their own resources, the wits of these children become wonderfully sharpened, and we find upon examination that nearly all the little street trades have originated in some infantile brain.

"For instance, it was a little boy of nine years of age who first thought of selling roasted chestnuts at the corners of the streets. He borrowed the money to buy his first stock of chestnuts, begged an old furnace and a stewpan, and began his trade. Five years ago that boy become a man, died leaving half a million of francs

to the poor of the city; and roasting and boiling chestnuts is now one of the most common as well as lucrative trades of Paris. It is no longer carried on by children, however, but by men, who, improving on the old furnace and stewpan and open street corner, rent regularly for the five months from November to March, the public entrance to some hotel, or the door of some shop, and there establish themselves with their great iron furnace, their immense perforated pan for roasting, and their bright brass kettle for boiling the nuts. There they are from daylight until ten or eleven o'clock at night, the delight of the children, and the comfort and resource of the lounger. The prices of the different stations vary according to the fashion or publicity of the street. The doorways of some of the great cafés on the Boulevards go up as high as four or five thousand francs for the five months; others may be had for two or three thousand, and the least that is paid, even in the poorer parts of the city, is from two to three hundred. You see by this how great the sale of the article must be to enable so many to engage in the business and find their profits. Many of them realize, all expenses paid, as much as six or seven thousand francs, and all retire at the end of the season with their purses much heavier than they were at the beginning.

"You are aware that the boulevards and many of the principal streets of Paris are now macadamised, and afford a constant source of grumbling and complaint to pedestrians of every class, for a few hours rain renders them almost impassable. The great quantity of rain we have had this winter gave a *gamin* the idea of inventing a system of crossing the macadam without any sort of danger of spot or blemish to the varnished boots of the dandy, or the satin slippers of the fine lady. He bought several pairs of wooden shoes, and having installed himself on the most fashionable boulevard, he rented these shoes to the ladies and gentlemen who so often stopped near the curbstone to consider how they were to cross the soft, muddy plain which lay between them and the other side of the street. By slipping on a pair of the wooden shoes, however, they were enabled to reach the opposite sidewalk with dry feet, and the boy following took back his shoes and pocketed one sou. This idea was so good, and succeeded so well, that competition, that cankerworm which attacks all great enterprises which grow and prosper, came in to trouble the *gamin* in his dreams of fortune. Greedy and powerful rivals soon established themselves near him, pillaged him of his idea and stole his custom by offering instead of the common wooden shoes the elegant cork or India rubber socks. It was not in gamin nature to bear this patiently, and one morning losing his philosophy entirely, he fell upon his nearest rival, and ill-treated him to such a degree that he was forced to retire for a time from the business, and the gamin was sent to study resignation for a month in prison. His idea, in the meanwhile, is progressing rapidly.

A few winters ago, when the weather was somewhat colder than it is at present, another lad stationed himself on one of the public streets with a large furnace of burning coals, which he offered to the cold feet of the passers-by at one sou a *warm*. Nothing could have been better thought of, and the boy had the pleasure of seeing his furnace surrounded from morning to night, and his little leather bag rapidly filled with the copper coin.

"There exists behind the College of France a great mass of houses known by the name of the *Mont St. Hilaire*. This quarter is crossed in all directions by little dirty narrow streets, which are cut off at right angles, and form little squares of houses all leaning back against each other. In this islet, about a hundred yards long by forty broad, are ten or twelve streets, old, dark and crooked. The Mont St. Hilaire is the culminating point of what is called the Latin quarter, and is as calm, tranquil and clean as the Mont St. Genevieve alongside is the contrary.

The Mont St. Hilaire may be said to belong entirely to those little unknown industries which, in giving to the workman the means of subsistence, give him at the same time liberty and independence. The ingenious, free spirit of the Parisian is here developed under all its phases. The manufacture of small articles is here going on to an incredible extent. All the houses are occupied by inventors who only require a larger theatre to become celebrated. The founder of the short-cake shop on the boulevard, the famous Monsieur *Coupe-Toujours*, as he was called, who left such solid souvenirs in all the stomachs of his day, the man who, during twenty years, furnished the great dinners of the Republic, the Empire and the Restoration, came originally from the Mont St. Hilaire. He made an immense fortune by selling short-cakes at a centime (the fifth part of a sou) a-piece on the boulevard St. Martin.

After having visited the Mont St. Genevieve, my friend and myself remarked, at the entrance of the Mont St. Hilaire, this sign: *Madame Lecoeur rents hand-carts.* We entered, and found ourselves in a large court filled with sheds, and strewed with wheels, boxes, axle-trees and tilts. These boxes, about a yard and a half long, were the carts.

"Madame Lecoeur is a tall, large woman, who likes very much to gossip. In less than a quarter of an hour she had initiated us into all the secrets of her business. She lets carts for moving at a sou an hour, and vegetable carts at ten sous a-day. Thus, it is very rare that the street vegetable vendors are the owners of the carts they drag. Generally they rent them. When by chance they earn enough to buy a

wagon, they house them for the night at Madame Lecoeur's. This letting is thus arranged: If the owner calls for his wagon after four o'clock in the morning, he pays a sou extra; if he takes it before, he only pays a sou a night. We were astonished when Madame Lecoeur told us the enormous profit she makes.

"'That is nothing,' said she, 'to what Mother Brichard earns. She makes gold, and her daughter Annette is a first rate match; she could marry her to *a lawyer*.'

"As we left the court, we met an old man with a very red face; Madame Lecoeur shook him by the hand and called him father Salin.

"'What does he do?' I asked.

"'He is a manufacturer of *teasers*, you know those little worms used by fishermen. There are in Paris more than two hundred fishermen. Father Salin furnishes them teasers to bait with all the year round. He never earns less than from seven to twenty francs a day, according to the season. In the winter and when the river is high, he raises worms for the nightingales, which is an excellent business, and of which he has almost the monopoly. It is clean, easy and very profitable. It suffices to take a little coarse bran and mix it with flour and some pieces of old cork. This is put into some old woollen stockings, and the worms come and are hatched without any further trouble; they are sold for ten sous the hundred. Generally the amateurs of nightingales are old women, or young ones with some quiet business, or tailors and bookbinders. All the people pay ready money. It suffices, therefore, to have a dozen customers each possessing two or three birds, to live comfortably and pay a servant. If he did not like drink so much, father Salin might be a rich landholder.'

"We reached the house of Madame Brichard. Her shop is an immense furnace. Imagine two gigantic kettles in which you could boil a beef whole, before a fireplace such as is very seldom seen now-a-days. Mother Brichard is a woman of forty; fat, active, always in motion. During the season, she buys artichokes by the wagon load at the market. She furnishes all the minor vendors who carry them about the streets. The price of the article by wholesale and on a large scale is very insignificant. When they are cooked and delivered to the criers mother Brichard gains two centimes a-piece. During the autumn and winter, she furnishes the greater part of the fruitiers and market women with cooked greens, such as sorrel, succory and spinnage. Besides that she sells baked pears and apples to the street criers.'

"'Why cannot they cook their pears and apples themselves?' I asked.

"'Because it would cost them more than to buy them already cooked,' replied mother Brichard. 'They have not got the necessary utensils, and the material is very dear. In order to follow that business, you must do it on a large scale or not meddle with it at all: you would only lose your time and your money.'"

The correspondent afterwards witnessed the sale and delivery by mother Brichard and her daughter, of the articles which they had cooked. These sales were all for cash; and a curious part of the story is, that a wealthy man residing in the neighborhood, who had the reputation of being very kind to the poor, lent the money to mother Brichard's customers in the morning, to be returned in the evening with 5 sous interest for the use of 5 francs during the day; that is, he was so kind as to lend to these street vendors 93 cents of our money, and charge only about $4\frac{1}{2}$ cents interest for twelve hours use! At which rate, the correspondent computes that five francs, and their accumulations, kept constantly going for seven years, would amount to more than the whole circulating money of France.

RECOGNITION OF NORTHERN LAWS BY SOUTHERN COURTS.

We find the following among the decisions of the Supreme Court of Louisiana, at its recent term, as reported in the *N. O. Picayune*, the decision at once recognizing the Constitutionality and propriety of the legislation of the North, on the question of slaves *in transitu*, or temporary residents.

Lucy Brown, *vs.* Persifer F. Smith.—S. B. Taylor, warrantor.

Eustice, Chief Justice.—This is an appeal from a judgment of the Third District Court of New Orleans, by which the plaintiff, a negro woman, and her two children were decreed to be free. It appeared that the plaintiff was born a slave, and in 1823 belonged to Elijah Mix, and lived in the District of Columbia; that some time in that year Mr. Mix, with his family and the plaintiff, removed to New York, and fixed his residence there; and that early in 1825, he removed back to Georgetown, and in 1829 again removed to New York, during all which time the plaintiff lived in his service; that in 1832 she was in the service of Capt. Wells, U. S. Army, in this city as a slave, who sold her to S. T. Taylor, from whom Gen. Smith, the present owner, purchased her.

An instrument of indenture of apprenticeship of Lucy Brown in favor of Elijah Mix, as his servant and waiting maid, until she should attain the age of twenty-one years, executed before the Mayor of Georgetown on the 8th of May, 1823, and properly witnessed and signed by Mix and the father of Lucy, was produced in evidence.

The law of New York in force at the time of this change of residence, provided that if any person held in slavery was taken to New York to reside, and continued to reside there for more than nine months, such slave should become free. It was proved that the plaintiff resided in New York more than one year.

Held, that under the state of facts presented, the plaintiff must be regarded as having acquired her freedom, with the consent of her master, by her residence in New York, which status she did not lose by subsequently being taken back into slave territory.

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

PHILADELPHIA, SECOND MONTH 26, 1853.

We have given in this week's number a curious exhibition of Paris life, extracted from the Daily Register, a commercial paper of this city, which has recently been placed under the editorship of William Birney, from whose character, talents, and acquaintance with European life, we may confidently presume that the paper will be ably and judiciously conducted. We understand that correspondents, well qualified for imparting interesting intelligence, are secured in several of the large cities of Europe. The articles from the pen of W. Birney, as far as the Editor of the Review has inspected them, indicate an intellect of no common order, and give promise of a correct and independent course of action.

MARRIED—At Friends' Meeting, Sugar Plain, Boone county, Indiana, on Fourth day, the 8th of Twelfth month last, ENOS S. WOODY to MALINDA BARKER, daughter of Nathan Elliott.

DIED—Of pulmonary consumption, at her residence in Parke county, Indiana, on the morning of the 27th ult., RUTH, wife of Samuel Atkinson, in the 43d year of her age, a member of Bloomfield Monthly Meeting.

——, In this city, on the 11th inst., ANNA W. HINCHMAN, a member of the Western District Monthly Meeting, aged 31 years. Possessing an active and cultivated mind, she was, during a number of years, usefully employed as an instructor of youth. Though assiduous in the pursuit and acquisition of knowledge, she was accustomed to devote a portion of each day to religious retirement. For some time previous to her last illness, she was impressed with a belief that the time of her departure was not far distant, and she was therefore concerned to set her house in order. During the progress of her disease, which was short and severe, she was favored with exemption from gloom or remorse; relying upon the Saviour as her only refuge and trust. At one time she emphatically adopted the language, "I know that my Redeemer liveth; and because he lives, I shall live also." Her close was attended with a remarkable solemnity.

INDIAN CIVILIZATION.

The Committee appointed by Philadelphia Yearly Meeting to promote the civilization of the Indians, are desirous of obtaining the services of a suitably qualified female Friend, to instruct the pupils at the Boarding School recently opened at Tunessassa. Application may be made to Thomas Evans, No. 180 Mulberry St., or to Joseph Elkinton, No. 377 south Second St., Philadelphia.

Notice of MARGARET ANDREWS, *of Sunderland, England, who died the 30th of 9th month, 1851, aged 29 years.*

"We ourselves also were sometimes foolish, disobedient, deceived, serving divers lusts and pleasures, living in malice and envy, hateful, and hating one another. But after that the kindness and love of God our Saviour towards man appeared, not by works of righteousness which we have done, but according to his mercy he saved us, by the washing of regeneration and renewing of the Holy Ghost, which he shed on us abundantly, through Jesus Christ our Saviour; that being justified by his grace, we should be made heirs according to the hope of eternal life. This is a faithful saying, and these things I will that thou affirm constantly, that they which have believed in God might be careful to maintain good works. These things are good and profitable unto men."—*Titus* iii. 3—8.

A recurrence to these words of the apostle, so comprehensive in their allusion, both to the natural depravity of man, and that great and radical change of heart and life and prospects, which is the characteristic of the true Christian, has been suggested by reflecting a little upon the work of grace, which appears to have been experienced by the dear Friend whose name stands at the head of this brief notice. Whilst the candid reader will not be disposed to apply them too literally, in every particular, they may, not perhaps unsuitably, introduce survivors to the instructive account of some of her last days.

She was naturally of a very lively and volatile disposition, and little disposed to submit to the restraints of the cross of Christ. The many early visitations of her heavenly Father's love, with which, according to her own confession, she was often favored, appear to have been neglected or withstood, and it was not until, in the Second month, 1850, she was laid upon a bed of sickness, and, to her own apprehension, brought to the verge of the grave, that she appears fully to have realized the vast importance of her soul's salvation. Great was *then* the anguish of her spirit, from a sense of her unfitness for the awful change that seemed to be so near, and earnestly did she crave that she might be spared a little longer, until an evidence was granted that her sins were forgiven. Contrary to all expectation, her heavenly Father was pleased, though her health was not restored, to prolong her life for more than a year. Under the quickening influence of the Holy Spirit her convictions for sin were very strong, and it was long before she found that pardon and peace which she longed for. Many encouraging passages of scripture were brought to her

view, but she would say, "Oh, I have been such a sinner; I have had many visitations, but I have slighted them." Being asked if any particular sin weighed upon her mind, she replied, "No, but I have been so thoughtless." She deeply lamented, at this time, having indulged so much in the reading of light publications, whilst the Bible, and the writings of Friends, had afforded her little delight.

After having been permitted to obtain a little relief to her anxiously exercised mind, a third severe attack on her breathing, which rendered her long surviving it very doubtful, led her to remark that she had felt bright and comfortable a few days ago, but *then* much tried, and that she thought her late attack had been brought on by exercise of mind, being engaged in prayer when it commenced. She added, "probably it has been permitted because I was not sufficiently diligent." "I was wondering," she continued, "how it was that the Almighty did not cut me off in my sins when I was so ill before, when a voice seemed to answer, 'because He willeth not the death of a sinner, but that all should return, repent, and live.'" Referring, at one time, to her different attacks of severe illness, she remarked, "I have had *three* warnings, and it was clearly manifested that if I did not give up the third time, another opportunity would not be afforded me. For days the language was sounded in my ears, 'The Lord will not always strive.' I also had a dream in which I saw my own funeral, &c., and I did not *fully* give up until *then;* and Oh! the difference in my feelings after I had made the full surrender! *Before* there was such a sense of horror! *then* all was peace, no fear; my Saviour seemed so very near. I have had a nice afternoon, being favored to approach so near the mercy-seat."

It was natural that, under her circumstances, maternal anxieties should be peculiarly called forth. On one occasion she said, "It seemed very remarkable, whilst thinking yesterday morning of my poor children, what would become of them, a voice, which almost startled me, said, 'Leave them to me;' and I have not felt anxious since." She then quoted the passage of scripture, "He will regard the prayer of the destitute, and not despise their prayer," adding, "what a comforting verse."

Though thus favored, at times, with some precious tokens of her heavenly Father's love, the work of refinement was not carried on in her soul without many renewed conflicts: and during a subsequent time of trial and apparent desertion, she was heard supplicating with intense earnestness after this manner, "Hast thou forgotten to be gracious? Wilt thou not hear my prayer? I beseech Thee, for the sake of him who died for me, to blot out my transgressions." She then queried, "How is it that I can get no answer to my prayer?—that all seems so dark?" adding, that she would be willing to pass through any amount of suffering if only she could get an answer to her prayer. She was encouraged patiently to wait for the right time, and to consider it a favor that she was thus brought to feel her need of a Saviour. "Think of me!" she replied; "It is not much we can do one for another, but do not forget me." It was evident that she had become deeply sensible of the burden of sin, and the need of pardoning grace; and, in his own time, it pleased the Lord to lift up the light of his countenance upon her, and gradually to unfold to her awakened mind, more clearly, the mysteries of redeeming love, so that she was enabled "to hope in His mercy." She now dwelt much upon the love and mercy of God, who had plucked her as a brand from the burning; and her heart overflowed at times with love to the whole family of man; she longed "that *all* might come, taste and see how good the Lord is." Having been brought really "to believe in God," and to partake of his mercy in Christ, it was manifestly her concern to be "careful to maintain good works," and to seek to become more and more conformed to his will.

After expressing her thankfulness to a beloved sister, that she had been made the means of instruction and comfort to her, she affectionately encouraged her to faithfulness, and, alluding to a few words she had expressed when once taking leave of her for awhile, she said, "Thou canst not think what a comfort they were to me," adding, "do not be afraid to speak to those around thee, shouldst thou see anything amiss, it may prove as bread cast upon the waters."

Being one morning very low, she remarked that she could not feel that peace with which she had been so much favored for many days past, but she thought it might be for the trial of her faith. "Oh," she said, "I have had such sweet times of late, when sitting in silence before the Lord, sometimes when the family have been gone to meetings and during other parts of the day, that I cannot think he has forgotten me." She recurred in an affecting manner to the goodness and mercy of God extended to her, "a poor unworthy creature," and earnestly craved "that *all* that was comparable to the dross and the tin might be removed, and that her soul might be made fit for an inheritance in bliss." "My heavenly Father," she said, "has been very kind to me. How gently has he chastised me! A while ago I seemed to be growing rather careless, when one day this language softly impressed me, 'Be watchful and strengthen the things that remain, that are ready to die;'" and she found that there was *need* of increasing watchfulness, to press towards the mark for the prize!

(To be continued.)

Although such as are called at the eleventh hour may be accepted, those who neglect the call in the morning have no assurance that it will be renewed at the eleventh hour.

AGRICULTURAL REFORMATORY SCHOOL, KINGSWOOD, NEAR BRISTOL.

The following notice of this Seminary, and of a visit paid to it on the 25th of 12th month last, is taken from an article in an English paper, enclosed in a letter from a friend of the Editor, now in England. It furnishes an additional evidence of the successful efforts now making in some parts of that country to snatch as brands from the burning such children as may be found, either from the neglect or incapacity of their parents or natural protectors, to be sinking into the lowest condition of life. It may be fairly admitted, that the people and government of Great Britain have fully tried the experiment of reforming their criminals, by the severity of penal inflictions; and that the experiment has signally failed. Though no fewer than seventy-two thousand individuals are said to have been executed during the reign of Henry VIII., a large part of whom were, probably, actual criminals, there is no reason to believe that he left his subjects more virtuous than he found them; and his daughter Elizabeth seems to have been unable to comprehend how it happened, that while so many thieves and robbers were hanged during her administration, so many still remained. The refinement and humanity of modern days have led to a more rational mode of extinguishing crime, of which the School at Kingswood is a specimen. It is to be hoped that the salutary results of such establishments, conducted on a small scale, and by individual enterprise, may lead to their more extensive patronage by the government. ED.

The Kingswood Reformatory School was opened on the 15th of September in the last year. It is intended, as its name indicates, for the reformation of delinquent children, the boys being principally occupied in agricultural labor, the girls in household occupations; the size and nature of the premises allowing facilities for all needful separation between the two sexes. The reasons which prompted the establishment of the school at the present time, the principles on which it is founded, and the general system adopted, are stated in the prospectus. The children admitted to the school are those who have been in the hands of justice, or who, from their criminal propensities, have already been injurious to society, and are likely to become still more so; these are received as to a "moral hospital," for cure of their past faults, and training to honest and industrious habits.

There are now in the school, ten such boys, and four girls,* varying in age from nine to fourteen Of these, seven boys and three girls are from Bristol; the rest from distant towns. It is well known, that at present, magistrates have no legal power to send children who are brought before them, to such a school instead of to prison. These children have all, therefore, come voluntarily, at the desire of their parents, from whom a small weekly payment is expected towards the child's maintenance.

On the present occasion the parents of all the children residing in Bristol, were invited to meet the friends of the school: some of these came; the neighbors who had been in any way connected with the school, or shown an interest in it, also attended; several friends came over from Bristol and some from Bath, and three ministers of the gospel, of different denominations, were also present. The children, neatly dressed in plain, strong clothing, were first examined by the master, some friends present also questioning them. Most of the scholars had come first in a state of the lowest ignorance, being unacquainted with the simplest rudiments of knowledge, whether religious or secular; it was, therefore, a great gratification to those especially, who had known some of them in their former wild and uncontrolled state, to hear them answer, with intelligence and evident pleasure, many questions in geography, and to perceive, from the knowledge they displayed of the history of Joseph, and the nativity of our Saviour, that they were beginning to read and to understand the Bible. Each child also repeated a hymn, in general with much propriety and feeling; the whole deportment of the children throughout the evening showed, in a manner that could not be mistaken, that while they had made great progress in habits of obedience and in attention to the proprieties of civilized life, they had been treated with that kindness which inspired confidence, and had not been unnecessarily checked in that freedom which is so essential to the due developement of a child's faculties. The whole company, children, parents, and friends, then adjourned to the school-room, where tea was provided; all were struck with the great taste, as well as pains, displayed in the decorations of the room, which had been entirely arranged by the master and scholars, aided by some friends. Abundance of evergreens, from the premises, shaded the various pictures and maps which decorated the walls; spades and other gardening implements were hung up as not inappropriate ornaments; a pair of well-made shoes, the first produced in the establishment, proudly surmounted the clock; an emblematic eye of Providence was placed over a gigantic home-made loaf, such as never issued from a baker's shop; while "Welcome, Friends," beautifully traced in laurel leaves on the wall, greeted every one who entered. All manifested the refining and kindly spirit which it

* By a marginal note, dated Jan. 20th, we learn that the number had been increased to 13 boys and 7 girls.

was desired to infuse into these poor children. After a plentiful meal, the beautiful and appropriate hymn, "How blest the sacred tie that binds," &c. was sweetly sung by the children and friends, and then simple but earnest addresses were made to both by individuals present, all breathing the most perfect harmony of spirit, and earnestness of purpose. It was not forgotten that this spot was once hallowed by the presence of the immortal Wesley, whose freed spirit might even now be witnessing this scene; that he was the founder of the building, in which his study is still preserved as a relic; that in the chapel on the premises he preached, and drew from the rough colliers torrents of repentant tears; that he sent forth from this very place, influences which have helped to regenerate the world. One aged member of his church spoke of having known this establishment for more than twenty years; and though he had mourned the removal of the old Wesleyan School, yet he rejoiced in the hope, that from the present establishment might go forth not less healing influences. He expressed the warm interest felt in its success by the inhabitants of Kingswood, who, if not in a position to give pecuniary aid, would be ready to co-operate by every means in their power. A proof of this has been already given, by the offer of Mr. Seely, of the neighbouring nursery grounds, to give gratuitous superintendence to the laying out of the garden, and of Mr. Grace, to afford gratuitous medical advice. Having watched this School from the commencement, he bore testimony to the great improvement he had witnessed in the children. This was also warmly attested by the master of the St. James's Back Ragged School, who had been well acquainted with most of the boys in their former wild state. It seemed to him, he said, when he contrasted the desolate condition of this very room when he first saw it, with its present beauty, and the previous dirty, ragged, ungovernable state of the boys with their actual condition, as if the promise was already receiving its fulfilment, that "the wilderness shall blossom as the rose."

Remarks, by a Member of the Society of Friends, on the subject of War, in Reply to A. M., who addressed the Society on that subject.

In the Eaton Register, issued on the 3d of the Sixth month, 1847, we find "An Address to the Society of Friends on the subject of War," signed at the close with the letters A. M., probably the initials of the writer's name, who represents himself to be an *old man*, and is, as I apprehend, a professor of the Christian religion, of the Roman Catholic persuasion.

An individual of the Society of Friends, who loves the Society and its principles, who loves the truth and loves Christianity, but who greatly deplores *war* as a great delusion, as wicked in itself, and awfully destructive in its consequences, now attempts a reply.

I do not conceal, that I look upon the Address alluded to as extraordinary—in the first place, that an *old man*, and a Christian professor too, at this enlightened age, and with the evidence around him which he has, should continue to *entertain* views favorable to a custom so repugnant to the holy religion of our Lord Jesus Christ, and so utterly at variance with its spirit, as that dreadful scourge of nations, called war. And in the second place, that he should so far compromise his dignity as a *Christian*, as to commit to writing something like a defence of that scourge. That reasonings similar to his should escape the lips of unconverted men, who seek an *excuse* for their actions and sentiments; who desire the *liberty* of their passions; who, in short, desire liberty to return evil for evil, and to do violence to every man who insults or injures them, would not be surprising. They are common, and to be expected; and it is cause of regret for the happiness of the world, that many Christian professors do not sufficiently examine the subject in all its bearings, but follow on in the support of this sanguinary custom.

We are taught by the benign religion of our Holy Redeemer, to "resist not evil," and by the example of the blessed Author of it, to submit patiently to the worst abuses and persecutions without resistance. He was "holy, harmless, undefiled, separate from sinners;" and his heavenly spirit was as distant from the spirit of war, revenge, and bloodshed, as light is from darkness; and "He has left us an example, that we should follow his steps." And every devoted Christian, *even now*, who has experienced repentance and regeneration, and has been permitted to taste the good word of eternal life; who "lives in the spirit, and walks in the spirit," is also averse to war; for he cannot be otherwise, unless the wicked passions which Satan fosters can live in a Christian's heart. If he loves God with all his heart, &c., and loves his neighbor as himself, both which he will be taught experimentally, he will also love the whole human family, and cannot wilfully do them violence or injury without judgment and condemnation.

I need not, perhaps, take time and pains to review the Address, but for some hope that my feeble labors may tend to render it harmless as possible in the minds of such as have not as yet sufficiently tried the subject by the Christian standard, in a serious and weighty examination.

He assumes that a civil government cannot be maintained without military power; an assumption which I consider to be without proof, and contrary to fact and past experience. He might as well endeavor to maintain that an individual cannot live in civil society without going constantly armed. I would almost understand him, that the civil law could not be executed in Ohio without military power; but in truth, military

power has very little to do with it. In most cases, when it is tried, it is found insufficient. It has been difficult by military power even to suppress a mob, who were notoriously treading civil law under foot; whereas the civil power has, perhaps in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, been sufficient to bring criminals to punishment. The government of Pennsylvania was supported for seventy years after its organization, and friendly intercourse maintained, even with the Indians, during that time, no military being allowed. And would it not now be to the horror of the citizens, and the dishonor of our republican country, if a standing army, or even a temporary army had to be called forth to support and maintain the civil laws. During the seventy years aforenamed, when the civil laws were much under the influence of Friends, those laws were maintained over a mixed people as to nations and professions, without the aid of any military power; and it seems to me, that our every-day observation and experience might convince us that there is no need of such a power now.

He is a singular hand to quote scripture. He concludes that a government of this world must have a military force, from the words of our Saviour, where he says, "If my kingdom were of this world, then would my servants fight."—Truly! but "his kingdom is not of this world," as he declares; therefore his servants cannot fight. The passage is forcible towards a contrary proof from what he wants to make out. Jesus Christ is, emphatically, the Prince of Peace; under his kingdom and government nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more.

He says that vengeance belongs to God; and that he has authorized government with authority and power to avenge our wrongs. I ask, Where has he given such authority? Not in the Bible, to be sure. It would be an inconsistency too gross to charge upon the Divine character, that he would authorize a government or individual as his agent, to do what he expressly prohibits in his Divine law. It is unnecessary that our friend should endeavor to prove to us, that it is the duty of the Christian to honor and obey the constituted authority of the State; that is a doctrine we already hold. And who holds it more conscientiously, excepting only all those requisitions, either civil or military, which are in violation of the Divine commands? In these we think it right to obey God rather than man; and if citizens are required, as a part of their Christian duty, to obey every edict of their rulers without reserve or inquiry, it would be easy to show, that the apostles ought not to have preached and taught in the name of Jesus, after they had been strictly commanded not to do so. See Acts iv. 18; v. 40. And where would have been the great reformation in the days of Luther, and afterwards, if all men had been governed by this rule? It would be easy to show that a Christian would be in duty bound to commit idolatry by worshipping Juggernaut, if in Hindoostan, and required by the authorities to do so. Also, that no Protestant should be permitted to hold religious meetings in Mexico, if the rulers, being Catholics, should direct otherwise. Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego, by such a rule, ought to have worshipped Nebuchadnezzar's image. The truth is, we are bound to obey the rulers, and fulfil the laws, in all reasonable and allowable things. But rulers can have no right, nor Divine sanction, to make an unrighteous law, and citizens would be unjustifiable in fulfilling such laws. I believe that the Society of Friends are a law-abiding people; and that our best members are good citizens, and good examples in this respect.

He says that it is the duty of a soldier to suppress and prevent violence, not to commit it. Now it seems to me, that every act of a soldier, when engaged in fighting, is an act of violence. It appears to me, that his arguments may be summed up, in short, about as follows:—The military commander says, "Level your arms at the head and the heart. Fire! If you burst the one, and tear out the other, all the better: this is not *violence.* Run your bayonets through the bowels; cut off heads with your swords; break legs, shoot off arms; this is all no violence at all; kill, wound, burn, and destroy in all ways, and every way you can. The government has said so, and that is sufficient; you need not stop to inquire whether you are acting according to the Divine law." On the other hand, our Saviour says, "Ye have heard that it hath been said, An eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth. But I say unto you, that ye resist not evil. Love your enemies; bless them that curse you; do good to them that hate you, and pray for them that despitefully use you and persecute you, that ye may be the children of your Father which is in heaven." And the apostle says: "Avenge not yourselves; recompense to no man evil for evil; overcome evil with good." The contrast appears to be too strong between these last commands and those first named, to require any comment.

He proceeds:—"When Cornelius the centurion was converted, we have no account of him resigning his office, or being required to leave his military profession." I answer, neither have we any account that he *continued* in the profession. So what does A. M.'s citation prove? Nothing at all to his purpose. He says, we read of Paul's availing himself of a military guard of three hundred horsemen, &c. To make this passage serve any purpose towards what he would make out, he must mean that Paul sought the protection and escort of that guard. But there is nothing in Scripture to make it appear so. The simple fact is, that Paul was sent off by night, not at his instance, but at the instance of Lysias, the captain, under an escort of soldiers, to prevent the Jews from killing him. So were George Fox, and other early Friends, frequently sent under the care and

guardianship of soldiers; but this does not prove that either Paul or George Fox approved of war.

He speaks of the councils which were called in the early ages of Christianity, saying, there was no controversy about the lawfulness of war. What does this prove, if true? Not that war was sanctioned. But I am led to believe that our friend has made himself much better acquainted with church history after the times of degeneracy and corruption, than with that in the purer ages. Hence may come his great mistake about early Christians. It seems to be a fact well authenticated, that Christians did not go to war during the first two hundred years; and the reasons they gave for not doing so, are the same we now give—that Christ had forbidden it, and that it is prohibited under the Gospel. As this is a matter of considerable importance, I introduce for the further satisfaction of my reader some extracts from an Essay on War, by Jonathan Dymond, as below:—

"During a considerable period after the death of Christ, it is certain that his followers believed he had forbidden war; and that, in consequence of this belief, many of them refused to engage in it, whatever were the consequences, whether reproach, or imprisonment, or death. These facts are indisputable. 'It is as easy,' says a learned writer of the seventeenth century, 'to obscure the sun at midday, as to deny that the primitive Christians renounced all revenge and war.' Christ and his apostles delivered general precepts for the regulation of our conduct. And to what did their immediate successors apply the pacific precepts which had been delivered? They applied them to war; they were assured that the precepts absolutely forbade it. This belief they derived from those very precepts on which we have insisted; they referred, expressly, to the same passages in the New Testament, *and from the authority and obligation of those passages*, they refused to bear arms.* A few examples from their history will show with what undoubting confidence they believed in the unlawfulness of war, and how much they were willing to suffer in the cause of peace.

"Maximilian, as it is related in the Acts of Ruinart, was brought before the tribunal to be enrolled as a soldier. On the pro-consul's asking his name, Maximilian replied, 'I am a Christian, and cannot fight.' It was, however, ordered that he should be enrolled; but he refused to serve, still alleging *that he was a Christian.* He was immediately told that there was no alternative between bearing arms and being put to death. But his fidelity was not to be shaken. 'I cannot fight,' said he, 'if I die.'" He continued steadto his principles, and was consigned to the executioner.

(To be continued.)

From the National Era.

We are highly gratified with the comments of the best portion of the Virginia press, on the proposition to expel the free colored population. We transfer to our columns another article on the subject, from the *Richmond* (Va.) *Whig*—a paper decidedly hostile to Abolitionists. It does not regard the free people of color as nuisances, but generally as a worthy and useful class. How different the spirit it manifests, from the mean, pervading spirit of negro-hating presses at the North!

REMOVAL OF FREE NEGROES.

The more we have reflected upon the various schemes for expelling the free black population from the State, the more are we convinced—not of its inhumanity and injustice, for that required no reflection—but of its inexpediency and impolicy. We are also satisfied that our predicament has been that of the great majority of the people of Virginia. They have not thought on the subject. Some, under the influence of the clamor against free negroes, raised some years ago by ex-Governor Smith, went off half-cocked, and gave in to the absurd notion that all the evils in the State resulted from free negroes. That unfortunate class were unable to say anything for themselves, and, as they were without votes or political influence, no one felt called upon to espouse their cause. But for a doubt whether the Legislature had the power, before the new Constitution, to expel them, it is highly probable that, in the excitement of the moment, the whole of them would have been driven out, without rhyme or reason.

It was said, and taken for true, without inquiry, that they were not only the least productive, but the most vicious portion of the population. This, if so, would scarcely justify humane men in committing a great injustice, unless that injustice were demanded by the safety of the common wealth. But the last census does not sustain any such position. Take, for instance, a single county—that of Southampton. In that county there are 1,800 free negroes; and during the last sixteen years only two of their number have been convicted of penitentiary offences. We learn from a gentleman of that county, that, so far

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* "I say unto you, that ye resist not the evil."
"Ye have heard that it *hath* been said, Thou shalt love my neighbor and hate thine enemy; but I say unto you, love your enemies, bless them that curse you, do good to them that hate you."—Matt. v. 39, &c.
"Blessed are the peace-makers, for they shall be called the children of God."—Matt v. 9.
"Have peace one with another."—Mark ix. 50.
"See that none render evil for evil to any man."—Thess. v. 15.
"God hath called us to peace."—1 Cor. vii. 15.
"Follow after love, patience, meekness." "Be gentle, showing all meekness unto all men." "Live in peace."
"Let all bitterness, and wrath, and anger, and clamor, and evil speaking, be put away from you, with all malice."
"Avenge not yourselves." "If thine enemy hunger, feed him; if he thirst, give him drink." "Recompense no man evil for evil." "Overcome evil with good."

from being esteemed a vicious population and a nuisance, they bear a totally different character. Many of them are industrious and highly respectable; and, as a class, are far superior to the class that would probably succeed them, if they were removed. In the rebellion which occurred in that county, in '31, they had no participation whatever; and, from the known aversion which subsists between slaves and them, they are regarded as a guaranty against any successful outbreak by the former.

As in Southampton, so it is elsewhere. There may be worthless or vicious ones among them, but there are enough good ones, on the scriptural test applied to Sodom and Gomorrah, to save the class ten times over. In this city, there are many who are really useful members of society. Some of them are as good citizens, and as reputable in all the relations of life, as their great enemy, ex-Governor Smith. They are men of industry and probity; they attend to their own business, and interfere with no one else; they pay their debts, and neither cheat, swindle, steal, nor rob.

We do not suppose there is any possibility of the passage of Mr. Brown's proposition, which proposes to hire them out for five years, and at the expiration of that time to sell all remaining in the State. That is rather hard-hearted, even for this heartless age. A milder scheme, but looking to the same end—the speedy expulsion of the whole race—is suggested. This consists in a heavy capitation tax—five dollars on each male, and one dollar on each female—to aid in raising $30,000 a year, for their removal. The effect of this measure, scarcely less iniquitous than the other, would be to force all the better portion of the population to quit the State, and leave us only those who are worthless or vicious. In this view, the more summary and apparently more barbarous mode, would be the more politic of the two.

We do not advert to the effect which the removal may have upon the labor of the State, already too small for the demand; upon the interests of slaveholders; or to the class which would supply the place of the free negroes; we would rest the question mainly upon its inhumanity and injustice. The whole subject is now before the Committee of Courts of Justice, and we look to the able chairman for such a report as will settle the whole matter, and enable these poor people to feel at ease in the enjoyment of the limited privileges they now possess.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CASE.

Mr. Weber has reported a bill in the Senate of Maryland, "explanatory of the act of 1717, chap. 13, relating to servants and slaves," to meet a most singular case, the particulars of which a correspondent of the *Argus* thus relates:

"It appears, by the law referred to, that any white person found guilty of marrying what is commonly termed a colored person, the parties are liable to be sold, the man and woman for a term of years (I believe seven) into servitude, and their issue, if any, as slaves for life. The case referred to is somewhat after this fashion narrated: A white citizen of this State, some years ago, married a female whom he believed to be of pure white descent. The woman is said to be handsome, of excellent qualities, and does not bear in any way the slightest marks indicative of her being otherwise than of the purest Anglo-Saxon race. The man has acquired fine property, and is held in great respect by all who know him and his family. They have three children. Some person, having undertaken to trace out the pedigree of the wife, alleges that her blood is tainted—some of her grand or great grand parents *probably* have been of the colored species—and the parties had accordingly been indicted in one of the Circuit Courts of this State. A tainture of blood works the serious penalty mentioned. The indictment is said to be the result of malice. The neighbors, all who know the family, have taken a deep interest in their behalf. It is said that Governor Lowe, upon due representation of the case, has offered to grant a *nolle prosequi*, which would relieve the parties of the process of the court; but the parents, feeling anxious to redeem their offspring from all stain in public estimation, have preferred standing a trial, and hence the present action of the Legislature. This is not only a novel, but most severe case."—*Nat. Era*.

A DYING AFRICAN'S PRAYER.

The *Vermont Chronicle* publishes the following dying prayer of a native of the Grebo tribe, West Africa, who was converted two years ago, and died in January last. Mr. Wilson overheard the prayer, and wrote it down, as nearly as possible, in the exact words. As the last words were uttered, he expired:—

"Lord Jesus, I thank thee for that everlasting salvation which thou hast procured for us with thy precious blood. I bless thee that thou didst put it into the hearts of thy missionary servants to come and make known that salvation to the dark-minded inhabitants of Africa; and especially do I thank thee that I was led by thy Spirit to accept of that salvation which is bestowed upon poor Africans, without money and without price.

"Keep thy missionary servants among us in all their trials and difficulties; give them strong faith to endure all the discouragements that may meet them in the performance of their duties, and make them the instruments of leading many poor heathen to the Lamb of God that taketh away the sins of the world. Have mercy upon the Grebo people. Thou knowest that they have for a long time hardened their hearts against the gospel. But thou hast power to convert them, and I pray that power may be put forth. To thy mercy I especially commend my wife and child. May they be converted to the Lord Jesus, and though I shall see them no more in this world, grant that

we may meet in heaven. May these Moinge people who have had the gospel preached to them, turn to the Lord Jesus. Remember in great mercy these friends around me, who have been so kind and attentive to me during my sickness. May they be prepared to follow me to a better world above. I thank thee that thou hast sustained me in this painful sickness, and that I am comforted with the assurance that my sins are all forgiven me for Christ's sake. And now that my pains and sorrows are drawing to an end, Lord Jesus, I commit my spirit into thy hands."

Am. Miss.

THANATOPSIS.

BY WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

To him, who, in the love of nature, holds
Communion with her visible forms, she speaks
A various language; for his gayer hours
She has a voice of gladness, and a smile
And eloquence of beauty; and she glides
Into his darker musings, with a mild
And gentle sympathy, that steals away
Their sharpness, ere he is aware. When thoughts
Of the last bitter hour come like a blight
Over thy spirit, and sad images
Of the stern agony, and shroud, and pall,
And breathless darkness, and the narrow house,
Make thee to shudder, and grow sick at heart,—
Go forth under the open sky, and list
To nature's teachings, while from all around—
Earth and her waters, and the depths of air—
Comes a still voice. Yet a few days, and thee
The all beholding sun shall see no more
In all his course; nor yet in the cold ground,
Where thy pale form was laid, with many tears,
Nor in the embrace of ocean, shall exist
Thy image. Earth, that nourished thee, shall claim
Thy growth, to be resolved to earth again;
And, lost each human trace, surrend'ring up
Thine individual being, shalt thou go
To mix forever with the elements;
To be a brother to the insensible rock
And to the sluggish clod, which the rude swain
Turns with his share, and treads upon. The oak
Shall send his roots abroad and pierce thy mould.
Yet not to thy eternal resting place
Shalt thou retire alone—nor couldst thou wish
Couch more magnificent. Thou shalt lie down
With patriarchs of the infant world—with Kings,
The powerful of the earth—the wise, the good,
Fair forms, and hoary seers of ages past,
All in one mighty sepulchre. The hills,
Rock-ribb'd and ancient as the sun,—the vales,
Stretching in pensive quietness between,—
The venerable woods—rivers that move
In majesty, and the complaining brooks
That make the meadows green; and, pour'd round all,
Old ocean's grey and melancholy waste,—
Are but the solemn decorations all
Of the great tomb of man. The golden sun,
The planets, all the infinite host of heaven,
Are shining on the sad abodes of death
Through the still lapse of ages. All that tread
The globe are but a handful to the tribes
That slumber in its bosom.

Take the wings
Of morning, and the Barcan desert pierce,
Or lose thyself in the continuous woods
Where rolls the Oregon, and hears no sound,
Save his own dashings—yet, the *Dead* are there,
And millions in those solitudes, since first
The flight of years began, have laid them down
In their last sleep. The dead reign there alone.
So shalt thou rest; and what if thou shalt fall
Unnoticed by the living, and no friend
Take note of thy departure? All that breathe
Will share thy destiny. The gay will laugh
When thou art gone, the solemn brood of care
Plod on, and each one as before will chase
His favorite phantom; yet all these shall leave
Their mirth and their employments, and shall come
And make their bed with thee. As the long train
Of ages glides away, the sons of men,
The youth in life's green spring, and he who goes
In the full strength of years, matron and maid,
The bow'd with age, the infant, in the smiles
And beauty of its innocent age cut off,
Shall, one by one, be gathered to thy side,
By those who in their turn shall follow them.

So live, that when thy summons comes to join
The innumerable caravan, that moves
To the pale realms of shade, where each shall take
His chamber in the silent halls of death,
Thou go, not like the quarry-slave at night,
Scourged to his dungeon, but sustained and soothed
By an unfaltering trust, approach thy grave,
Like one who wraps the drapery of his couch
About him and lies down to pleasant dreams.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE. — The new propeller steamship the Alps, from Liverpool, arrived at New York on the 17th, and the America at Boston on the 19th inst., bringing Liverpool papers to the 2d and 5th insts. respectively.

ENGLAND.—Viscount Melbourne, formerly Premier of England, died recently. The title is now extinct.

FRANCE.—The civil marriage of the Emperor took place on the evening of the 29th ult., and the religious ceremony on the following day. Some 3000 political prisoners of 1851 were pardoned on the day of the Emperor's marriage. The Empress refused to allow the Senate to settle any dotation upon her. She also declined the gift of a diamond necklace, valued at 600,000 francs from the Municipal Council of Paris, requesting that the money intended for the purchase, should be devoted to purposes of charity. The Municipal Council have accordingly agreed to apply the money to the foundation of a school for poor girls, where they may receive a professional education and be kept until placed in situations.

AUSTRIA.—Count Jellachich has been despatched to the frontiers with 18,000 troops. The Vienna *Lloyds* announces a definite arrangement of the differences between Austria and the United States.

PRUSSIA.—The Augsburg Gazette publishes a despatch from Berlin, stating that in the recognition of the Emperor Napoleon, Russia, Austria and Prussia emphatically call for the observance of existing treaties, and the maintenance of the present territorial limits in Europe.

RUSSIA.—Up to the 16th ult. the Montenegrins were victorious in the South and East, but were very hard pressed in the North.

Austria has given permission to all unarmed fugitives to cross the frontiers.

Later accounts state that the Turkish troops have entered Montenegro through the defile of Osteogta.

Domestic. Texas.—New Orleans papers contain Galveston news to the 10th inst. The Texan Legislature have rejected the Internal Improvement bill. The first locomotive ever put in operation in Texas had commenced running on the Harrisburg railroad.

California.—The steamship Ohio, from Aspinwall, arrived at New York on the morning of the 18th inst., bringing California dates to the 15th ult., 314 passengers, and $1,588,329 in gold dust on freight. The rains still continued, and many of the roads were impassable. It is probable that the stock of the railroad from San Francisco to San José will be taken and the road put under contract in the spring.

Congress.—In Senate, on the 14th, the joint resolution affirming the Monroe doctrine, and applying it to Cuba, was taken up, and after debate was postponed to the 19th.

On the 15th, the Judiciary Committee reported a bill to prevent delays or the failure of justice in the Courts of the District of Columbia, which was passed. A number of resolutions and petitions were disposed of, after which the Deficiency bill was taken up and Senator Gwin's amendment was adopted, giving California $300,000 out of the fund collected as duties on imports in that State prior to its admission into the Union.

On the 16th, the Deficiency bill, with several amendments, was passed

On the 17th, 18th and 19th the time of the Senate was chiefly occupied with the Pacific Railroad bill.

In the House of Representatives, on the 14th, the Committee on Public Lands reported a bill to adjust the difficulties growing out of sales by the General Government of swamp lands heretofore granted to several States. The bill, after a protracted debate, was laid on the table.

On the 15th, the House took up and passed the Senate bill relative to silver coins. This bill provides that the weight of the half dollar shall be one hundred and ninety two grains, and that the quarter dollar, dime and half dime shall be respectively one-half, one-fifth and one-tenth of said half dollar. This coin to be legal tender for all sums not exceeding five dollars. The act is to take effect on the 1st of the Sixth month next.

The Senate bill to prevent, in certain cases, a failure or delay of justice in the Courts of the District of Columbia, was taken up and passed. The House, in Committee of the Whole, took up the Post Office Appropriation bill, which was laid aside to be reported to the House. The Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was then taken up and debated at considerable length, after which the Committee rose and the House adjourned.

On the 16th, the Post Office Appropriation bill was taken up and passed.

On the 17th, the bill establishing reciprocal trade with the British American Colonies, was taken up and discussed until the expiration of the morning hour.

On the 18th, the Speaker laid before the House several Executive communications.

The civil and diplomatic appropriation bill was discussed in committee of the whole, on the 16th, 17th, and 18th. On the last of these days the amendments appropriating $50,000 to continue the survey of the northern and north-western lakes, and those for completing the custom houses at St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati, and New Orleans, were adopted. But the committee rose without disposing of the bill.

On the 19th, the House again went into Committee of the Whole, and resumed the consideration of the civil and diplomatic appropriation bill. The amendment creating a full mission to Peru in place of the present chargeship was agreed to; also that placing it at the discretion of the administration to send a full Minister to such one of the Central American Republics as it may designate.

Pennsylvania Legislature.—On the 16th, a number of petitions were presented to the Senate, and among them several for a Paid Fire Department in the city and districts of Philadelphia, and a number of remonstrances against the repeal of the railway guage law. The bill supplementary to the act relating to limited partnerships was amended and passed. Among the petitions and memorials presented on the 17th, were several for the cancellation of the relief notes of the Commonwealth, and a number for restricting the issues of the Banks of this State to $20 and upwards. On the 18th, the bill to amend the charter of the Pennsylvania Rail road Company passed Committee of the Whole, and was then postponed to the 21st inst.

In the House of Representatives, on the 14th, the amendments of the Senate to the bill to incorporate the Pittsburg and Steubenville Railroad Company were considered and concurred in. The bill relating to the construction of lateral railroads was taken up and amended by adding as a proviso, "That no road shall approach any dwelling house nearer than 100 yards, or cross any other railroads without the consent of the company interested." The bill was then laid aside.

On the 16th the House went into Committee of the Whole, and took up the bill making appropriations for the expenses of the Government for the ensuing fiscal year. The several items of the bill were considered, and after being amended were agreed to. The bill was reported to the House and was then laid aside. A large number of petitions were presented on the 17th, and among them, many from the city of Philadelphia for the establishment of a Paid Fire Department, and for the incorporation of the District of North Philadelphia. The amendments of the Senate to the House bill to amend the charter of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company were concurred in, and the bill as amended was passed on the 18th. The Senate bill to provide for the extraordinary repairs on the Public Works, rendered necessary by the late freshets, was taken up and passed. The bills to revise the militia system of the Commonwealth, and to provide for a more effectual organization of the volunteer force, passed finally. The House then took up and passed the bill to authorize the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to run their cars over the railroads belonging to the Commonwealth. A bill to prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors in this Commonwealth, with a large number of bills of minor importance, were reported. The bill to authorize the City of Philadelphia to subscribe to the capital stock of the Hempfield Railroad Company, was before the House on the 19th, but was not brought to a vote previous to the adjournment.

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

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DANIEL WHEELER.

(Continued from page 371.)

During this visit to Russia, being in the company of an English family, he remarks, "I had a good opportunity of explaining to the head of it the nature of our silent meetings, which was such as he had no conception of. He had an idea that Friends went to meeting to meditate, and he thought that might be done at home: and that, on account of the young people, we should at any rate read the Scriptures. I told him, we read the Scriptures to them at home. He then concluded it must be the bias of education that reconciled us to sitting in silence. I replied, it could not be so as related to myself, for I was brought up in what is called the Established Church of England. This led to many questions on his part, all of which I was enabled to answer; and best Help being near, I explained to him the nature of true worship, and that there was at seasons a power to be felt, which was before words were, and which will remain when words have ceased. He asked whether I came to a knowledge of the truth whilst I was in communion with the Established Church. No, I said; never whilst I was pestered with words. I could not help inveighing against words, as they seemed to place all their confidence and dependence in them."

Of an interview with the Russian minister, Prince Galitzin, the following account is given:

"I was conducted to the splendid mansion of the Prince, the entrance and marble staircase of which was well lined with attendants, in whose countenances surprise and anger were evidently depicted, at my assurance in keeping on my hat. We waited a short time in an open gallery, as the Prince was engaged. In a short time a messenger came to say, that the Prince was at liberty; when we were ushered into his apartment of ample size. The Prince came forward, and met us in a very courteous manner; and on —— introducing me, he took me by the hand, and we retired to the back part of the room, and sat down at the end of a writing-table. He asked many questions with great affability in Russian, my companion interpreting betwixt us. Amongst others, he inquired what family I had; which being answered, he wished to know whether I would bring them all with me, if I came to reside in Russia. I said, 'Yes; I should not leave a hoof behind;' at which he seized my hand, and expressed his satisfaction. He then inquired how I should do, as there was no place of worship for me; no meeting; no society: how was that? I told him, the worship of Almighty God was not confined to either time or place; that is, neither in this mountain, nor at Jerusalem; but in every place incense should be offered to His name, and a pure offering. After pausing a little, he desired the sentence might be more thoroughly explained to him. He then seemed quite to understand it, bowing his head in a reverent manner, and appeared to ponder over it. In the midst of this, I found my mind drawn into silence; but the Prince kept asking question after question, as if afraid of losing time; my answers were now very short; and at last I endeavored to explain to my companion the situation I was in, but could not make him understand me. At last we rose from our seats as with one accord; but before the Prince had time to bid me farewell in his way, I found my time was come, and I was enabled to declare unto him the everlasting foundation, even Christ Jesus, the rock of ages, who was 'to the Jews a stumbling-block, and to the Greeks foolishness;' but to them that obey his gospel inwardly revealed in the secret of their hearts, Christ crucified, the power of God, and the wisdom of God unto salvation. As I stopped at the end of every sentence, my companion interpreted, as if he had been accustomed to the work, and might have known what he was going to do. After we had finished, we stood like statues for a short time; and on my moving as if I was at liberty, the Prince took me by the hand, saying, 'although our languages are different, the language of the Spirit is the same.' He held my hand till we got near the door, when I bade him farewell, and departed, comparatively as light as a feather. I cannot but admire how I was guided; for in delivering what was upon me to the Prince, at the end of every sentence all was taken from me, as

if I should have nothing further to say; but when —— had had sufficient time to interpret, then a supply was again vouchsafed. Whereas, if I could have proceeded, as it were, without stopping, I should have overpowered the interpreter, and the work would have been marred altogether. Thus the blind are guided in ways that they know not, and in paths that they have not seen: but truly the pillars of my tabernacle were mightily shaken. May I ever be preserved in that humility through which alone the grateful heart can bless His holy name; 'who redeemeth our lives from destruction, and crowneth us with loving-kindness and tender mercies.'"

On First-day, the 27th of 7th month, 1817, he states, "After I had sat down in my room to hold my meeting, I was interrupted by the coming in of an individual whom I had before seen. He resides about twenty versts from hence, and had come on purpose to inquire into the principles of Friends. He had once had a sight of 'Barclay's Apology,' but was never able to get it a second time, and I much regretted I had not one to give him. He is well acquainted with the Scriptures, but very desirous of having them expounded and explained. After a long conversation, I referred him to the never-failing and only key, the Holy Spirit, by which they were given forth, and without which the natural man will ever read them in vain; or, when he has done, if he thinks he knows anything, he knows nothing as he ought to know."

On the 15th of 8th month, he says, "I received a message, that the Emperor would see me that afternoon, and that I was to be, at five o'clock, at the lodgings of Prince Galitzin, which are close to the gate of the Palace of Kamenny Ostrof. Having been kindly assisted in procuring a conveyance, I was there in time, and the Prince received me with his usual openness. In about half an hour a messenger came, and (bareheaded) conducted me through the garden, and the different guards, who stared at me not a little. At last we entered the palace, and after going through a range of rooms, I was shown into the apartment of the Emperor, who received me with more parade than I expected; but I thought afterwards this was only on account of the page; for as soon as the door was shut, he took me by the hand, saying, 'Sit down, sir.' I was not, however, quite ready to sit down; for the salutation arose in my heart, of 'Grace, mercy, and peace be multiplied, from God the Father, and our Lord Jesus Christ,' upon the noble Emperor, &c. As I proceeded I took off my hat, and the Emperor stood quite still until I had finished, when we both sat down. He had several questions to ask, and expressed his surprise and satisfaction at the manner in which I had been led into Russia. I had a great deal to say to him, and full opportunity to express every thing tha tarose in my mind. I gave him a paper I had ready in my pocket-book, which brought the peculiar principles of our Society into view; this he read, and questioned me about all of them; which gave me time to clear myself fully. I had a good deal to say to him on silent waiting. I remember my last words were, the expression of a desire that attended my mind, 'that when time shall rob thee of thy earthly crown, an inheritance incorruptible and undefiled—a crown immortal—may be thy happy portion.' He held my hand fast in his for some time, and did not utter another word. I then returned to Prince Galitzin, and, on taking leave, I had a little matter to express to him, which ——, who was present, interpreted."

On the 18th of 6th month, 1818, being on the point of embarking, with his family, for his Russian residence, he attended the meeting at Sheffield, near the close of which he addressed the assembly to the following import:

"It has afforded me consolation once more to sit with my brethren and sisters, though in great weakness; and painful my feelings have been, when thinking that I may never have another opportunity of doing so; being, with my dear family, about to be removed from scenes like these to a land of strangers, amongst a people whose language we know not. I do not wish to multiply words unnecessarily; but as there are, perhaps, few present who are acquainted with my motives for leaving, I have believed it would be right for me, near the close of this meeting, to inform you, as ability may be afforded. Nearly four years ago, in the vision of that light in which I believe, it was clearly manifested that it would be right for me to remove, with my dear family, to that land. Many were the conflicts and deep the baptisms I passed through, known only to Him who seeth in secret; but whilst abiding under these impressions, for he that believeth maketh not haste, I was brought into a willingness to give up thereto; and thanks be to the Preserver of men, I can now say without boasting, I am willing to go whithersoever He may be pleased to send me. With these feelings, I went over last summer to see this strange land; and though I met with many trials, my faith was not shaken, but remained fixed on Him 'who walketh upon the wings of the wind.'

"Painful as the separation is to me, I would not have my dear friends think that I consider my lot hard; for in sincerity I can adopt the language of—'What shall I render unto the Lord for all his mercies?' Few have received greater benefits from His hand; few have experienced greater deliverances, and none more unworthy. I am weak and frail; yet in me you behold a monument of His everlasting mercy. He has kept me from the devouring sword; He has preserved me from the raging pestilence, when thousands have fallen by my side; He kept me alive in famine; He saved me from shipwreck when the deep was ready to overwhelm, and the briny waves to swallow me up; but, above all, he has shown me his marvellous truth.

"To this Power, my dear friends, I commend you, which is able to do all things for you. When we are far separated, we may still pray for each other; and perhaps those prayers may prove more availing than while we have been together. In the words of the Apostle, to His grace, which is able to keep and preserve you alive in the most holy faith, I commend you, together with myself and my dear family; all that go, and all that stay; and in the love of the everlasting gospel I salute you, and affectionately bid you farewell."

(To be continued.)

Notice of MARGARET ANDREWS, *of Sunderland, England, who died the 30th of 9th month, 1851, aged 29 years.*

(Concluded from page 377.)

Whilst thus much engrossed with the "weightier matters" more immediately connected with the "redemption of the soul," the fruits of the Spirit were manifest in a conscientious attention to many things, which, though of minor importance, yet have their right place among the comprehensive requirements of the Gospel, and "*ought not to be left undone.*" Thus several little *articles of dress* had caused her uneasiness, and she endeavored to give up to the requirings of duty in regard to them, as they presented themselves; though sometimes it cost her much conflict. She also believed it to be right to use "the plain language" when speaking to those not Friends, and on all occasions; a practice in which she had not been very particular. One day, one of her sisters sitting by her, she remarked that the following passage of scripture had been brought to her rememberance, "Bring ye *all* the tithes into the store-house, &c.," and asked her what *she* thought was its meaning. Both agreeing in their application of it, she presently added, "I believe there is one thing more which I shall have to give up, and that is *my ring*;" and she soon took *this* away from her finger.

The kingdom of heaven has been compared to to "a little leaven," and when that leaven is not obstructed in its workings, it will, both in the individual member, in the church, or in the world at large, carry on its process until the whole lump be leavened, from the centre to its surface; and there is certainly something very interesting and beautiful, and who will say that there is not something *very important* also, in the *complete* carrying out of the great principles of Christian truthfulness and simplicity, in all their practical bearings. It is instructive, in this instance, to observe, how, even in the prospect of approaching dissolution, when the mind is absorbed with the essentials of salvation, and feels that it can rest upon nothing else but Christ as its rock and refuge, a close attention to the work of the Holy Spirit in the heart, leads the humble believer to a childlike obedience to the very minutiæ of the perfect law of holiness. In the present case, it was observable by those who were most intimately and confidentially connected with this dear Friend, that by *her* thus yielding to the convictions of the Holy Spirit, and being willing to take up her cross, even in little things, "*she* was given to partake *more largely* of that peace which her soul so ardently longed for."

The Holy Scriptures became her increasing delight, and her almost constant companion, till near her close. Being made sensible that He who hath the key of David could alone open them to her understanding and apply them to her heart, she looked up to Him for the precious influences of his Spirit, and derived much comfort from their sacred contents. In connection with this subject, she several times expressed to her husband the uneasiness she had felt when the servants in the family attended the scripture reading on First-days only, and "what sweet peace it had given her since they had been present at the *daily* reading."

The following extract from a letter to an absent sister will shew the state of her mind at this time. After reminding her of the source from which all true pleasure flows, she continues, "Didst thou know how earnest have been my desires for thee, that thou mightest be led in the right way, thou wouldst excuse my mentioning this subject. We have gone hand in hand in the pleasures of this world; and Oh, my beloved sister, have *I* not found the insufficiency of these things? No one can tell the agony of that moment when the gates of death seemed opening before me, and I had no God for my refuge. But did he not grant me time for repentance? And I think I may truly say, that, weak, rebellious, and sinful as I am, I would not exchange this bed of sickness for any earthly throne without my God; and Oh! how anxious I feel, that all whom I dearly love should submit themselves to the yoke of Christ. And, believe me, thou wouldst find that one hour of God's favor is worth years of this world's pleasures. Oh! be warned by me, and put not off to the time of sickness what should be done in health. Think not I consider myself better than others; Oh! no, sometimes I fear there is no advance in the right way, and whilst writing, I am forcibly reminded of the passage, 'without Me ye can do nothing.'"

After having been brought very low, she again writes: "I have again apparently been brought near to the gates of death, and Oh! how I have had at times the language verified, 'Call upon me in the day of trouble, I will deliver thee, and thou shalt glorify me.' But think not that this has always been my experience; no, deep have at times been my baptisms; frequently ready to despair at my many sins and shortcomings. But Oh! He is ever ready to forgive, and to whisper peace."

The last few months of her life were marked by increasing weakness, but there is reason to believe that a renewal of spiritual strength was graciously vouchsafed to her from time to time.

The prospect of separation from her beloved children often called forth her tenderest feelings, but believing Him faithful who had promised, she confidingly committed them to His care, who, she acknowledged, had "made hard things easy, and bitter things sweet." To her beloved husband, she said, a few days before her decease, "My dear, we have had but a short time together. It seemed hard to part with thee, at the early stage of my illness." And, after expressing her belief in the Lord's providential care over him and "the dear little ones," and that she felt an assurance that strength would be given him to bear the separation, she added, "But *now* I can part cheerfully both with thee and them. I feel happy in Jesus!"

Addressing one of her sisters, she said, in allusion to the children, "endeavor to bring them up *as Friends*, in the fear of God; and Oh! remember thy own immortal soul! I have long thought thy Saviour has been visiting thee, and Oh! I long that thou mayest give up all, and not have the condemnation of having it to do on a dying bed; thou mayest not have the time to repent that I have had."

It soon became evident that nature was fast sinking, and she *longed for* her release, for death had long been deprived of its terrors. "What a happy change," she said, "it will be, from this bed of suffering to the joys of heaven!"

On Second-day, the day before her decease, she remarked to a sister, "I did so long to see thee yesterday, to tell thee how peaceful I felt; such peace, there was not a cloud; but, is it not strange, since then I have had such tossings; but thou canst not think what love there was mixed with it; I could not help thinking of what —— said," alluding to an acceptable visit she had had from a dear Friend, a few days before, "that the furnace might yet be heated seven times hotter than it was wont to be heated, but that one like unto the Son of Man would be near for my support." These words had also forcibly impressed her, "As the fining pot for silver, and the furnace for gold, so is a man to His praise." In the afternoon she requested a Psalm to be read, when, after a little pause, she made the following appeal: "Thou knowest, O Lord, that I am willing to bear any suffering thou mayest see fit to lay upon me, and Oh, if I perish, let it be at thy footstool!" After this she became more comfortable, and during the night she remarked, "My Saviour has promised to receive me, is not that sweet?—God will redeem my soul from the power of the grave, for He shall receive me." On bidding her last farewell to her husband, she appeared cheerful, and endeavored to encourage him to bear his loss as a disciple of Christ, assuring him that the change would be a great gain to her. On one of her sisters coming into the room, she kissed her affectionately, and said, "I was afraid thou wast going to be too late:" adding, "dost thou think it will soon be over?"—and being asked whether she felt the Saviour to be near, she replied, "Yes," and added a little after, "I *long* to go, if it is my Saviour's will."

She became gradually weaker, though quite sensible to the last, and between seven and eight in the morning she gently fell asleep in Jesus.—*Annual Monitor for* 1853.

For Friends' Review.

THE DIAMOND.

In the North British Review of 11th month last, is an extended account of the Diamond. The information given in the following extracts, will probably be new to many of the readers of the Review. In the present communication, is submitted a brief account of some of the most celebrated diamond mines. Next week a notice will be given of some of the largest and finest diamonds;—among others that of the famous Koh-i-noor. H.

"There is perhaps no department of general knowledge about which ordinary readers are less informed than that which relates to the diamond. Even the mineralogist, the chemist, and the natural philosopher have limited themselves to a very partial study of the origin, the history, and the properties of this remarkable substance. Ranked as it must be among the bodies of the mineral world, and regarded as it has ever been as the most valuable production which the earth embosoms, it has always occupied, from its value as well as its beauty, the first place among those precious stones which it is the highest ambition of wealth and power to accumulate. But though thus associated with zircon, sapphire, ruby, topaz, and the emerald, it essentially differs from them all in its origin, its composition, and its physical properties; and while it takes precedence of them all, it is nevertheless the meanest in its elements, the weakest in its structure, and the most perishable in its nature. The full-grown diamond indeed exceeds in value more than a hundred thousand times its mass in gold:—It is the most cherished property and the proudest ornament of kings:—It is the most prized and the brightest jewel in the chaplet of beauty, and yet it is but a lump of coal, which *it* reduces to a cinder, and dissipates into that insalubrious gas which ascends from the most putrid marsh, and bubbles from the filthiest quagmire.

"The diamond seems to have been known from the remotest antiquity; and though it has not yet been found among the ruins of Nineveh and Khorsabad, we have no doubt that it will yet be discovered among the interesting relics of the Assyrian kings. The diamond is more than once mentioned in Scripture, but we have no means of ascertaining with accuracy that the original Hebrew words are rightly rendered in our translation. With the exception of the sap-

phire, the other gems mentioned in the Old Testament do not correspond with those which now bear the same names. In the breast-plate of judgment worn by the high-priest, the second row of precious stones consisted of the emerald, the sapphire, and the diamond; and as the *Urim* and *Thummim*, which signify *lights* and *perfections*, were 'to be as Aaron's heart when he goeth in before the Lord,' it has been conjectured that 'they were diamonds of great beauty and splendor.' The Prophet Jeremiah states that the sin of Judah was written with a *pen of iron*, and with the *point of a diamond;* and Ezekiel, in a mysterious pasaage, speaks metaphorically of the diamond and other precious stones as having been in the Garden of Eden. The Syrians are said to have carried on a trade in diamonds with eastern nations; and diamonds from the interior of Africa were procured from Etruria by the merchants of Carthage. Although, in speaking of the treasures at the time of the Trojan war, Homer does not enumerate any of the gems, yet it is certain that it was well known to the ancients. The Duke of Bedford possesses a diamond on which an antique head is engraven; and in the British Museum there is an ancient Roman gold ring with an octohedral diamond set in it.

"Diamonds have now been found in every quarter of the globe. In Asia, Africa, North and South America, and even in Europe. In India they have been found of a large size, and in greater quantities, and it is accordingly from that part of the world that we received the earliest and the best information respecting this remarkable mineral.

"The traveller to whom we owe the earliest as well as the most interesting account of the Diamond Mines of India, and of the diamonds which have been obtained from them, is Monsieur Tavernier, who performed six journeys to India chiefly on foot.

"The mine of *Gani* or *Couleur*, seven days' journey west of Golconda, was, amongst others, visited by Tavernier. It stands near a great town, between which and a mountain is a plain, where they find diamonds. The nearer they dig to the mountain, the larger are the stones which they find; but none are found at the top. This mine was discovered about the middle of the 16th century by a man, who, in digging a piece of ground to sow millet, discovered a diamond of 25 carats. The news spread like wildfire, and the 'moneyed men in the town set themselves to work,' and found diamonds larger and in greater quantity than in any other mine. Among the largest was the celebrated diamond of nine hundred Rattees,* or 793 carats, which belonged to the King of Golconda, and which his General Mirgimola presented to the Great Mogul. This diamond, known by the name of the Koh-i-noor, or Mountain of Light, passed through various hands, and after many changes in weight and in form, is believed to be represented by the Great Exhibition Diamond, belonging to her Majesty, and now weighing about 100 carats.

"About twenty or thirty years after Tavernier travelled in India, the Earl Marshal of England, who had visited several of the diamond mines on the coast of Coromandel, communicated an account of them to the Royal Society. Although mines of diamonds occur everywhere in the great range of hills which commence at Cape Comorin, and extend about fifty miles in breadth through the whole of Bengal, yet very few of them are worked, and it was chiefly from the kingdoms of Golconda and Visapour that the world was supplied with diamonds, before they were found in America. The Earl Marshal describes no fewer than *twenty-three* diamond mines in the kingdom of Golconda, and *fifteen* in the kingdom of Visapour. In one of these, called Currure, which is said to be the finest as well as the most ancient, and which is worked by the King for his own private use, diamonds weighing *eight ounces troy*, or 81½ pagodas, or 960 carats, are said to have been found.

"The late H. Voysey, visited some of the principal diamond mines of Southern India, in January, 1821. He confirms the statement of Dr. Buchanan, that the diamonds are supposed to grow in the old rubbish that had been previously examined. Nay, the truth of this opinion may be considered as demonstrated by the fact, that the miners no longer quarry fresh breccia from beneath the sandstone, but *'are content with sifting and examining the old rubbish of the mines,' and in which they actually find diamonds.* The opinion that diamonds grow in the previously washed, sifted, and examined rubbish, and *that the chips and small pieces rejected by former searchers actually increase in size, and in process of time become large diamonds*, prevails everywhere in India; and even at Gani Parteal or Couleur, where the great Koh-i-noor was found, the search is confined to the rubbish of the old mines."

"The fullest and most interesting account of the diamond mines of Borneo has been given by Hugh Low, Colonial Secretary at Labuh-an.*

"The diamonds of Borneo, equal to any from India or Brazil in beauty, are found in the greatest quantity in Sango, Landak, and Banjarmassin, where they are worked to a small extent by the Chinese and Malays. Ever since the Malays settled in Borneo, the mines of Landak supplied them with diamonds. The mines of Sango and Banjar have been more recently explored.

"The discovery of diamonds in Brazil early in the present century, has doubtless led to the

*The translator says 900 carats, but this is a mistake, as will be afterwards seen.

* *Sarawak, its Inhabitants and Productions, by Hugh Low*, pp. 26-29. London, 1848.

abandonment of many of the diamond mines in India. In the mountainous district of Serro do Frio, which is peculiarly celebrated for its diamonds, they are found in rivers or rivulets, in he banks adjoining water courses, and in ravines. The soil with which the diamonds are invariably found intermixed, is called *cascalhao*, which is a stratum of rounded pebbles and gravel, immediately incumbent on the primitive granite, inclining to gneiss, and covered with a stratum of *vegetable* earthy matter of variable thickness. Above the vegetable earth is a stratum called *burgalhao*, which consists of angular quartz pebbles, and not unfrequently large beds of solid quartz not more than four or five inches thick. The stratum, according to Mr. Mawe, does not seem to have been formed at the same time, or by the same means as the cascalhao. In the granite beneath the cascalhao there is a portion of hornblende, and frequently mica. The soil is rich and remarkably ferruginous. In one part of the diamond district of Brazil the cascalhao forms a solid conglomerate or breccia of rounded pebbles, cemented by ferruginous matter, and in which the diamonds and gold are frequently enveloped. This pudding-stone is believed by Mr. Mawe to be of very recent formation.

"The discovery of diamonds in Russia, far from the tropical zone, has excited much interest among geologists. M. Maurice Engelhardt, who visited the Ural Mountains in 1826, observed the resemblance between the platina sand of that region and that of the diamond districts of Brazil. Humboldt observed a similar resemblance between the Brazilian and Uralian Mountains, and in June, 1829, two of his companions, when exploring the western declivity of the Ural range, discovered diamonds. In the detritus on the banks of the Adolfskoi, diamonds have been found in the gold alluvium only twenty feet above the stratum in which the remains of the Mammoth and Rhinoceros are found. Hence Humboldt has concluded that the formation of gold veins, and consequently of diamonds, is comparatively of recent date, and scarcely anterior to the destruction of the Mammoths. Roderick Murchison and M. Verneuil have been led to the same result by different arguments.

"Diamonds have recently been found in Africa, whence they were obtained in ancient times. The museum of M. de Drée contains three diamonds lately purchased at Algiers, and found in washing for gold in the auriferous sands of the River Sumee, in the Province of Constantine. Mr. Feuchtwanger informs us that Mr. Featherstonhaugh discovered perfect crystallized diamonds, a green and a white diamond, in N. America, south of the Potomac, and he adds that Charles Clemson, of Philadelphia, exhibited to him a diamond found in North Carolina, of a distinct octohedral form, and weighing three grains; but these facts do not seem to be known to, or admitted by, American mineralogists. Mr. Murray mentions on the authority of Dr. Robinson, of the observatory at Armagh, that a rough diamond with a red tint, and valued by Mr. Rundell at twenty guineas, was found in Ireland in the bed of a brook flowing through the county of Fermanagh. It was brought to a lady resident in the district by a girl, who said she had picked it up in the bed of the brook."

(To be continued.)

THE PERILS OF EXTRAVAGANCE.

"To please the world he paltered with his life,
And sullied his bright name."

In the course of a Lecture delivered a few days since in New York, by John A. Dix, he gave the subjoined gentle hints upon the subject of modern extravagance:

"Nothing can be more unwise than the erection of costly dwellings, which can only be maintained by princely fortunes. At the death of the head of the family, and the division of the ancestral property, no one of the children, as a general rule, has enough to support the establishment, and it passes into other hands. Nothing can be more cruel to children than to bring them up with expectations which cannot be fulfilled, and with habits of life they are compelled to abandon. The parent, for the sake of a few years of ostentation, invests a large portion of his estate in a splendid dwelling, with the certainty that his death will be the expulsion of his children from it. Nothing can be more inconsiderate if it is done without reflection, or more unfeeling if it is done with a full view of the inevitable consequences. Look for the splendid mansions of thirty years ago, and see what has become of them. Scarcely one remains in the family by which it was constructed. They are boarding houses, places of public exhibition, or the workshops of fashion."

We have seldom met with anything to the same extent, that embodied a more salutary admonition. The great error of the day is false pride. A large portion of the community are living too fast. They are competing with each other, not in the wholesome and practical, the substantial and upright, but in the empty, the hollow and the false. The disposition is to excel one another, and in a fashionable or worldly sense. Ordinary dwellings—dwellings that would have suited our fathers and grandfathers, are now looked down upon with contempt and disdain. Children too are educated far beyond their expectations. Many of them are indirectly taught that to labor in the customary avocations of life, is a degradation. A mechanic, if successful in business, is often unwilling that his son should follow in the same pursuit. A higher path is pointed out to him, and his inflated fancy is bewildered with visions of pomp and circumstance, which are never to be realized. This is all wrong, all an error of our system, and of the

miserable and mistaken vanity which seeks to astonish and dazzle neighbors and rivals, rather than to win a firm foothold in the way of prosperity, and a strong claim upon public respect and regard.

The hints of General Dix are, we repeat, brief, sententious and full of meaning. They touch upon an evil that is widely prevalent, and one that is every year furnishing new victims. The difficulty with those who are in the vortex, is to make the giant effort to escape. Having lived under a system of extravagance for years, the task of retrenchment is indeed a hard one, especially as it involves some degree of humiliation and some sacrifice of false pride. Nay, there are hundreds who have gone down to ruin, rather than make the effort in time. Ever and anon a warning voice is raised, and for the moment it has some effect, but only for the moment. The delusions of vanity, the temptations of extravagance, and the follies of fashion are, in a great multitude of cases, all-powerful. Those who have basked in the sunshine of apparent affluence, and who have received the incense which is so generally lavished upon supposed power and wealth, find it a fearful task to dispel the illusion and to stand before the world in their real proportions.

There is no lesson of philosophy more difficult of practice. And yet how essential. How many, if they would pause in time, would discover that to live wisely and happily, is to live with prudence and moderation. The mere adulation of the parasite of the hour is found but a hollow mockery in the period of misfortune and distress. Nay, he often becomes a reviler and a slanderer, and reproaches because of the very extravagance that he was delighted to encourage and enjoy. All this may seem harsh, but it is too true in a general sense. There are exceptions, of course, but they are like "angels' visits." Alas, for the excited and deluded mortal who lives with the object of dazzling his neighbors or deceiving the world—or who, having adopted an improvident system, sees the fearful abyss below, and yet lacks the resolution to turn from a path that must, sooner or later, terminate in inevitable ruin! He may be said to labor under a species of monomania.

The lesson to our children, too, how fearful. If we bring them up in idleness and extravagance, and with inflated expectations, how melancholy will be their condition in the hour of change and adversity! The policy is not only thoughtless, but it is cruel. It is unjust not only to ourselves, but to all who have faith in and depend upon us. The error, too, is widespread. There are few who do not indulge in it to some extent. Human nature is weak and vain, and the great mass of mankind desire to rival and excel one another—to enjoy more power, or to *seem* to enjoy it, or at least to be on an apparent level with their friends and associates. In accomplishing this they are to apt to forget their true position—and to indulge in expenditures beyond their means. Once in arrears—once involved, and it is indeed difficult to retrace the erring footsteps—the more difficult because, having assumed a false position, the abandonment necessarily involves a "coming down"—a self-mortification—a sacrifice of feeling and of pride. Nevertheless, the true, the wise, and the manly policy is to retrench and reform at once, and thus to make a proper effort to recover a position of integrity and independence. We can conceive of no more miserable being than the individual who, from a desire to appear more affluent than he really is, resorts from day to day to every sort of expedient, and thus not only impairs his credit and his character, but surrounds himself with sources of anxiety and apprehension, which embitter his waking hours and darken and disturb even his midnight dreams. To all such we exclaim—"be wise to day—'tis madness to defer!"—*Inquirer.*

VEGETATION OF THE ARCTIC REGIONS.

The soil is always frozen, and merely thaws during the summer a few feet below the surface. But the thawing is by no means uniform. In peat it extends not deeper than two feet, while in other formations, especially in sand or gravel, the ground is free from frost to the depth of nearly a fathom; showing that sand is a better conductor of heat than peat or clay, corroborating the observation of the accurate J. D. Hooker, who, after a series of experiments in India, arrived at the same conclusion. The roots of the plants, even those of the shrubs and trees, do not penetrate into the frozen subsoil. On reaching it, they recoil, as if they touched upon a rock through which no passage could be forced. It may be surprising to behold a vegetable flourishing under such circumstances, existing independent, it would seem, of terrestrial heat. But surprise is changed into amazement on visiting Kotzebue Sound, where, on the tops of icebergs, herbs and shrubs are thriving with a luxuriousness only equalled in more favorable climes. There, from Elephant to Eschscholtz point is a series of cliffs, from seventy to ninety feet high, which present some striking illustrations of the manner in which arctic plants grow. Three distinct layers compose these cliffs. The lower, as far as it can be seen above the ground, is ice, and from twenty to fifty feet high. The central is clay, varying in thickness from two to twenty feet, and being intermingled with remains of fossil elephants, horses, deer, and musk oxen. The clay is covered by peat, the third layer bearing the vegetation to which it owes its existence. Every year, during July, August and September, masses of ice melt, by which the uppermost layers are deprived of support, and tumble down. A complete chaos is thus created; ice, plants, bones, peat, and clay are

mixed in the most disorderly manner. It is hardly possible to imagine a more grotesque aspect. Here are seen pieces still covered with lichens and mosses; there, a shoal of earth with bushes of willow. At one place a lump of clay with senecios and polygonums: at another, the remnants of the mammoth, tufts of hair, and some brown dust, which emits the smells peculiar to burial places, and is evidently decomposed animal matter. The foot frequently stumbles over osteological remains, some elephant's tusk, measuring as much as twelve feet in length, and weighing more than two hundred and forty pounds. Nor is the formation confined to Eschscholtz Bay. It is observed in various parts of Kotzebue Sound, on the river Buckland, and other localities; making it probable that a great portion of extreme Northwestern America is, underneath, a solid mass of ice. With such facts before us, we must acknowledge that the terrestrial heat exercises but a limited and indirect influence upon vegetable life, and that to the solar rays we are mainly indebted for the existence of those forms which clothe with verdure the surface of our planet.—*Botany of the Voyage of H. M. S. "Herald."*

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

PHILADELPHIA, THIRD MONTH 5, 1853.

A place is given in our paper this week to a communication from a distant correspondent, on a subject which has been frequently, some of our readers may perhaps think too frequently, brought into view, in our pages. But the evil to which it relates is the opprobrium of our age and nation, and is forced upon our attention, whether we are willing or unwilling to regard its rugged and revolting features. The subject of negro slavery is mixed up in the measures of the general government, with the choice of officers to support and execute the laws of the Union, with our diplomacy, and even the Legislature of free Pennsylvania has not been permitted to perform its functions without its agitation.

The writer of the communication referred to, expresses his regret that the Editor of the Review, in noticing the abduction of Solomon Northrop, omitted an instance of cruelty which the narrative disclosed. It is no part of the plan of the Review to harrow up the feelings of our readers with tales of horror. The incidents of slavery are sufficiently revolting, without selecting and bringing prominently to view, the cases, however well authenticated, of extreme severity, That such cases do occur, and that when they occur the sufferers have no means of redress, would be readily admitted from the nature of the relation between masters and slaves, even if no specific facts in proof could be adduced. But we may be permitted to believe that these cases form the exception rather than the rule. Yet could it even be proved, as it certainly cannot, that excessive punishments are never inflicted on the slaves, the objections to the system would be insurmountable. A system radically and intrinsically unjust cannot possibly be supported by means which are not essentially cruel and oppressive.

If the internal slave trade does not include all the ingredients which characterize the African traffic, it does certainly include many of its revolting incidents; and as long as the trade in slaves from one state to another continues to be tolerated, even though a passage through the free states should still be denied, there is scarcely any probability that kidnapping the free can be entirely prevented. It is not to be expected that dealers in human bones and sinews will recognize any important moral distinction between selling a man who has been recently reduced to slavery, by an act of violence, on this side of the Atlantic, and treating in the same manner another whose ancestors, two or three generations back, were seized and enslaved in the interior of Africa. It is also quite possible that those who find themselves in possession of slaves, who have fallen to them by inheritance, may be slow to perceive the moral difference between employing those slaves in the culture of cotton or sugar, and purchasing those articles when produced, with the full understanding that they were wrung from the drudgery of slaves. The Editor of the Review can freely subscribe to the belief that the true and consistent mode of bearing our testimony against slavery, is to withdraw as far as possible our support from the market on which the whole fabric rests.

DIED, at his residence in Evesham, Burlington Co., N. J., on Fourth day, the 26th of 1st mo. last, in the 86th year of his age, HINCHMAN HAINES, a member of Evesham Monthly Meeting, and for many years well known as a minister in our religious Society.

For Friends' Review.

SLAVERY AND ITS PRODUCE.

In the narrative of Solomon Northrop, as published in the 21st number of Friends' Review, we have a strong evidence of the injustice of slavery. In the part of the narrative not published is a description of its cruelties; but so revolting, I suppose the editor thought best not to copy it. As it appears to be a truthful account, I regret it was omitted; as we hear so much said of latter times of the mildness and humanity of slavery, we are almost ready to conclude that it is nearly free from cruelties, and the consciences of many appear to be very much quieted in regard to its iniquity, and such settle down in a

state of indifference, and seem willing to let the subject rest as it is. It is comforting to believe that kindness is more predominant than formerly, but there is cause to believe that cruelty is yet a companion of slavery.

It is the opinion of not a few, that, were it not for the internal slave trade, slavery would soon cease to exist in the older slave states. Were there no market for the children, the plantations would soon become overstocked, and the owners would be unable to support them, and the system would fall from its own weight. Thus, while we are by our inactivity, in a manner, sanctioning slavery, we are countenancing the slave trade, which, when carried on between distant countries, is pronounced piracy, and made punishable with death. But where is the difference, in principle, between the African and United States slave trade? Can the well treated and happy American slave have less feeling and parental regard for his child than the untutored African? Is it less painful for the Christian father and mother, to see their offspring torn from their fond embrace, handcuffed, and driven off they know not where, than for heathen parents? Then, wherefore is it more sinful for me to go to Africa and buy a slave, and remove him to a plantation in Texas, than go to Virginia and buy one, and take him to the same place. The laws of man make the one a crime punishable with death, and we acquiesce in their correctness; and the laws of man make the other no crime at all, and with them we appear to be satisfied; but what says the law of conscience in our own hearts?

I thus write to stimulate myself, as well as others, to a serious examination of the subject. We need no argument to convince us of the sinfulness of slavery; and it is very evident the system is sustained by the sale of its products. Some of us endeavor to bear testimony against it by buying and using such free goods as come conveniently in our way, but too few appear to take any great pains to obtain from free labor all they eat or wear. How far the free labor stores are patronized generally, I am not aware; but the one in New York, I fear, is languishing for want of custom. The purchases of many appear to be confined to a few articles of groceries, while cotton goods, I conclude, are but little called for.

The Society of Friends have heretofore borne a noble testimony against slavery, and, I believe, it is yet required of us to maintain a faithful one against it, and I know of no way that we can do so more effectually, than by abstaining from the use of its products. What a bright example it would be to the world, if our Society at large was thus faithful; and the influence we should thus exert is beyond our estimation. In order to bear such a testimony, we must for a while be at some extra trouble—we must pay higher for some articles—and for a time it will be difficult to get all we want. But let us continue the demand—open channels for goods to flow to our remote borders—and when it is seen that we are in earnest, the supply will increase, and it will not be long before we can get all we want, and at fair prices. But we cannot expect manufacturers and dealers to provide goods unless there is a market for them: and we must not forget that cotton is as much the product of slavery as sugar, and if we undertake to bear a testimony at all, it is important that it be a consistent one.

New York. J.

Remarks, by a Member of the Society of Friends, on the subject of War, in Reply to A. M., who addressed the Society on that subject.

(Continued from page 381.)

"The primitive Christians not only refused to be enlisted in the army, but when any embraced Christianity while already enlisted, they abandoned the profession at whatever cost. Marcellus was a centurion in the legion called Trajana. While holding this commission, he became a Christian; and believing, in common with his fellow Christians, that war was no longer permitted to him, he threw down his belt at the head of the legion, declaring that he had become a Christian, and that he would serve no longer. He was committed to prison, but he was still faithful to Christianity. 'It is not lawful,' said he, 'for a Christian to bear arms for any earthly consideration;' and he was in consequence put to death. Almost immediately afterward, Cassian, who was notary to the same legion, gave up his office. He steadfastly maintained the sentiments of Marcellus, and like him was consigned to the executioner. Martin, of whom so much is said by Sulpicius Severus, was bred to the profession of arms, which, on his acceptance of Christianity, he abandoned. To Julian the Apostate, the only reason that we find he gave for his conduct was this:—'I am a Christian, and therefore I cannot fight.'

"These were not the sentiments, and this was not the conduct, of insulated individuals who might be actuated by individual opinion, or by their private interpretations of the duties of Christianity. Their principles were the principles of the body. They were recognized and defended by the Christian writers, their contemporaries. Justin Martyr and Tatian talk of Soldiers and Christians as distinct characters; and Tatian says that the Christians declined even military commands. Clemens of Alexandria calls his Christian contemporaries the 'followers of peace,' and expressly tells us 'that the followers of peace used none of the implements of war.' Lactantius, another early Christian, says expressly, 'It can *never* be lawful for a righteous man to go to war.' About the end of the second century, Celsus, one of the opponents of Christianity, charged the Christians *with refusing to bear arms even in case of necessity.* Origen, the defender of the Christians, does not think of denying the fact; he admits the refusal, and justifies it, *be-*

cause war was unlawful. Even after Christianity had spread over almost the whole of the known world, Tertullian, in speaking of a part of the Roman armies, including more than one third of the standing legions of Rome, distinctly informs us that 'not a Christian could be found among them.'

"All this is explicit. The evidence of the following facts is, however, yet more determinate and satisfactory. Some of the arguments which at the present day are brought against the advocates of peace, were then urged against these early Christians; and *these arguments are examined and repelled.* This indicates investigation and inquiry, and manifests that their belief of the unlawfulness of war was not a vague opinion, hastily admitted and loosely floating among them, but that it was the result of deliberate examination, and a consequent firm conviction that Christ had forbidden it. The very same arguments which are brought in defence of war at the present day, were brought against the Christians sixteen hundred years ago; and sixteen hundred years ago they were repelled by these faithful contenders for the purity of our religion. It is remarkable, too, that Tertullian appeals to the precepts from the Mount, in proof of those principles on which we insist: *that the dispositions which the precepts inculcate are not compatible with war, and that war, therefore, is irreconcilable with Christianity.*

"If it be possible, a still stronger evidence of the primitive belief is contained in the circumstance, that some of the Christian authors *declared that the refusal of the Christians to bear arms* was a fulfilment of ancient prophecy. The peculiar strength of this evidence consists in this:—that the fact of a refusal to bear arms is assumed as notorious and unquestioned. Irenæus, who lived about the year 180, affirms that the prophecy of Isaiah, who declared that men should turn their swords into ploughshares and their spears into pruning hooks, *had been fulfilled in his time;* 'for the Christians,' says he, 'have changed their swords and lances into instruments of peace, and *they know not how to fight.*' Justin Martyr, his contemporary writes,—'That the prophecy is fulfilled, you have good reason to believe, for we, who in times past killed one another, *do not now fight with our enemies.*' Tertullian, who lived later, says, 'You must confess that the prophecy has been accomplished, as far as *the practice of every individual is concerned* to whom it is applicable.'

"It is therefore indisputable, that the Christians who lived nearest to the time of our Saviour, believed, with undoubted confidence, that he had unequivocally forbidden war; that they openly avowed this belief; and that, in support of it, they were willing to sacrifice, and did sacrifice, their fortunes and their lives.'

"[Professing] Christians, however, afterwards became soldiers; and when?—When their *general* fidelity to Christianity became relaxed, when, *in other respects,* they violated its principles; when they had begun 'to dissemble,' and to 'falsify their word,' and 'to cheat;' when 'Christian casuists' had persuaded them that they might '*sit at meat in the idol's temple;*' when [professing Christians accepted even *the priesthoods of Idolatry.* In a word, they became soldiers when they had ceased to be Christians.

"The departure from the original faithfulness was, however, not suddenly general. Like every other corruption, war obtained by degrees. *During the first two hundred years, not a Christian soldier is upon record.* In the third century, when Christianity became partially corrupted, Christian soldiers were common. The number increased with the increase of the general profligacy; until at last, in the fourth century, [nominal] Christians became soldiers without hesitation. Here and there, however, an ancient father still lifted up his voice for peace; but these, one after another, dropping from the world, the tenet that *war is unlawful* ceased at length to be a tenet of the [professing] church.

"Let it always be borne in mind by those who are advocating war, that they are contending for a corruption which their forefathers abhorred; and that they are making Jesus Christ the sanctioner of crimes which his primitive followers offered up their lives because they would not commit."

So it appears that A. M. is in error about early Christians. I cordially recommend him to read Dymond's work, in which he will find more references to early church history; and may his mind be influenced to adopt their excellent sentiments on this subject; then I believe he will no longer disagree with us.

His use of the words of our Saviour, "They that take the sword shall perish by the sword," affords no argument to my mind in favor of war. And I am not surprised that he finds it difficult to cite one single expression made by the New Testament writers which goes to support war; nor that it does not require misconstruction, mistake, or perversion, to make them appear to do so. The whole tenor of the gospel is against it.

But in the following argument, there is more plausibility; it is one which has been frequently used by those who would support war as consistent with Christianity. It is this: "Some suppose a contrast between the Old and New Testament, and that war was lawful under the old dispensation, and forbidden by the gospel in the new. But as God is unchangeable, his moral law and government can never change." An argument easily refuted, however. We will not be long blinded by a show of inconsistency in the Divine character. If he means to say, that because wars were permitted, and even commanded, under the dispensation of the Law, therefore they are to be practised, with divine approbation, under the gospel, I deny the position. A Levitical

priesthood was also established under the Law, and the offering of various sacrifices for the remission of sins. But this priesthood was changed under the Gospel, and all the typical sacrifices, being fulfilled in the sacrifice of our blessed Saviour once for all, were abolished. For the priesthood being changed, there is made, of necessity, a change also of the Law. But this proves no change in the Divine character. The law given by Moses was, by Divine appointment, adapted to the purposes intended, but fell far short of the more glorious dispensation of grace and truth which came by the Lord Jesus Christ. The first was taken away, that the second might be established. For if the first covenant had been faultless, then should no place have been found for the second. But our Heavenly Father remains the same "yesterday, and to-day, and forever." In him there "is no variableness, neither shadow of turning." But outward sacrifices were abolished, and outward circumcision was abolished. And our Saviour told the Jews in regard to divorcement, that Moses, for the hardness of their hearts, suffered them to put away their wives; but from the beginning it was not so. And in regard to the case before us, our Saviour says: "Ye have heard that it hath been said, Thou shalt love thy neighbor and hate thine enemy. But I say unto you, Love your enemies; bless them that curse you," &c., "that ye may be the children of your Father which is in heaven." The obligation to love one another is reiterated many times in the New Testament; and the apostles say, "God hath called us to peace. See that none render evil for evil to any man. Avenge not yourselves. Recompense to no man evil for evil." So it appears that there was a change from the old dispensation to the new; and this is fully declared by the prophet Jeremiah, xxxi. 31, and quoted by the apostle Paul, where he holds out the same doctrine in the epistle to the Hebrews, viii. 6 to 13. And under the new, all wars and fightings are entirely prohibited, as in the passages already quoted, and many others. The Apostle James furthermore signifies, that wars and fightings come of men's lusts.

One thing should not escape attention while we are upon this part of the subject. In going to war in the times of the Law, it became necessary to take Divine counsel; and those who went to war, even in plausible cases, without the Divine command or permission, then suffered sad consequences from their rashness. And what war of the present times, I would ask, has been made or carried on by Divine command? No one, it seems to me, has any such authority; and indeed, would it not border on blasphemy to make such a pretence? The rulers of nations, and the commanders of armies are not invested with authority to set aside the laws of God, and substitute their own instead.

It is remarkable that A. M. should cite those beautiful passages from the New Testament inculcating the gospel of Peace, into an essay defending war—as widely at variance with his subject as light is from darkness. The excellent spirit of the passages gives a better tone to that part of his address; and if he were writing on the other side, they would seem to be in place. And it is still more remarkable, that he should endeavor to make out that the glorious holy host in the pure regions of eternal Peace in heaven above, are all heroes, soldiers, and warriors, after the manner of our wars here below, amongst poor sinful, fallen men. I should not feel at liberty to speak of that glorious and happy company in that manner; those pure regions into which nothing that is unclean can enter; neither he that loveth or maketh a lie; that city which needeth not the light of the sun by day, nor that of the moon by night; for the Lord God and the Lamb are the light thereof; that blessed company who join with saints and angels, ten thousand times ten thousand, to worship him that was, and is, and is to come; the Lord God Almighty. The difference between these and the common armies of the present times appears to me to be next to infinite; and the resemblance, except in name, on account of numbers, such as hardly to be recognizsd. I sadly fear that the armies and navies of the present day, in their feelings, habits, and work of destruction, are much more nearly in pattern with the fallen spirits, who are in eternal separation from the good presence of the Lord, and the glory of his power.

He says there is no controversy about *offensive war*; "all are agreed that this is unlawful and wrong, and a very great evil." Very well. And further, is it not extremely wicked and murderous. Wicked, because it is greatly sinful in the Divine sight to attack and kill our fellow creatures. This is what is called murder. And with it, robbery, and cruelty in many of its forms of horror, usually go hand in hand. But he describes *defensive war* as being different. So it is. But defensive war can exist on but one of the sides in the case, if it exists in the case at all. Moreover, how easy is it to find a pretext for calling a war defensive. Our war with Mexico, was that defensive? It would appear like mockery to say so. The English war with China, was that defensive? Or were the wars of Napoleon defensive? If they were not, then by the admissions of A. M. they must have been cruel and murderous, and awfully wicked; for the consequences to those engaged were dreadful beyond description.

He says: "To the moral sense of every mind, there is a vast difference between joining with a band of robbers or pirates to murder and plunder the people, and volunteering in the military service to save the people from such dreadful murders and depredations. The Quaker Friends never consider this mighty difference, and on account of the military power so evidently necessary and indispensable in every government, they rail

at the rulers of their country, calling them robbers and murderers, and barefaced violators of the laws of God. In the New Testament, it is the character of bold, presumptuous scoffers to speak evil of dignities, and not the character of humble, faithful Christians."

The character of our religious society as presented in this paragraph, is a sad misrepresentation and error. I disown it as incorrect and injurious, and regret that the mind of the writer should be so misled; and still more should I regret if any individual or individuals bearing our name should ever have given any just occasion for conceptions so erroneous concerning the Society. In the first place, we *do* know the difference between joining with a band of robbers or pirates, and enlisting in an army of defence; and, I believe, allow the difference due consideration. In the next place, we believe him to be in great error in considering military power indispensable in every government. We are heartily in favor of a good civil government, and desire always to contribute exactly what upholds and supports one; that is, a sound morality of conduct; justice in dealings; industry, tax-paying, and *peace*. If we may add to these a religious life, no power on earth could ever break up a government made up of such a people, and carried on under such principles. It would be stronger than all the armies in the world. Domestic virtue is a greater protection to a nation than tens of thousands of fighting men. In the next place, we do not *rail* at the rulers of our country. I utterly deny and disavow any such thing; and I think I may safely challenge the writer of the address to show one single document ever issued by our Society in this country, which contains a sentence of railing. We look upon railing as anti-christian, and unlawful for us to do, even to return railing for railing. We hold that we are religiously bound to honor and obey our rulers, and observe all their laws which are not in violation of the higher authority of the Divine Law; and we may appeal to all the world that knows us, whether this is not our general character. To hold us responsible for the conduct of disorderly members, or of those who have left the Society or its faith and practice, would be about as unfair as to make us responsible for the conduct of General Green after he became a soldier.

(To be continued.)

CONVENTION OF COLORED CITIZENS.

The colored citizens of Ohio held a state Convention at Columbus, Jan. 19th and 20th. About two hundred were in attendance. Mr. Gordon, of Cleveland, presided. Among other important matters considered, was the formation of a State Society for the purpose of general improvement; the establishment of a weekly paper, under the editorial care of Wm. H. Day, of this city; a resolution urging the colored people to become farmers and mechanics, to prepare themselves to enter the professions, to foster education, and to befriend and maintain unblemished morals. Another resolution advocated the Maine Law and its practice. Many of the speeches in the Convention were able, and the editor of the Evangelist, who was present, says:

"The impression of the meeting as a whole, made us more hopeful as to the speedy elevation of our colored brethren, than ever before. If those who composed this Convention are a sample of even the better part of this class of our population, Ohio need not be ashamed of her people of color. She has some people of paler faces who, relatively, have nothing to boast of on the score of sound sense, eloquence, temperance, or morals."

THE WORSHIP OF MILITARY HEROES.

By far the most eloquent eulogium yet pronounced upon the late Duke of Wellington was delivered by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the House of Commons, on Monday evening. It was worthy of the subject, the place, and the high official position of the speaker in the councils of the Sovereign. But in a land where the Arts and Sciences have done so much to promote the physical prosperity of the people, and where the greatest discoveries in the Arts and Sciences have been so shamefully neglected—in a land where Sir Isaac Newton is without a national monument, and where the names of Arkwright and Watt are all but forgotten—it is enough to bring a blush to the cheek of thoughtful men to witness this national prostration before the embodiment of the principle of war—a principle so little in harmony with the heroism which derives its inspiration from Calvary. Were a learned heathen from Pekin to visit England at this time, he would conclude, from the pageant of yesterday, that all England was occupied, and more especially the clergy of the established Church, in the inauguration of a new national god. He would never be able to reconcile the preachings of yesterday with the Sermon on the Mount; nor could he be made to believe that it was part of the religion of this land not to bow down and worship the dead, seeing that, in the eagerness of thousands to do homage to a coffin, two persons were crushed to death at Chelsea Hospital. In the excellent lecture delivered by Mr. Charles Frost, before the Literary and Philosophical Society of this town, on Tuesday evening, the learned President took occasion to dwell upon the neglect which the most eminent scientific men have hitherto experienced from the Government of this country. He cited, with much effect, the testimony of Sir David Brewster, who had observed that, in the case of the most distinguished scientific benefactors of their race, "no monument has been reared to their memory, no honors have descended to their families." "Even he who buckled on the weak arm of man

a power of gigantic energy; who taught his species to triumph over the inertia of matter, and to withstand the fury of the elements; who multiplied the resources of the State, and poured into the Treasury the spring tide of its wealth—the immortal Watt, was neither acknowledged by his Sovereign, nor honored by his Ministers, nor embalmed among the heroes and sages of his country." Had the "immortal Watt" directed the powers of his great mind to cultivating the art of destroying fellow-creatures, he doubtless would have been rewarded with a Peerage, a pension for himself and his two next heirs, and a final resting-place either in St. Paul's or Westminster Abbey. If we nationally neglect learning and science, we are unequalled for the profound homage which we pay to the sword. Nothing can exceed the regularity with which we now contribute to the defraying the debt which we legally acknowledge we owe to the illustrious House of Churchill for the victories of the Duke of Marlborough in Flanders in the reign of Queen Anne. We deified Nelson, and conferred a Peerage upon him, which we knew was to be inherited by his mean, hypocritical, brother; and yet it is charged upon us, as a sort of national sin, that we do not now provide for all his spurious progeny to the third and fourth generation! We cannot but believe that the effect of these things is to fill the land with an utter distrust of the Clergy's belief in the peaceful principles of the New Testament. The more they cause that Divine Book to be read, the less they must expect to be reverenced. All England is at this moment filled with the idolatry of the sword. One would suppose from the aspect of our Churches, and the heated zeal of our Clergy yesterday, that the Christian badge was a red coat, and that to win battles and capture cannon were among the great triumphs of the Champions of the Cross. No one has been more willing at all times than we have been to do honor to the great qualities of the Duke of Wellington. That he was one of England's greatest men, we are as fully prepared to testify as even Baron Ragland, Lord Hardinge, or the Marquis of Anglesea. He was great for his firmness—for his fortitude—and for his strict adherence to, and innate love of, truth. He was great in that he dared to think for himself—to depise all clamor—and to repel the grossness of parasitical flattery. He was great in that he never despaired of the fortunes of his country, nor of the resources of his own genius. He was great in that he condescended to no hypocritical acts to acquire an influence in the religious world—and that he affected no devotional forms not consonant with the orderly habits of an old soldier. He was great in the justice which he uniformly rendered to the merits of those opposed to him; and, perhaps, greater than all, in preserving his personal integrity and the simple habits of his life amid temptations such as never before beset a British subject. But these are not the greatnesses to which England has been paying homage for the last three months. These are not the qualities to which the pageant of yesterday was intended to do honor. The great ecclesiastical idol was the hero of Waterloo—the warrior who captured three thousand pieces of cannon without himself losing a gun. Is this worthy of Christian England in the nineteenth century? Is this the way to make men love peace—to inspire the rising generation with a desire to emulate the labors of those who are endeavoring to make Englishmen, and Frenchman, and Germans, and Danes, and Italians, and Americans, regard each other as brethren? Is this the way to impress foreign nations with the idea that we are sincere in our peaceful professions! We are greatly mistaken if there be five youths out of every fifty who witnessed the processions and pageants of yesterday, in all the large towns in England, but who will rise this morning persuaded that war, on a grand scale, is one of the most glorious of earthly pursuits, and that one of the highest objects of human ambition is the acquisition of renown as a Military Commander. Within the last six months the pacific labors of thrice as many years have been rendered abortive so far as concerns the teaching of the rising generation. But we must toil on. When the present excitement is over, the people will again come to their senses, and begin to ask themselves,—What is the gain nationally or individually—physically, morally, or religiously—from this display of the homage which our National Priesthood are delighted to render to the Genius of War. We fear not that they will then do justice to the language in which we now address them. England's greatness, power, and wisdom is not buried in the grave of the Duke of Wellington. A stronger arm than that of flesh—a more potent power than that of the sword—a mightier intelligence than that which directed the construction of coast fortifications, contribute to maintain the freedom and the independence of the British Empire. For all that the late Duke of Wellington did to make England greater and better than he found it, we are duly grateful, and ungrudging in the payment of a large pension to his son, and to his son's son; but we are jealous of giving to the creature a glory only due to the Creator, and of exalting a principle which has ever been, in operation, a crime and a calamity—we mean that of War. The blessing from the mount rests upon the heads of the peace-makers. "Blessed are the peace-makers, for they shall be called the children of God." And even as regards the things of this world, the Apostle James beautifully says:—"The fruit of righteousness is sown in peace of them that make peace."—*Herald of Peace.*

If thou wouldst disarm sin, resist its first motions. *Dillwyn.*

DR. LEICHARDT.

The Australian papers bring sad intelligence of the long-lost Dr. Leichardt. The Moreton Bay Courier says:—"We learn with deep regret, that the reports of the melancholy death of Dr. Leichardt and his companions have proved but too well founded. A correspondent at Drayton informs us, that Mr. Hely's party had returned from the search, bringing with them bones, watch-key, &c., belonging to the missing party. Mr. Hely had gone on towards Sydney by the most direct route from Surat, for the purpose of making his report; and we are thus left, for the present, without further information concerning this melancholy event." The report here spoken of as containing the full particulars has since made its appearance. The Adelaide Observer writes:

"Mr. Hely's official report is before us. It is a voluminous but able document; but all we can do at present, is, to state that the details furnish a mournful confirmation of former distressing, though unauthenticated, intelligence. These melancholy tidings will awaken many emotions; for the whole story of the enterprise in which it is now feared that the adventurous explorer has sacrificed his life in the interests of science, reads like a chapter in romance. The way in which he nursed his zeal for Australian discovery, his industry, promptitude, and success, the care with which his journeys were prepared, his return over three hundred miles of ground to the nearest frontier station to report the wonderful fertility and beauty of the countries which he had found; a return, he said, prompted by the fear that there might be none from the greater journey which he contemplated, and that thus his discoveries up to that point might be lost; his leave-taking with this consciousness in his mind, and his final disappearance into the wilderness out of which he was never to emerge, all these things tend to invest his memory with the interest that ever clings to a devotion so exalted. Men like Dr. Leichardt are the true heroes of a young country; and his name should be remembered on that vast continent at the antipodes, with affectionate gratitude."

APPLICATION OF HEATED AIR TO THE MANUFACTURE OF SALT.

We were shown, yesterday, a model of the hot air application to the manufacturing of salt, got up by Mr. S. B. Howd. The advantage to be gained by this mode of applying heat to the manufacturing of salt is, that it prevents the incrustation of the impurities on the fire surfaces, or "blocking up," as it is usually called. Salt manufacturers have been for a long time desirous of finding some method by which such blocking up could be obviated, but, we believe, without success. In this invention, however, Mr. Howd has succeeded in preventing it. The atmosphere is fed into the apparatus by a common air pump, and is discharged under the brine, and thus facilitates the removal of impurities, as it comes in contact with all kinds usually found in salt water. The hot air can also be used in conjunction with steam, for the purpose of propelling machinery. This invention will be a valuable one to our citizens; and, we believe, among the many improvements which have been made during the past few years in the manufacturing of salt, it will take the leading place.—*Syracuse Journal.*

For Friends' Review.

HYMN TO IMMORTALITY.

Having last week forwarded for the *Review*, Bryant's celebrated *Thanatopsis*, or *Hymn to Death*, I now forward the following. The diction would at once lead the reader to suspect *it* also was written by Bryant; and statements were made to that effect, in the papers of the day, soon after it appeared; but they were subsequently contradicted. Whether or not William Cullen Bryant claims the authorship, I am not sufficiently instructed to be able to state. Like *Thanatopsis*, its predecessor, it is a splendid composition; and had it gone still further in delineation of that Life and Immortality which are "brought to light by the gospel;" of that Redemption which comes by Christ, who is the Resurrection and the Life, it would have been much more complete and satisfactory. H.

I who essayed to sing, in earlier days,
The *Thanatopsis* and the *The Hymn to Death*,
Wake now the Hymn to Immortality.
Yet once again, O man, come forth and view
The haunts of Nature; walk the waving fields,
Enter the silent groves, or pierce again
The depths of the untrodden wilderness,
And she shall teach thee. Thou hast learned before
One lesson—and her Hymn of Death hath fallen
With melancholy sweetness on thine ear;
Yet she shall tell thee with a myriad tongue
That *life* is there—life in uncounted forms—
Stealing in silence through the hidden roots,
In every branch that swings—in the green leaves,
And waving grain, and the gay summer flowers
That gladden the beholder. Listen now,
And she shall teach thee that the dead have slept
But to awaken in more glorious forms—
And that the mystery of the seed's decay
Is but the promise of the coming life.
Each towering oak that lifts its living head
To the broad sunlight, in eternal strength,
Glories to tell thee that the acorn died.
The flowers that spring above their last year's grave
Are eloquent with the voice of life and hope—
And the green trees clap their rejoicing hands,
Waving in triumph o'er the earth's decay!
Yet not alone shall flower and forest raise
The voice of triumph and the hymn of life.
The *insect* brood are there!—each painted wing
That flutters in the sunshine, broke but now
From the close cerements of a worm's own shroud,
Is telling, as it flies, how life may spring
In its glad beauty from the gloom of death.
Where the crushed mould beneath the sunken foot
Seems but the sepulchre of old decay,
Turn thou a keener glance, and thou shalt find
The gathered myriads of a mimic world.
The breath of evening and the sultry morn
Bears on its wing a cloud of witnesses,
That earth from her unnumbered caves of death
Sends forth a mightier tide of teeming life.
Raise then the Hymn to Immortality!

The broad green prairies and the wilderness,
And the old cities where the dead have slept,
Age upon age, a thousand graves in one,
Shall yet be crowded with the living forms
Of myriads, waking from the silent dust,
Kings that lay down in state, and earth's poor slaves,
Resting together in one fond embrace,
The white-haired patriarch and the tender babe,
Grown old together in the flight of years.
They of immortal fame and they whose praise
Was never sounded in the ears of men,—
Archon and priest, and the poor common crowd,—
All the vast concourse in the halls of death,
Shall waken from the dreams of silent years
To hail the dawn of the immortal day.
Ay, learn the lesson. Though the worm shall be
Thy brother in the mystery of death!
And all shall pass, humble and proud and gay
Together, to earth's mighty charnel-house,
Yet the Immortal is thy heritage!
The grave shall gather thee: yet thou shalt come,
Beggar or prince, not as thou wentest forth,
In rags or purple, but arrayed as those
Whose mortal puts on Immortality!
Then mourn not when thou markest the decay
Of Nature, and her solemn hymn of death
Steals with a note of sadness to thy heart.
That other voice, with its rejoicing tones,
Breaks from the mould with every bursting flower,
"O grave! thy victory!" And thou, O, man,
Burdened with sorrow at the woes that crowd
Thy narrow heritage, lift up thy head
In the strong hope of the undying life,
And shout the Hymn to Immortality.
The dear departed that have passed away
To the still house of death, leaving thine own,
The gray-haired sire that died in blessing thee,
Mother, or sweet-lipped babe, or she who gave
Thy home the light and bloom of Paradise,—
They shall be thine again, when thou shalt pass,
At God's appointment, through the shadowy vale,
To reach the sunlight of the IMMORTAL HILLS.
And thou that gloriest to lie down with kings,
Thine uncrowned head now lowlier than theirs,
Seek thou the loftier glory to be known
A king and priest to God,—when thou shalt pass
Forth from these silent halls to take thy place
With patriarchs and prophets and the blest
Gone up from every land to people heaven.
So live, that when the mighty caravan,
Which halts one night-time in the vale of Death,
Shall strike its white tents for the morning march,
Thou shalt mount onward to the Eternal Hills,
Thy foot unwearied, and thy strength renewed
Like the strong eagle's for the upward flight!

Strong minds and weak ones frequently fall into the same error—an overweening confidence in the opinions they have embraced.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

FOREIGN.—The U. S. Mail Steamship Pacific, arrived at New York on the 21st, and the Arabia on the 23d ult., bringing Liverpool dates, respectively, to the 9th and 12th ult.

ENGLAND.—Parliament was re-opened on the 10th. Lord J. Russell stated, that the estimates for the year would be the first business. The sums to be voted for the navy, army, and ordnance would be a considerable increase on last year.

They would introduce a bill to enable the legislature of Canada to dispose of the Clergy Reserves. The ministry would also move for a committee on Jewish disabilities. They would also persist in abolishing penal settlements in Australia. The Budget would not be brought in before the Easter recess.

A company has been advertised for constructing an Atlantic and Pacific Junction Canal through the Isthmus of Darien, at a cost of £15,000,000 sterling. This route, it appears, has never been actually surveyed; but some superficial observations lately made, have led to the assumption, that, if the levels should prove such as they are supposed to be, a canal capable of passing the largest vessels, without locks, might be excavated for the sum specified.

A meeting was held at St. Pancras, London, to petition Government to use their influence towards putting an end to the occupation of Italy by Austrian and French troops.

Commander Inglefield, who was captain of the steamer Isabel during her search for Sir John Franklin, is appointed to the command of the Phœnix steamship, now fitting out at Deptford, to sail the first week in the 5th mo., for the Arctic regions.

FRANCE.—The Council of State is actively employed with the Budget. The Council appears justly alarmed at the amount of expenditure, which is about 57,000,000 f. more than last year. Various plans of economy and reform are suggested; yet it is believed that the expenditures will exceed the receipts by about 60,000,000 francs.

The forests of Montirichard and Brandon, belonging to the Orleans property, and situated in Soare et Loire, have been sold, the former to the Hospital of Bourbon Luney, for 900,000 francs, and the latter to a General Insurance Company, for 2,800,000 francs. The sale of the beautiful domain of Ambroise is indefinitely postponed.

AUSTRIA.—The Austrian frontier police are ordered to keep a sharper lookout than ever on emigrants proceeding to the United States. An *arrete* just issued, warns Austrian subjects, that by emigrating to America, they forfeit irrevocably their rights of domicil, and will not be allowed to return.

HUNGARY.—From Hungary the accounts concur in stating, that the Austrian Government is in continual fear of fresh insurrections; and that it is uncertain at any moment when a popular outbreak may occur.

GERMANY.—The two remaining ships of the German fleet are to be sold at auction on the 16th inst. A further term will be appointed for the sale of the twenty-six gunboats, and the stores.

ITALY.—An insurrection took place at Milan, on the 6th ult. The particulars are not known, as the gates of the city were closed, and communication with the Swiss frontier was interrupted. An Austrian proclamation announces, that the insurrection has been suppressed; but it is believed by many to be of a more serious character than the authorities are willing to acknowledge. This insurrection has been made the pretext for assembling a large body of Austrian troops near the frontier; and the state of Europe, altogether, is deemed far from satisfactory.

MEXICO.—President Ceballos has resigned the office of President pro tem. of the Republic, in consequence of being unable to agree with the ministers and Gen. Uragua, whereupon Gen. Uragua and the Mexican garrison immediately pronounced in

favor of the return of Santa Anna. Gen. Lombardine has been chosen President *ad interim*.

The contract to construct a railway across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec has been finally awarded to Col. A. G. Sloo & Co. It is reported that very valuable silver mines have been discovered on the eastern slope of the mountains east of El Passo. One mine is stated to be so rich, that the silver is readily extracted by melting it with a common fire of pine logs. Extensive veins of lead are also found in the same vicinity. Great excitement prevails in the towns along the Rio Grande in consequence of this discovery.

Domestic.—The Virginia House of Delegates have adopted, as a substitute for the bill for the removal of free negroes from the State, a resolution applying 30,000 dollars, annually for colonization.

The caloric ship Erricson, returned to Alexandria on the 21st. The manner in which she performed the trip is spoken of with high admiration by those on board. The consumption of fuel in twenty-four hours was less than five tons.

Dr. Howe has examined nearly all the cases of idiocy known in Massachusetts, and in all but four instances, he found that the parents of the idiots were either intemperate, addicted to sensual vices, scrofulous, predisposed to insanity, or had intermarried with blood relations.

The Illinois Central Railroad, which is seven hundred miles in length, has six hundred and thirty-six miles in a straight line.

California.—News from California to the 2d ult. were received at New Orleans on the 20th, via Acapulco, the City of Mexico and Vera Cruz. The steamship Tennessee sailed from San Francisco on the 1st ult., having on board over three hundred passengers, and nearly three millions of dollars in gold. There is but little news of importance.

The floods which have prevailed to so great an extent throughout California, have somewhat subsided. The sufferings of the miners have been somewhat alleviated by a more plentiful supply of provisions and consequent reduction of prices. It is believed that the shipments of the precious metals during the ensuing season will equal or exceed those of any previous ones.

The plans for the construction of a railroad from Salt Lake to the Colorado river, are prosecuted with much energy.

Little business of importance has yet been transacted in the Legislature.

The census shows a total population of 224,435.

Congress.—On the 21st a series of documents from the State Department were laid before the Senate, in answer to the resolution relating to the fisheries. The documents show that the effect of reciprocal free fisheries, will be to admit colored British subjects to Southern ports, in violation of the laws of those States.

On the 22d, after a number of Executive communications, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the joint resolution postponing the operation of the steamboat law of last session, until the 1st of 6th month next. The resolution, after debate, passed finally.

On the 23d, the consideration of the Army Appropriation bill was resumed in the Senate, and a number of amendments were adopted. After an animated debate, the clause restoring the civil superintendency of the armories was agreed to.

On the 24th, Senator Hunter reported the Post Office Appropriation bill. A bill authorizing the issue of certificates of register to vessels in certain cases not now provided for, was passed. The Senate then resumed the consideration of the Army Appropriation bill, the question being upon the amendment appropriating $200,000 for the exploration and survey of the most practicable route for a railroad to the Pacific. After an interesting debate the Senate adjourned without taking any action on the amendment.

On the 25th, Senator Bradbury introduced a bill to create a Court of Justice to try claims against the Government. The bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The Army Appropriation bill was again taken up, and the amendment providing for a survey of the most practicable route for a railroad to the Pacific was adopted. Several other amendments to the bill were also agreed to.

The consideration of the Army Appropriation bill was resumed on the 26th. Some amendments were offered and the bill was passed. The Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was then taken up. Several amendments were adopted in committee of the whole, and the bill was ordered to be printed.

In the House of Representatives, on the 21st, the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was taken up in committee of the whole. A number of amendments were adopted and the bill was passed. The House then went into committee of the whole on the Indian Appropriation bill, which was discussed until adjournment.

On the 22d the House resumed the consideration of the Canadian reciprocity bill, which gave rise to considerable debate. It was laid aside and the Indian appropriation bill was taken up. An amendment was offered appropriating $1,769,000 to pay the Creek nation for lands taken from them by the Government, pending the discussion on which the House adjourned.

On the 23d the Canadian reciprocity bill and the Indian appropriation bill were again considered and debated, without any disposition being made of them.

The consideration of the Canadian reciprocity bill was resumed on the 24th; after some time spent in the discussion of which, the Indian appropriation bill was taken up. Several amendments were discussed and the bill was then laid aside.

The Naval appropriation bill was considered on the 25th.

The amendment to pay to United States seamen ten per cent. in addition to their present wages, was agreed to, and without disposing of the subject, the House adjourned.

The Navy appropriation bill was taken up on the 26th. The amendments made in the committee of the whole were adopted, and the bill was passed.

Pennsylvania Legislature.—On the 23d, the bill suplementary to the act incorporating the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, passed in the Senate. This bill authorizes the Company to subscribe to the stock of railroads out of the State, connected with their road, and is specially asked in order to enable the company to subscribe to the stock of the Ohio and Pennsylvania road. On the 25th the House bill to authorize the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to run their cars on the railroads belonging to the Commonwealth, was taken up and passed.

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DANIEL WHEELER.

(Continued from page 387.)

Near the close of the Sixth month, 1818, D. Wheeler and family safely arrived at the habitation which was prepared for them on the banks of the Neva. A letter, written a few weeks after their arrival, addressed to one of his friends in England, shows the feeling with which he met the conspicuous personages, with whom his new occupation required him to associate.

I have called upon my old acquaintances and friends of last year, and have met with the most handsome treatment from all with whom I have had to do; and I have found, to my great comfort, the greatest sincerity in all those who made profession last year. Sometimes I cannot avoid partaking of their sumptuous tables, which I can assure thee is no treat to me, though I believe it has its use: and if so, however mortifying, I hope I shall be willing to bear the cross of it. I always look forward to such times, as if I was going to be tried by a court-martial, or something of the sort; but if it was not for these feelings, I should be afraid that the creaturely part would be in danger of exaltation, from the caresses of these people. So that although much strippedness and abasedness are my lot, I believe that there only is my safety. Truly there is a precious seed scattered up and down in this place; and I think it is very remarkable, that so many of those in high stations are not only great, but are sincerely desirous of doing good, and are so little in their own eyes.

The greatest part of the time we have been here, it hath pleased Him, who best knows what is best for us, to dispense a season of poverty and barrenness, as far as relates to myself; and my dear wife has been pretty much in the same condition. At the same time, a ray of light hath mercifully been permitted to shine upon the path, sufficient to strengthen the belief, that our being here is in the counsel of His will, without whose knowledge a single sparrow falleth not to the ground. If it was not for a gleam now and then of this kind, though faint and transient, how deplorable would our prospect be,—separated from those we dearly love, surrounded by many persons disposed to take every advantage of us, with a dreary half-year's winter gathering round us.

In a postscript, he added: I alluded in the forepart of my letter to the stripped situation of mind, that had for some time been my portion; and have now, with humble thankfulness, to acknowledge the inexpressible comfort wherewith I am comforted; which nothing short of the great and promised Comforter could administer to the drooping mind. Last first-day, in our little meeting, the Master was pleased to preside, and it was indeed "a feast of fat things;" and the language which arose in my heart was, "Take eat; this is my body." I never remember being under such a covering, and my desire is, that I may never forget it: and oh! that the fear of the Lord may so prevail amongst us, as to entitle us to His love, which can alone enable us "to run through a troop, or leap over a wall;" and which at this time enableth me to call every country my country, and every man my brother.

A letter to one of his friends, written in the Third month, 1819, contains the following observations: During four months of the darkest season, we have had the company, generally two days in the week, of our beloved friends W. A. and S. G.; through whom we have often been cheered and refreshed as with dainties from the dear Master's table. They have had a narrow path to tread in, yet are well satisfied with their labors here; though they have been in a different way from what is customary with those who move on such errands; they have truly been led in paths that they knew not, and in ways that they had not seen, to their own admiration, and to the praise of the great and excellent name. They left us ten days ago, with minds full of peace,—beloved and regretted by all who had the happiness to become acquainted with them. The stream of gospel love, which was at seasons permitted to flow, when channels were open to receive it, has made, I believe, an impression on the minds of some, which will never be obliterated; and which has clearly evinced, "whose servants

they are." They were, I think, of all men the most fit to move in such a work, in such a place, and under such circumstances.

I saw them set off from the city, just at the edge of dark, in a covered sledge, in the midst of a heavy snow storm. They are furnished with letters and documents, sufficient to open the way wherever they go: they have also a document called a podorojni, which obliges the post-masters to furnish them with horses as soon as they arrive at a station; so that they are not likely to suffer detention on the road. Their luggage is put in the bottom of the sledge; over it is a bed covered with black morocco leather, on which they can either sit or lie; they have also provisions with them; and a servant who can speak French, German, and Russian.

Since the departure of our friends, we have felt much poverty and strippedness; yet at times a renewed evidence hath in unutterable mercy been vouchsafed to us, that the Rock remains, and that the Foundation standeth sure; so that there is still encouragement, even amidst the gloom by which we seem surrounded, humbly to hope that we shall be preserved and enabled to maintain our ground; however feeble our attempts may seem, and however much our weakness may be felt. The responsible situation in which we are placed, is at times almost enough to overwhelm me with fear; lest I should let fall any of those precious testimonies given us to bear, and thereby bring reproach upon the blessed cause of Truth. I have however great consolation in observing, that my eldest son also begins to feel the importance of this; and it is a great favor when the eldest takes the right way, as there is then a hope that the younger ones will follow after.

In the Ninth month of the same year, D. Wheeler writes: In the winter, my time was much occupied in making preparations for the ensuing campaign; and since the ice left us, I have been constantly hurried and fatigued. This year my labor has been much increased, by my having been appointed to assist in the improvement of some land of the Dowager Empress, situated about twenty-four miles distant. I have in consequence seen the Dowager several times; and I find it a trying situation for a Friend, to pass through the apartments of a palace, amongst a host of servants and military, who stare as if I was not a fellow-man. I sometimes think no one was ever in a situation similar to mine, or so much like the pelican in the wilderness, or the solitary sparrow on the house top; and am ready to query, whether my being here can answer any good end. Yet there are seasons, when I am comforted in the belief, that some minds are led to consider and to inquire our motives, for differing so widely from the rest of mankind; and I uniformly find, when opportunities of this sort occur, something like an assent in the minds of such, and a lamentation raised that a larger portion of mankind do not follow our example. Alas! little do they know how frail I am, and how weak I feel; often stripped of every thing that can afford any real comfort, and apparently left to myself to walk in slippery places. Sometimes my mind glances at my dear friends at home; but there I must not dwell, though I believe I shall always consider my country as my home,—and I trust my friends will ever remain dear to me, and that however separated or circumstanced, we shall be dear to each other in that love, which is not subject to change, but "hopeth all things, endureth all things, beareth all things; rejoiceth not in iniquity, but rejoiceth in the truth;"—which rests upon the meek as a diadem, and crowns the humble sufferer with eternal life, if constantly and earnestly labored after and abode in. However we may be permitted to feel our nothingness, let us remember it is "by these things we live;" and truly, my dear friend, and but lately very often my companion in tribulation, I believe He is a strong rock and impregnable fortress to dwell in. For my own part, I need not ask the question, "whither shall I go?" having no choice left, and consequently no merit, if I should be found frequently turning unto Him, who only "hath the words of eternal life."

The following is extracted from an address to Balby Monthly Meeting, dated in the First month, 1820, clearly showing that his separation from them had not diminished his solicitude for the growth and preservation of his friends whom he had left behind.

The trumpet has often sounded amongst us, my dear friends; but the alarming sound of late waxeth stronger and stronger; sufficiently so, I trust, to arouse those who have long regardlessly heard it. I would fain dismiss this painful subject, but in attempting to do so, sadness covers my mind, and fear begins to show itself, lest I should be found wanting in my duty to any, if such there are, who have long been neglecting the great business of their lives, and, instead thereof, pursuing with avidity those things which perish with the using. Alas! what will be the situation of these in a day that is fast approaching, when the heavens shall depart as a scroll when it is rolled together; when every false delight will appear in its true colors, and nothing will be left for the poor mind to rest upon, not so much as a small island in the midst of this sea of perplexity and trouble—not a single act of dedication to the Lord's righteous cause of Truth upon the earth to reflect upon; when those things that have occupied the heart will serve only as memorials of past folly. Let such be entreated by one who long hovered on destruction's brink, and who hath known the terrors of the Lord for sin and disobedience; and under a sense thereof is now most earnestly desirous that others may take warning, and thereby shun the fatal snares which keep the soul in bondage and in darkness.

Let such be persuaded to seek the Lord, "while he may be found;" and endeavor to redeem the past and precious time,—to acquaint themselves with God and be at peace, to come to the knowledge of Him in the secret of their own souls,—who is "the way, the truth, and the life," whom to know is life eternal; who willeth not the death of a sinner, but that all should repent, return and live. Then let me beseech you, in the love of him, who died for us and rose again, for the peace of your never dying souls, to accept the gracious invitation, "be ye reconciled to God," before it be too late, and the things that belong to your peace are hid for ever from your eyes.

There is another class to whom my attention is now turned, for whose best welfare I feel an affectionate and tender solicitude; in whose hearts the babe immortal hath been mercifully begotten, creating therein new desires and breathings after soul-sustaining food; whose spiritual eyes are in a good degree opened to behold the beauty and excellency that dwell in the everlasting and unchangeable truth. To you, my dear friends, many of whom are young in years, my heart and pen are now directed,—earnestly desiring your preservation in the alone path that most assuredly leads to peace in this world, and in that which is to come. May nothing be suffered to turn you aside therefrom, but may you be strengthened steadfastly to contend for the like precious faith, which was once delivered to the saints,—that inestimable gift of God—that life of the just—that substance of things hoped for and evidence of things not seen, "without which it is impossible to please God, and of which Christ Jesus is not only the holy author, but the blessed finisher. Here let us make a pause,—lest any should spend their precious time, that treasure of eternal consequence, in vain. This most necessary and heavenly gift cannot be obtained from man, nor from the doctrines of any set of men. What saith the great apostle? "Faith cometh by hearing, and hearing by the word of God." Have not all heard? Yes, verily,—the blessed sound hath gone forth from sea to sea, from shore to shore, and from the river to the uttermost ends of the earth. But let none be misguided by an imposing appellation given, I sometimes fear by design, to the Holy Scriptures, styling them the "word of God." Although the Holy Scriptures are replete with the most sublime truths,—the book of books, wonderfully preserved from the earliest ages of time, "given by inspiration of God," and "profitable for correction, for reproof, for instruction in righteousness, that the man of God may be perfect, thoroughly furnished unto all good works," and "are able to make wise unto salvation;"—yet let us mark what follows. —it is "through faith which is in Christ Jesus." For some of you this explanation may not be needful, but for me it is safe. Faith cometh then by that all creative word, which was with the Father before the worlds were; "all things were made by Him, and without Him was not any thing made that was made:" who in the beginning changed the wild chaos, when it was without form and void, into habitable earth; who spake, and the worlds were made: and it is by this divine Word alone, that we must all be changed from a state of nature to a state of grace, and renewed again into the heavenly image that man was in, before he by transgression fell.

Behold then the Alpha and Omega, the beginning and the end, the first and the last, the root and offspring of David, the bright and morning star! Behold the marvellous display of everlasting love! the all-powerful, saving Word, the blessed medium by which faith and hearing come, is nigh in the heart and in the mouth, as saith the apostle. Search then, my dearly beloved friends,—seek, and I humbly pray the Father of mercies that you may be favored to find. Be of good courage; humble yourselves before God: ask in the language of unceasing prayer, and you shall receive; knock, with earnest, faithful desires, and the door of boundless mercy shall be opened unto you. "For every one that asketh, receiveth; and he that seeketh, findeth; and to him that knocketh, it shall be opened." Remember it is on you that the weight of the law and the testimony must devolve, when the faithful standard-bearers of the present day are numbered with the just of all generations; and that on your example greatly depends the future bias of the tender minds of the dear innocent little children. In so doing you will not only be a blessing to them, but they will bring down a blessing upon you; and the Lord Most High, in his infinite goodness and mercy, will bless you altogether.

(To be continued.)

Remarks, by a Member of the Society of Friends, on the subject of War, in Reply to A. M., who addressed the Society on that subject.

(Concluded from page 396.)

As to calling war makers, and those engaged in it, murderers and robbers, I acknowledge we ought to be upon our guard, and keep to truth and soberness in that as well as other matters. But murder and robbery are things so common in war, that to speak of them in those terms is only familiar; such is the wickedness of this dreadful employment. The terms are used by all sides, I believe, and on many occasions, in time of war. As an instance, I have a newspaper, the Cincinnati Chronicle, now before me, dated on the 26th of the Sixth month, 1847, with this statement in the editorial:—"The news from Vera Cruz is highly interesting. Guerrilla parties are engaged in the work of plunder and murder." If we speak of murder and robbery, we certainly only do that which is common; and, I am inclined to think, in quite as mild terms as common. I would rather the place in our documents, in which we are supposed to err, should be pointed out,

before I am prepared to conclude that we have missed it much in terms. Was not Alexander a robber? Was not Bonaparte? Look at the wars of the French Revolution. Was the war with China clear of the stain? Was the war with Mexico clear of it?

His reasoning that Congress and the President are to judge for us what is right, concerning acts of moral and religious accountability, seems to me strange. It is behind the times, in these days, I hope, for such doctrine to obtain. I think the President would shrink under the idea of being made individually accountable in the final reckoning, for those evils and cruelties usually attendant upon war; I apprehend he would rather the people, and those engaged in the war would bear that accountability themselves. Neither the President, nor Congress, nor any other power upon earth, possesses any right whatever to call upon any one to do an act of disobedience to the commands of Jesus Christ, our Saviour. If governments had any such power, there is no act of wickedness to which citizens might not be made parties without their own consent. And to my mind, the opinion would be monstrous, that rulers possess any right or any power, by a mere mandate, to turn what is vice into virtue, or in other words, to authorize a wicked act to be innocently committed, which the divine law prohibits. It will be well for every one seriously to reflect, before he kills, whether it will not be murder; and before he steals, whether it may not be a crime. I cannot see that his remarks about individual opinions have any bearing upon us, on account of our principles and practice. We desire to be a law observing, law abiding people:—but we hope never to be induced to kill, steal, burn houses, destroy towns, slay women and children, and commit other acts of wickedness upon the order of any earthly power whatever; for I believe we should be fearfully accountable, if we should do such acts, even under a commission of government. But all righteous laws we desire to respect and fulfil; and under the unrighteous laws (where such exist) we must be passive, bearing their penalties, when forced upon us, without resistance, until they can be repealed.

But while we suffer the evils, and perhaps the punishment of unrighteous laws, we think it our place and duty as Christians and well-wishers of fellow men, and our privilege as quiet citizens, to endeavor to have such laws done away. For this purpose we use persuasion, argument, remonstrance, memorial and petition, all of which belong to us as civil rights, and which we ought to be "permitted to exercise without the imputation of murmuring," as I understand A. M. to term it. We have sometimes had just cause to complain of unjust and partial administration of laws; and of their being strained to bring them to bear upon things to which they did not apply. Our early Friends suffered much from this kind of proceeding; they were haled to prison, and their property sacrificed, because they would not attend the ministry of the Episcopal Church, so called; and because they were so firm as to go to their own religious meetings to worship according to what they believed would be acceptable in the Divine sight; and because they would not transgress the positive command of Jesus Christ to "swear not at all." They were then charged with obstinacy, &c. So the charge of A. M. upon this head, is not a new one. To ensnare them, the oaths of allegiance and supremacy were tendered to them on hundreds of unnecessary occasions, (usually after other indictments had failed from illegality or want of proof, for holding seditious meetings or something of the kind,) and they were caused to lie in filthy prisons for months and years, because they could not take them, notwithstanding they fully declared their attachment to the government, and demeaned themselves on all occasions as peaceable, industrious, honest citizens; and notwithstanding those very laws were not in the least necessary for the peace or the good of the country, as has since been fully proved.

But through much long suffering and intercession with those in power, some of the laws adverted to, and perhaps the administration of all, have been greatly altered and softened; so that now, through the great mercies of God, and the kindness of our fellow subjects, our religious society enjoy much liberty, both in England and America, in the matters referred to; without, as we fully believe, either endangering the State, or hindering the sound and wholesome administration of all necessary laws. The opinions and firmness to what was right in matters of conscience, were then, in those early times, considered troublesome, in the same way that A. M. considers our opinions now, in regard to war, troublesome. But the great advance of Christian liberty of conscience, and Christian light for the bettering of the civil laws, which has taken place, and partly through the instrumentality of our worthy predecessors, as I believe, should encourage us, their descendants, still to persevere after what is not yet fully accomplished; and may the Divine blessing attend our labors, until the anti-christian and wicked custom of war, with all its train of unspeakable evils and miseries shall be banished from the world; and may all other Christian professors be led to join us in the good work. If ever the prophecy of Isaiah and Micah is to be fulfilled, of the nations "beating their swords into ploughshares," &c., (and it must be fulfilled, for the mouth of the Lord hath spoken it,) Christians and all others must leave off going to war. While they, like A. M., look upon a military power as necessary and indispensable, the prophecy never can be fulfilled. How will Christians look back with astonishment, that such a practice was ever tolerated among those holding the name of Christ.

And while we have the love and esteem of A. M., "an old man," (which I crave we might merit by our Christian life,) the ardent desire of

my heart is, that even yet before he dies, he may be favored to see the infinite distance there is between the spirit of war, and the spirit of Christianity, and be induced to join with us in endeavoring to promote peace in the world and good will amongst men, to the exclusion of (confessedly) one of the greatest evils that ever afflicted the human family. As to convincing us that war is right under the gospel, and our principles in regard to it wrong, and thereby relieving us and the government of a burthen, it would be like converting Christians back to Judaism, or Protestants back to papacy. See 2 Peter ii. 19–22.

I strongly suspect that A. M., the writer of the address, has not read, attentively, the tracts which our religious society has taken an interest in circulating, upon the subject of war and peace. I wish he would give them an attentive and serious perusal, hoping that with the influence of the good spirit of God upon his heart, they might be instrumental in satisfying him of the anti-christian nature of war, and the consistency of peace with the gospel. The tracts are, 1. "The unlawfulness of all wars and fightings under the Gospel." This is written and published by our society, and we are responsible for the christian views it contains. 2. "A Solemn Review of the Custom of War, showing that war is a popular delusion, and proposing a remedy." This is a valuable tract, written about 30 years ago by N. Worcester, of Massachusetts, (then a Congregational minister, I believe) and published without his name; republished recently with alterations, and considerable additions. 3. "A Review of the Power assumed by Rulers of Nations over the Laws of God, and the Lives of Men in making and carrying on War." Partly extracted from the peace writings of the same individual. 4. "The Example of early Christians on the subject of War." By Jonathan Dymond. 5. "An Inquiry into the accordancy of War with the principles of Christianity." By the same. A valuable and able production, and worthy the careful and serious perusal of all who profess the Christian name. I should rejoice to know that the reader of this humble production would so far interest himself as to obtain and peruse the tracts aforenamed.

A few more words, and I have done for the present—First, Let no one imagine that the Society of Friends is not favorable, nor that its principles are not favorable to a good civil government. They are so. And we believe that we have no reason to fear that such a government can be maintained without a military department. If we were about establishing a civil government as William Penn did, we should have no doubts of being able, with Divine favor, to sustain it without a military force, as he did. That such a government cannot be sustained without military power, we consider without proof, and contrary to fact, and good faith in the virtue of Christianity. How seldom, if ever, do we see such power resorted to, to any advantage. Indeed our government is *practically* a civil government, without military aid, and I rejoice that it is so. I like what the historian Bancroft says it is, in his introduction to his history of the United States, that "Domestic peace is maintained without the aid of a military establishment;" and that "public sentiment permits the existence of but few standing troops, and those along the seaboard and on the frontiers." I could wish there were none. It is more in accordance with the spirit of sound liberty and patriotism that the civil laws should be sustained without any; and it is justly much to the honor of our country that we have so little of the military force in operation amongst us. If we would see a military government, let us look to Russia, with her 60,000 "imperial guards," besides the main army. But who does not see the freedom and the happiness and the *safety* of our people beyond the people of that vast military empire. The time has been, not 500 years ago, when individuals went in arms for their safety; many of them, no doubt, thought it necessary to do so. But we see the delusion; and the pretence of such necessity has become ridiculous. It is now justly esteemed a mark of cowardice and want of faith, to see a man go with deadly weapons about him. It has become so unnecessary in the public estimation, that the practice is restrained by law. So it would be with a nation; private and public virtue would be the best and the safest armor.

Secondly, let no one imagine, that if all the nation were Quakers (for we hear such suppositions) that civil government could not be sustained, and civil laws executed. It is a great mistake. We should expect that in such a case there would be good civil government, and a faithful administration of the laws; and that the Divine blessing would be with such a government, and forever protect it, as would have been the case with the Jews formerly if they had been believing and obedient. See Malachi iii. 10, 11, 12. And the people would be happy under its influence. I would greatly rejoice if all in the world were such, in the best sense. But it is answered that robbers from abroad would come in and kill us, &c. This is a delusion and a temptation. The thought is from the evil source. It is a temptation to disbelieve in the sufficiency of the Divine power and protection; and in the saving virtue of the righteous. All the scripture promises go to show the contrary. As with individuals, so with a nation, he that takes the sword is still likely to perish by the sword; but he that fears the Lord, he maketh even his enemies to be at peace with him. A good man, a peaceable man, is much the safest in a good community, in a bad community, and even among savage people. If all would believe and obey the gospel of Christ, universal peace and security would immediately exist. Such a state is foretold in the prophets as being one of the results of Christ's coming. And it is realized in the person of every one indivi-

dually who fully submits to the influence of the good spirit.

My dear aged friend, may thou and I, and all men, come more fully to know and enjoy this state of blessedness, in which we shall "learn war no more." We shall then be nearer a state of fitness for that happy abode of Peace prepared by the Prince of Peace for those that love and follow him.

Affectionately and assuredly thy friend,

E. C.

LITHOGRAPHIC QUARRIES AT SOLNHOFEN.

We left our carriage at the steep village of Solnhofen, to ascend on foot to the quarries. The day was sultry, and one of the party, who had suffered from the hard ride, was obliged to relinquish the march, and to repose under the friendly shade of a chestnut until our return. It was a narrow ravine, winding upwards, and the steep banks were clad with foliage. But as we approached, the slopes on the left changed to wild heaps of slate-stone, reminding me of the quarries in Cumberland. These were the refuse of the works above tumbled down from year to year, and left to grow gray with moss and lichen. The scene of present activity was easy to be distinguished by the whiter color of the debris. A zigzag path led up the face of these bare declivities, which we climbed under a scorching sun. On the summit were the quarries, the source whence the fine stone is furnished for the lithographer in all parts of the world.

There are fourteen or fifteen quarries now in operation. When a quarry is no longer worth the labor of extracting the stone, it is abandoned, and fresh ground is broken; but this, as in the case of coal mines, is an expensive process, for the workman may have to go down seventy or eighty feet before he comes to a layer sufficiently good to repay the cost of working it. The upper strata are often very thin, sometimes no thicker than paper; and it is only some layers, even of the thicker strata, which combine the necessary qualities of fine texture, uniform light color, and freedom from fossils. Chemically, the stone is formed of the same materials as marble—namely, lime and carbonic acid; but the unequal and dark colors of marbles, and their frequent veins and fissures, are obstacles to their use. Choice pieces of light colored marble have, however, sometimes been employed in lithography; and there are localities in our own island, as, for instance, the neighborhood of Bath, where the quarries have been wrought for that purpose. But the superior color (a pale yellow or cream tint) and the greater cheapness of the Solnhofen stone, have caused it to be universally preferred. The demand for this stone is so great that a single house in London has imported as many as 200,000 slabs in one year. It is difficult to estimate the number of workmen employed in extracting and preparing it; in summer, particularly in harvest, the men leave the quarries for the field; whilst in winter they are occupied in grinding the stones, which is done by the hand, one stone being laid upon another. A machine has been constructed for the purpose of grinding, but it does not appear to be in use. The wages of a quarryman are one shilling a-day; of a grinder, tenpence. The quarries are the property of private capitalists; formerly, some of them were owned in shares by a number of the peasants, who wrought them by their own labor; now, however, there are only two or three of this description, and they are nearly, if not entirely, exhausted. When fit for commerce, the slabs are transported on strong wagons along the wretched road by which we had come from Pappenhim, and through Weissenberg to Marktbreit, a town on the Maine, south-east of Wurtzburg, whence they are shipped on barges for Rotterdam.

At first, the stone made use of in lithography was dug at Kelheim, and the article was, in consequence, long known as Kelheim stone. But the exhaustion of the original quarries, and the discovery, in 1807, that those of Solnhofen contained a material fit for lithographic purposes, transferred the seat of the production to the latter place. The name of these quarries is derived from a hermit, Sola, who dwelt in a remarkable cavern amongst the hills. In 1727, some individuals, who had taken up their abode here, rooted up a very large old beech-tree, which, as it fell, disclosed some slabs of slate of a kind to attract curiosity. For eighty years the quarry was exclusively wrought for pavements, steps, mantelpieces, and other domestic purposes, and no inconsiderable portion of its produce still finds its way into the old channel; but now the lithographic department is by far the most profitable, and the opening of this branch of trade soon caused the number of workmen to be increased three-fold.

The fossil treasures of the Solnhofen slate are almost equally celebrated with its utility in art. It belongs to the Oolite or Jurassic formation; and Lyell tells us that he saw, in 1833, in the Museum of Count Munster, "no less than seven species of flying lizards or pterodactyls, six saurians, three tortoises, sixty species of fish, forty-six of crustacea, and twenty-six of insects. The extreme fineness of the sediment," he adds, "has allowed impressions of some of the most delicate and soft parts of various animals to be preserved, as of the belemnite, and several insects." We asked a workman if we could be supplied with specimens. With a mysterious air he unlocked a hut and produced a few fossils, chiefly fish, in which the finest bones and processes were exquisitely preserved. But the deposite is peculiarly fissile, and he destroyed one specimen in the attempt to render it more transportable. We brought away a *Leptolepis Dubius*, both the fish and the impression, and two specimens of *L. Sprattiformis*, both fishes of frequent occurrence,

for which the man expressed himself handsomely rewarded by half a florin, value tenpence.

This history of the invention which has given to this mineral so high a value in the arts, is, like all other ingenious discoveries, of a curious and interesting character. Aloys Senefelder, the son of an actor, of Munich, was the first who made use of a chemical process for the purpose of lithographic printing, and was, therefore, the inventor of that beautiful art, to which so many thousands of works owe their pictorial embellishments. When a young man, Senefelder tried his hand at dramatic composition; but the cost of having his works printed was too great for his slender means, and he set himself to discover some inexpensive mode of multiplying copies of them. After in vain trying a kind of stereotype, and etching in copper, he made use of a piece of fine stone for writing backwards, and subsequently attempted to print from it, instead of copper, but without much success. Of this mechanical use of stone merely as a substitute for copper, Senefelder disclaimed the invention; but it led, in his hands, to the discovery of chemical lithography. The incident curiously illustrates the situation of the needy inventor. "I had just succeeded," he says, "in my little laboratory, in polishing a stone plate which I intended to cover with etching ground, in order to continue my exercises in writing backwards, when my mother entered the room, and desired me to write her a bill for the washerwoman, who was waiting for the linen. I happened not to have the smallest slip of paper at hand, as my little stock had been entirely exhausted by taking proof impressions from the stones; nor was there even a drop of ink in the inkstand. As the matter would not admit of delay, and we had nobody in the house to send for a supply of the deficient materials, I resolved to write the list with my ink, prepared with wax, soap, and lampblack, on the stone which I had just polished, and from which I could copy it at leisure. Some time afterwards, I was just going to wipe this writing from the stone, when the idea all at once struck me, to try what would be the effect of such a writing with my prepared ink, if I were to bite in the stone with aqua fortis; and whether it might not be possible to apply printing-ink to it, in the same way as to wood engravings, and to take impressions from it. I immediately hastened to put this idea in execution, surrounded the stone with a border of wax, and covered the surface of the stone, to the height of two inches, with a mixture of one part of aqua fortis, and ten parts of water, which I left standing five minutes on it; and on examining the effects of this experiment, I found the writing elevated a tenth part of a line, (or the hundred and-twentieth part of an inch.)" The aqua fortis had eaten away the surface, wherever it was not covered with the preparation, leaving the inventory standing up above the general level of the stone. The art of lithography stood disclosed to the ingenious inventor! This was in 1798.

Senefelder pursued the path unexpectedly opened before him, and lived to bring his invention to a very considerable state of perfection. He died at Munich, in 1834, in the 63d year of his age.—*Charles Tylor.*

PROGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The official statement of the United States' Census, published at Washington in December last, furnishes us with the means of knowing what our American brethren have been doing in the ten years from 1840 to 1850. In that decennial period, the whole territory had increased from 2,055,163 to 2,221,595 square miles, exclusive of the great lakes in the interior, and deeply-indenting bays on the coast. The gross population in June, 1850, numbered 23,246,201; an increase from June 1840, of 6,176,843. Of these, 19,619,366 were whites; 3,198,298 were slaves; and free blacks, 428,637; the increase having been, respectively, 5,423,371; 711,085; 42,392. The whole increase was equivalent to 3½ per cent., while in Europe it is not more than 1½ per cent.; and if it continue as at present, the population will, forty years hence, exceed that of England, France, Spain, Portugal, Sweden, and Switzerland put together. The deaths in the last of the ten years, were 320,194, being 1 to each 72.6, or ten to each 726 of the inhabitants. This return is, however, supposed to involve an error, as the mortality is less in proportion than in the most favored parts of Europe; whereas, the reverse is generally considered to be the fact. In the same year, 1467 slaves were manumitted, and 1011 escaped. The number of emigrants from foreign countries during the ten years, was 1,542,850.

Among the individual States, the most populous are New York, which numbers 3,097,394 inhabitants; Pennsylvania, 2,311,786; Ohio, 1,980,408; Virginia, 1,421,661; Massachusetts, 994,499; Indiana, 988,416; Kentucky, 982,405; Georgia, 905,999. Taking the whole thirty-one States, the proportion of inhabitants is 15·48 to the square mile. The free states comprise 13,605,630, and the slave states, 9,491,759 of population.

To supply this population, there are 2800 newspapers: 424 in the New England States; 876 in the Middle States; 716 in the Southern States; and 784 in the Western States. Three hundred and fifty are *dailies;* 150 three times a week; 125 twice a week; 2000 weekly; 50 fortnightly; 100 monthly, and 25 quarterly; the aggregate circulation being 422,600,000 yearly. There is one periodical for every 7161 free inhabitants.

The capital invested in manufactures, excluding the establishments under 500 dollars of annual value, amounted to 530,000,000 dollars; the value of raw material was 550,000,000; the amount paid for labor (in one year we presume,)

240,000,000; value of articles manufactured, 1020,300,000; persons employed, 1,050,000. There were 1094 cotton "establishments" in operation, which produced 763,678,407 yards of sheeting; 1559 woollen establishments, which produced 82,206,652 yards of cloth; 2190 iron establishments, which produced 1,165,544 tons of iron of various kinds.

Of improved lands, there were 112,042,000 acres; of wheat, 104,799,230 bushels were grown in the last year; 591,586,053 bushels of Indian corn; 199,532,494 pounds of tobacco; 13,605,384 tons of hay; 32,759,263 pounds of maple sugar made; 314,644 hogsheads of cane sugar of 1000 pounds each; 312,202,286 pounds of butter; and 103,184,585 pounds of cheese.

Chambers' Edin. Journal.

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

PHILADELPHIA, THIRD MONTH 12, 1853.

Our friends who furnish notices of marriages or deaths for insertion in the Review, will please to recollect that they ought always to be accompanied by the signatures of those who send them, as evidence of their correctness. It is also indispensable that the names of persons and places which are designed for insertion, should be so written that they can be read. Notices are sometimes received without signatures, and the chirography of names is, in some cases, so indistinct that we cannot decypher them. These, of course, cannot appear in our columns.

We find the subjoined notices in the London Friend for the Second month:

"ELI and SYBIL JONES are still at Lisnagarvey, near Lisburn. We regret to hear that Sybil Jones is still in a very delicate state of health."

We understand that E. and S. Jones arrived in Liverpool on the 4th ult.

"Our friends, John Candler and Wilson Burgess, who left this country for Brazil early in the Ninth Month of last year, landed at Southampton on the 15th ult., after a very favorable return passage by the *Tay* steamer. It is somewhat remarkable that during their absence of seventeen weeks from England, eight of which were passed on the ocean, they did not encounter a single stormy day, although so many storms and so much rough weather have lately prevailed in Europe. We have reason to believe that the visit of these Friends was well timed, and is likely to prove useful. They had interviews with several of the Ministers of State at Rio Janeiro, and were favored with an audience by the Emperor, to whom they presented the Yearly Meeting's Address on Slavery and the Slave-trade. We rejoice to be informed that the Slave-trade, which of late years had greatly augmented in Brazil, and which in 1850 had reached a fearful magnitude, is now nearly or quite extinct. Only one vessel is known to have landed its cargo of human beings on any part of its extensive coast during the past year.

SLAVERY IN ILLINOIS.—We find it stated in the western papers, that a law has been recently enacted in Illinois which prohibits the entrance of free colored persons into the State, under the penalty of being sold into slavery; and authorizes the admission of slaves, if brought in or sent by their masters. On this law the Chicago Democratic Press has the following remarks:

"In the first place, we regard the law as unconstitutional. Almost every section of it bears that fact prominently upon its face. We do not believe there is a Judge within the State but will so decide, should an attempt be made to enforce the law. In northern Illinois it will be a dead letter, under any and every circumstance; and we very much doubt whether such will not be the case in most of the counties in the southern portion of the State. We presume measures will be taken to test its constitutionality at an early day, without waiting for the regular operation of the law.

In the next place, we are opposed to it on the ground of its practically changing Illinois from a free into a Slave State. We do not sympathize with those who advocate the immediate and indiscriminate abolition of slavery. Such a termination of the system is neither practicable, wise, or humane. Freedom is a state which requires some further degree of preparation for its enjoyment than the great mass of slaves at the South possess. But while we are opposed to the enforcement of the dogmas of the immediatists, in slave States, we are by no means willing that the system be introduced into our own State. We think it possible for the Legislature of Illinois to give expression to its hostility to political abolitionism, without identifying itself with slavery, and submitting to all the curses which must flow from its presence.

This law is in direct hostility to the sentiments of the people of the northern half of the State, and we do not believe it will meet the approbation of any considerable portion of those of the southern half."

It is well understood, and generally admitted that the States on the north west of the Ohio, owe a large part of their unexampled prosperity, when compared with those on the opposite side of that river, to the happy exemption from the blight of slavery which was secured to them by the celebrated ordinance of 1787; and this ordinance being interwoven into the constitutions of all those States, a guarantee was thus afforded to such as chose to immigrate into them, that they should not be loaded with the burden or exposed to the contaminating influence of slavery; at least not without an expression of the people at large in their primary assemblies If, therefore, the legislative authority

could, by any latitude of construction, be tortured into the power of introducing slavery into any of these states, the exercise of such power would be an evident breach of faith.

In article 6th of the constitution of Illinois, we find the following provision:

"Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude shall hereafter be introduced into this state, otherwise than for the punishment of crimes whereof the party shall have been duly convicted; nor shall any male person, arrived at the age of twenty-one years, nor female person arrived at the age of eighteen years, be held to serve any person as a servant, under any indenture hereafter made, unless such person shall enter into such indenture while in a state of perfect freedom, and on condition of a bona fide consideration, received, or to be received, for their service."

This certainly puts it out of the power of the legislature to render slavery legal in the State of Illinois.

The 8th article containing a declaration of rights, includes the following:

"That all men are born equally free and independent, and have certain inherent and indefeasible rights; among which are those of enjoying and defending life and liberty, and of acquiring, possessing, and protecting property and reputation, and of pursuing their own happiness."

Are these merely high sounding words, or do they mean what they seem to imply? As a constitutional question, there appears very little room or occasion for argument; but the mere enactment of such a law, even if permitted to remain a dead letter on the statute book, must excite a feeling of shame in those who are tenacious of the reputation of our country, and of bitter regret in those who believe that righteousness exalteth a nation, but that sin, however cloaked and disguised by the plea of expediency, is a reproach to any people. May we not hope that the people of Illinois will afford an expressive intimation through the medium of the ballot box, to the framers of this law, that they will be permitted in future to hatch mischief at home, while their legislative halls are occupied with statesmen worthy of the public confidence?

Westtown School.—Friends who have children at that Seminary, may be informed that the winter session will close on Sixth day, the 8th of 4th month. Pupils going to Philadelphia, will be sent, on the morning of that day, to West Chester, in time to take the train which leaves that place at a quarter before 8 o'clock A. M. They and their baggage will be under the care of an agent from the school, till the cars arrive at the depot in Market street above Schuylkill Fifth, which is expected to occur about 10 o'clock, where they will be consigned to the care of their parents or their representatives.

The Summer Session will commence on Second day, the 2d of 5th month. Conveyances will be in waiting at West Chester on the 2d and 3d of the month, to receive and conduct to the school such pupils as arrive in the afternoon train. An agent of the school will be at the depot, in Market street near Schuylkill Fifth, in the afternoons of those days, who will furnish the pupils with tickets, conduct them to the cars assigned, and take charge of them and their baggage, till their arrival at West Chester. To prevent mistakes, all trunks or other baggage, belonging to the pupils, should be plainly marked with the name of the owner and of the school.

The cars will leave the depot in Philadelphia at 3 o'clock P. M.; fare, as heretofore, from this city to the school, $1.

A stage will be run on Second, Fourth and Seventh days, between the school and West Chester, so as to furnish, by means of the afternoon train, a connection between the school and this city.

Applications for admission may be made to Joseph Snowdon, Superintendent, at the school, or to Joseph Scattergood, Treasurer, No. 84 Mulberry street, Philadelphia.

Letters intended for the school, should be sent by mail, directed to *Westtown Boarding School, West Chester P. O., Chester County, Penn.*, postage prepaid. Small packages may be left at No. 84 Mulberry street.

We are requested to state that B. Pitman, brother to Isaac Pitman, inventor of the Phonographic art, has arrived in this country, and intends to deliver some public lectures on the subject.

The President's Inaugural Address.—The new President of the United States was inducted into office on the 4th inst., and delivered his inaugural address to a large and crowded audience.

The address is introduced by what may be considered as a nearly stereotyped acknowledgment of his deep sense of the responsibility of the office to which the will of the nation had called him, and his gratitude for the confidence they had reposed in him.

After a general and not very definite review of this Government from the time of its establishment to the present, and an allusion to the great extension of our national domain, he explicitly declares that the policy of his "administration will not be controlled by any timid forebodings of evil from expansion;" adding:

"It is not to be disguised that our attitude as a nation, and our position on the globe, render the acquisition of certain possessions, not within our jurisdiction, eminently important for our protection, if not, in the future, essential for the preservation of

the rights of commerce and the peace of the world. Should they be obtained, it will be through no grasping spirit, but with a view to obvious national interest and security, and in a manner entirely consistent with the strictest observance of national faith."

Considering our position to be such as to offer no inducements to aggression, but every thing to invite to the cultivation of peaceful relations with all other nations, he declares that purposes, at once just and pacific, will be significantly marked in the conduct of our foreign relations.

The promotion of peace both among the nations of Europe, and those on this continent, is inculcated; and the policy commended which has hitherto preserved our nation in great measure independent of the conflicts and anxieties resulting from the complex systems of European policy.

The President expresses his conviction that large standing armies in our country are not only dangerous, but unnecessary; but he places great reliance on military force, and the cultivation of military science.

In regard to the administration of domestic affairs he intimates that the people have a right to expect—and hence an implied promise is given that the expectation will not be disappointed—a devoted integrity to the public service, and a rigid economy in all the departments. With regard to the incumbents in office, an intimation is given which may readily be construed to imply that political opponents will not be retained in their situations.

Considerable space is allotted to observations on the importance and advantages of the federal union, and of our obligation to preserve it unimpaired. On this subject he appears to have wandered from the proper course of an inaugural address, and introduced some observations which will probably have no tendency to elevate the character of an American President, in the view of the world. His sentiments are couched in the following terms.

"To every theory of society or government, whether the offspring of feverish ambition or of morbid enthusiasm, calculated to dissolve the bonds of law and affection which unite us, I shall interpose a ready and stern resistance. I believe that involuntary servitude, as it exists in different States of this confederacy, is recognized by the Constitution. I believe that it stands like any other admitted right, and that the States where it exists are entitled to efficient remedies to enforce the constitutional provisions. I hold that the laws of 1850, commonly called the 'compromise measures,' are strictly constitutional, and to be unhesitatingly carried into effect. I believe that the constituted authorities of this Republic are bound to regard the rights of the South in this respect, as they would view any other legal and constitutional right, and that the laws to enforce them should be respected and obeyed, not with a reluctance encouraged by abstract opinions as to their propriety in a different state of society, but cheerfully and according to the decisions of the tribunal to which their exposition belongs. Such have been, and are, my convictions, and upon them I shall act. I fervently hope that the question is at rest, and that no sectional, or ambitious, or fanatical excitement may again threaten the durability of our institutions, or obscure the light of our prosperity."

Immediately following the paragraph which teaches us the duty of a cheerful support of a law, which in its practical operation can scarcely ever fail to be highly revolting to humanity, is the subjoined pious declaration:

"But let not the foundation of our hope rest upon man's wisdom. It will not be sufficient that sectional prejudices find no place in the public deliberations. It will not be sufficient that the rash councils of human passion are rejected. It must be felt that there is no national security but in the nation's humble, acknowledged dependence upon God and his overruling providence."

To this sentiment the Editor is not about to object. It seems, however, to have fallen into strange company, when it is understood that the *prejudices* to be rejected, are those which the people of the North, or least a large part of them, entertain against the institution of involuntary servitude.

He closed with the remark that, standing almost within view of the green slopes of Monticello, and, as it were, within reach of the tomb of Washington, he could express no better hope for his country than that the kind Providence which smiled upon our Fathers may enable their children to preserve the blessings they have inherited.

Yet Washington bequeathed freedom to his slaves; and the sage of Monticello declared that in a contest with the slaves of the United States, the Almighty had no attribute that could take part with us.

Many of our readers will no doubt be interested in the information that our friend Cordelia Bayes, having completed a visit to the families belonging to the Western District monthly meeting, in this city, proceeded, on the 25th ult., to visit the meetings in the distant parts of Philadelphia Quarter.

DIED,—At her residence in Cedar County, Iowa, on the 12th of last month, in the 29th year of her age, SARAH ANN, wife of Phinehas Cowgill, and daughter of Isaac and Sarah Branson, formerly of Belmont Co., Ohio. Previously to her recent removal to Iowa, she was a member of Plainfield, Monthly Meeting, Ohio. A few days before her close, she was favored with a satisfactory evidence that a mansion of rest was prepared for her.

—— Of typhoid fever, on the 21st of 1st month last, in Morrow County, Ohio, RUTH, widow of the late Jonathan Shaw, in the 67th year of her age, an esteemed member of Gilead Monthly meeting. She endured much bodily suffering for near three months, but was often heard to say that the Lord had been very merciful to her.

A stated Annual Meeting of "The Contributors to the Asylum for the Relief of persons Deprived of the Use of their Reason," will be held on Fourth-day the 16th inst., at 3 o'clock, P. M., at Mulberry street Meeting-house, Philadelphia.

HAVERFORD SCHOOL.

The Summer Term will commence on Fourth-day, the 11th of Fifth month next.

Applications for the admission of "Friends, the sons of Friends, or of those professing with them, who desire their children to be educated in conformity with their Christian principles and testimonies," may be made to the undersigned. The age and previous studies of the applicant should be mentioned, and it should be stated whether or not he is a member of the Society of Friends.

CHARLES YARNALL,
Secretary of the Board of Managers,
No. 39 High Street, Philada.

Third Month 12th, 1853.

WESTTOWN SCHOOL.

The Committee on Instruction will meet in Philadelphia, on Sixth day, the 18th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

THE DIAMOND.

(Concluded from page 390.)

The most noted of all the diamonds, and the one most interesting to Englishmen, is "The Diamond of the Great Mogul," subsequently known by the name of the Koh-i-noor, or Mountain of Light. Tavernier, the celebrated diamond-merchant and traveller, was permitted by the Great Mogul to see this diamond, and all his other jewels. He was allowed to weigh it, and he found its weight 319½ rattees, which made 279 and 9-16ths of our carats, one rattee being seven-eighths of a carat. This stone was part of a large one found in 1550, in the mine of Gani, or Couleur, not far to the east of Golconda, and it came into the possession of the Great Mogul in the following manner:

When Mirgimola, the commander of the forces of the King of Golconda, betrayed his master, he carried off with him this large diamond; and having been kindly welcomed by Shah Jehan, the Great Mogul, he gave it him as a present. It was then rough and uncut, and weighed 907 rattees, which make 787½ carats. "It had," says Tavernier, "three several flaws in it, and if it had been in Europe, it would have been treated in a different manner; for very good pieces would have been got from it, and it would have remained, when cut, much heavier; whereas *it has been all ground away*. It was cut by the Sieur Hortensio Borgis, a Venetian diamond-cutter, who was very ill rewarded for his labor; for when it was cut, they reproached him for having spoiled the stone, which ought to have remained of a much greater weight; and instead of paying him for his trouble, the king made them take from him ten thousand rupees, and would have made them take more if he had had more to give." "Had the Sieur Hortensio," adds Tavernier, "been well acquainted with his profession, he might have obtained from this great stone some good pieces, without doing any injury to the king, and without having taken so much trouble in grinding it away; but he was not a very skilful diamond cutter."—"After having carefully contemplated," adds Tavernier, "this great stone, and having returned it into the hands of D'Akel Khan, he showed me another diamond, of a pear shape, and of a very good form and fine water, with three other table diamonds, two of them pure, and the other, which has small dark points."

Having thus examined and weighed the diamond, Tavernier gives a drawing of it, and describes it as having the form of an egg cut through the middle. He says, that it has a fine water, and is round and rose cut, very high on one side, and having on the lower edge a crack and a small flaw within.

We have been unable to find at what date the diamond of the Great Mogul, which has the form of a *mountain*, received the name of KOH-I-NOOR, or the *Mountain of Light*.

We think it very probable, that the diamond of Runjeet Sing, the present Koh-i-noor, of 186 carats, passed downwards through Ahmed Shah and his successors into the hands of Shah Shuja and Runjeet Sing.

There have been different accounts of the way in which this valuable gem came into the hands of Runjeet. The following account, given by Dr. Wilson, is probably the most correct:

"When Shah Shuja was driven from Kabul, he became the nominal guest and actual prisoner of Runjit Sing, who spared neither opportunity nor menace, until, in 1813, he compelled the fugitive monarch to resign the precious gem, presenting him on the occasion, it is said, with a lakh and 25,000 rupees, or about £12,000 sterling. According to Shah Shuja's own account, however, he assigned to him the revenues of three villages, not one rupee of which he ever realized. Runjit was highly elated by the acquisition of the diamond, and wore it as an armlet at all public festivals. When he was dying, an attempt was made by persons about him to persuade him to make the diamond a present to Jugannath; and it is said, he intimated, by an inclination of his head, his assent. The treasurer, however, in whose charge it was, refused to give it up without some better warrant, and Runjit dying before a written order could be signed by him, the Koh-i-noor was preserved for a while for his successors. It was occasionally worn by Khurruk Sing, and Shir Sing. After the murder of the latter, it remained in the Lahore Treasury until the supercession of Dhulip Sing, and the annexation of the Punjab by the British Government, when the civil authorities took possession of the Lahore Treasury, under the stipulation previously made, that all the property of the State should be confiscated to the

East India Company, in part payment of the debt due by the Lahore government, and of the expenses of the war. It was at the same time stipulated, that the Koh-i-noor should be surrendered to the Queen of England. The diamond was conveyed to Bombay by Governor-general the Earl of Dalhousie, whom ill health had compelled to repair to the coast, and was thus given to Lieut. Col. Mackeson, C. B., and Capt. T. Ramsay, the Military Secretary to the Governor-general, to take to England. These officers embarked on board Her Majesty's steam-ship Medea, and left Bombay on the 6th of April, 1850. They arrived at Portsmouth on the 30th of June, and two days afterwards relinquished their charge to the Chairman and Deputy-chairman of the Court of Directors, by whom, in company with the President of the Board of Control, the Koh-i-noor was delivered to her Majesty on the 3d of July—an appropriate and honorable close to its eventful career."

The history of the Koh-i-noor, since it came into the possession of Her Majesty, is known to most of our readers. It was seen by thousands at the Great Exhibition; but owing to the manner in which it was cut, and the great breadth of light which was incident upon its facets from the glass roof of the Crystal Palace, it exhibited less lustre and fewer colors than its glass models. But when fifteen or sixteen gas-lights were placed behind it, it threw out the most brilliant flashes of colored light, which delighted those who took the trouble of moving their head into different positions in order to catch the refracted pencils which corresponded to the different jets of light by which it was shown.

As the Koh-i-noor, in the state in which it reached England, was of no value as an ornamental gem, it was Her Majesty's wish to have it re-cut into such a form as would display its intrinsic beauty, and make it a true ornament. After consulting persons qualified to give an opinion respecting the best form to be given to it, it was entrusted to Mr. Garrard, the Crown jeweller, who, by a certain process of cutting has rendered it one of the finest ornamental diamonds which exists in Europe.

As the origin and growth of the diamond is one of the most perplexing and interesting questions in modern science, Sir David Brewster, who had devoted much time to the study of the structure and properties of that body, was anxious to examine such a large mass as the Koh-i-noor, before it was reduced in size, and unfitted for examination by the new form which was to be given it. Having been consulted by His Royal Highness Prince Albert respecting the form into which it should be cut, he received permission to examine it in its entire state.

The next diamond which claims our attention is the Pitt or Regent Diamond, which, in its rough state, as brought from Golconda, weighed 410 carats, and 136¾ when cut. It was purchased by Thomas Pitt, when governor of Fort George, Madras, in December, 1701, who states that when it was brought to him as a large rough stone, it weighed 305 mangelins, or nearly 420 carats, reckoning a mangelin equal to 1⅜ carats. He paid for it 48,000 pagodas, or £20,400, reckoning the pagoda at 8s. 6d. It was cut into a fine brilliant, in the shape of an obtuse quadrangle, one inch and two lines long, one inch one and a half lines broad, and ten lines thick. The cutting of it occupied two years, and the expense thus incurred was, according to one account, £3666, and others, £5000.* It was purchased in 1717, in the minority of Louis XV., by the Duke of Orleans, when Regent of France, and thus got the name of the Regent Diamond. This diamond is allowed to be the finest in the world, (though not the largest,) in beauty of form and in the purity of its water. Jeffries informs us, that it has only one small foul speck in it, which cannot be seen when the stone is set. The Kings of France wore this diamond in their hats, and Napoleon had it fixed in the pomel of his sword; but it was subsequently transferred to the French crown, where it presides over 5300 of the finest brilliants, weighing, together, 1738 carats, and 96 of the most perfect sapphires, weighing 711 carats. The crown was made by M. Pabst, a native of Germany, and jeweller to the king. According to Patrin, this diamond was carried to Berlin, which corresponds with a report mentioned by Mr. Murray, that "it was played with such success before the King of Prussia by the wiley Sieyes, as to produce for the service of France 40,000 horses, with their equipments." Mr. Murray was also informed, that Charles X. tried to carry it off, and "that it was taken from his person on leaving France." According to one statement it was valued, in 1791, by a commission of jewellers, at twelve millions of livres; and, according to a MS. now before us, at £458,333, which is nearly the amount of twelve millions of livres.

The next diamond in point of size and beauty is that of the Rajah of Mattan, in Borneo, which we have already mentioned in our account of the diamond mines of that island. It was, according to Sir Stamford Raffles, found about the close of the last century, by a Dyak, and claimed as a droit of royalty by Guru Layo, the sultan of the country, but was handed over to the Pangeran of Landak, whose brother, having got possession of it, gave it as a bribe to the sultan of Succadana, in order that he might be placed on the throne of Landak. The Mattan diamond is said to be of the finest water, and to weigh 367 carats. Many years ago the Governor of Batavia was anxious to purchase it. He sent Mr. Stewart to Borneo, to offer for it to the Rajah 150,000 dollars, two large war-brigs, with their guns and ammunition, and a large quantity of powder and shot.

* The chips and filings, amounting to nearly two-thirds of the original stone, were valued at nearly £8000.

Though an inferior stone, the one next in weight to the preceding is the largest table diamond in the world. It weighs 242 carats and 5-16ths. Tavernier saw it at Golconda in 1642, and says, that "it was the biggest he ever saw in his life in a merchant's hands." It was valued at 500,000 rupees, or 750,000 livres. He offered 400,000 rupees for it, but could not get it at that price. In a MS. before us, it is said to be remarkable for its purity, but inferior in shape, regular cut, and brilliancy, to the stones already mentioned. It is of a rectangular form, with one of its angles cut off. Its length is two inches; its breadth one inch and one line, and its thickness three lines only. Its upper surface has four facets, one on each edge, and it is quite flat below.

The fine diamond which originally belonged to the Grand Duke of Tuscany, has been drawn by Tavernier. Its weight is 139½ carats, and the fault of it, he says, is, that the water of it inclines somewhat to a citron color. It passed into the hands of the Emperor of Austria, and is now exhibited in the imperial treasury at Vienna, where it attracts universal admiration. It is not regularly cut, and has neither the proper form of a rose, nor that of a brilliant. Its lustre and brilliancy are greatly increased by its star-like cut, and though tinged with a shade of yellow, it is, from its form and weight, one of the rarest specimens of its kind. It is one inch two lines long, and one inch broad. It is surrounded with other fine brilliants, and neatly mounted in a large sevignée. Its value is estimated at £90,000.

The Sancy diamond, the product of the Indian mines, was brought to France by the Baron de Sancy, who was the French ambassador at Souleure. Its weight is 53½ carats, and, according to Dutens, cost £25,000, which was far below its value. It has remained in France for the last four centuries. Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy, wore it in his helmet at the battle of Nancy, near the Lake Morat, in Switzerland, in 1475, and in which he fell. This fine diamond has been lately purchased by Count Demidoff, the Grand Almoner of the Emperor of Russia, for 500,000 rubles.

In the King of Saxony's Repository, at Dresden, called the Green Vault, there is a diamond called the Saxon White Brilliant, of considerable size and great beauty. It is of the first water, perfectly transparent, and of a pleasing form. It glitters and sparkles with unusual brilliancy of color. It adorns the insignia of the order of the Gold Fleece, and is surrounded with other fine brilliants. It is one inch and one line square. It weighs 48¾ carats, and from its fine shape and great perfection, it is said to have been purchased by King Augustus for £143,833.

The Persian crown contains two diamonds of great size and value, namely, the *Sea of Glory*, weighing 66 carats, and valued at £34,848, and the *Mountain of Splendor*, weighing 135 carats, and valued at £145,800.

INDIAN COUNCIL IN NEW MEXICO.

We have been favored with the particulars of the interesting Council before referred to in our columns, held in Nov. last, at Albiquin, one of the most westerly pueblos of New Mexico, between Acting Indian Agent GRIENER and a large portion of the Utah tribe of Indians, in which a considerable number of friendly Jicarilla Apaches being present, it was thought best to allow them to participate.

The 1st of November last was appointed for the distribution of presents to the Utahs in the Taos Valley, but a war party of the Prairie Indians being on foot against the Utahs, the latter preferred to keep as much as possible to the west of that mountain, so as not to expose themselves to the danger of attacks from their enemies. The place of meeting was therefore changed to Albiquin, and the day to the 14th of November. About four hundred warriors and one hundred women and children were in attendance at the time and place appointed, and presents to the value of about three thousand dollars distributed to them. Among the preparations to meet them, on the part of the United States, no troops or escort were included. This was thought hazardous by many, in view of the fact that the Utahs are a *wild* tribe; the result, however, is regarded as proving that the plan adopted was altogether the best. One advantage, at least, appears obvious, in the far more than ordinary candor and freedom of speech used by the Indians on the occasion, whereby the Government is able to ascertain more decidedly their genuine thoughts and feelings. At the entrance of these Indians into Albiquin, the sight is reported to have been imposing. They dashed in on horseback, prancing and charging, firing their guns, and singing their war songs until they had reached the quarters prepared for their reception. After the distribution of flour among them, with plenty of good beef and mutton killed especially for their use, on which they all feasted to their hearts' content, the Council commenced, Acting Agent GRENIER telling them—

"That their Great Father, the President of the United States, was well pleased with his red children, and that he wished to have a few presents made to them on account of their good behavior during the past year. He hoped they might long continue to live on such friendly terms, and that they would soon begin to build themselves houses, quit their roving way of life, and provide subsistence for themselves, their wives and children, by cultivating the soil. If they would do this they would soon find themselves living more independently than now, and with far more comfort and happiness. A fort had been established in their country not only to protect the citizens of New Mexico, but also to defend the Utahs from the depredations of the Kiowas, Arrapahoes and Cheyennes. It was to be hoped the Utahs would not cross the Arkansas to fight; it was much

better to be at peace. The friendly relations now subsisting between the citizens and the Indians of New Mexico he hoped would continue, and that neither party would ever consider itself justified in making war."

CONIACHI, the Captain of the Utahs, replied: "My people cannot live as the Americans live; it was never intended they should. The country is not calculated for it. The mountains are sterile, and cannot be cultivated. The valleys were made to feed our animals. The game supplies us with food, and the skins of the deer and the buffalo keep us warm in winter.

We do not like work; we prefer riding our horses where we please; and we do not wish to live in houses. When one of our people dies we burn the house in which he lived, and destroy all the property that belonged to him, so that he may have the use of it in the strange country to which he has gone. If we were to build ourselves houses we should always have to be building, for many of our people die.

Our hands are too soft to work. Our women have as much work to do as they can; why, then, should they have more! Our Great Father, the President, has been very kind to us; he has given us flour and meat to eat, and blankets to wear, and our hearts are swelling with gratitude. We are all disposed to regard the counsel to which we have listened, and to obey the orders of our Great Father, but we fear he has not the confidence in us he ought to have, or he would give us some powder and lead. We want it to kill game with.

The flour and beef that we have received are very good; but give us powder and lead, and then we can provide for our families by hunting. Some of our people have been to the fort near the Sierra Blanca, (Fort Massachusetts,) and they were kindly treated. But the fort does us no good. There are five passes through the mountains to the prairie country, and it is not near any one of them.

The Prairie Indians have committed many depredations upon our people, and we are told we must not make war. We do not wishto have our hands bound together, when our enemies are permitted to steal our stock, and murder our wives and children. If we are not to make war, we shall expect the Americans at the fort to protect us and our property.

We fear the Americans care more for the Kiowas and Cheyennes than they do for the Utahs, for many of them are married, and have children upon the prairies, but the Utahs have no palefaced children."

Having received the presents, the Indians made preparations to return to their homes, highly pleased with the treatment they had met with, and pledging themselves faithfully to observe the treaty made with the Government of the United States.— *Washington Intelligencer, Feb. 7th.*

LITERATURE IN THE WOODS.

In the narrative of a tour to the coasts of Lake Superior, in the summer of 1848, by Professor Agassiz and others, for the purpose of examining into the natural history of that region, we find an account of a literary character in a location in which probably neither the professor nor any of his company expected to witness such a phenomenon.

The company were working their way in a Mackinaw boat, with the aid of some Canadian boatmen, up the strait by which the waters of Lake Superior are poured into Lake Huron.

"By noon," says the narrator "the wind had got so high that we thought prudent to make a lee under a point on St. Joseph's Island. As we landed, a rather rough-looking, unshaven personage, in shirt sleeves, walked up and invited us to his house, which was close at hand. We found his walls lined with books: Shakspeare, Scott, Hemans, &c., caught my eye as I passed near the shelves, forming a puzzling contrast with the rude appearance of the dwelling. A very few moments served to show a similar contrast in the host himself. He knew Professor Agassiz by reputation, had read the reports of his lectures in the newspapers, and evinced a warm interest in the object of our excursion. When he found out who the professor was, he produced a specimen, in spirits, of the rare gar-pike of Lake Huron, and insisted upon his accepting it, and afterwards sent him several valuable specimens. His conversation, eager and discursive, running over politics, science, and literature, was that of an intelligent and well-read man, who kept up, by books and newspapers, an acquaintance with the leading topics of the day, but seldom had an opportunity of discussing them with persons similarly interested. He turned out to be an ex-major in the British army, and showed us a portrait of himself in full regimentals, remarking, with a smile, that he had once been noted as the best dressed man of his regiment. Whilst in the service he had travelled over Europe, had seen what was best worth seeing, and become acquainted with the principal modern languages, particularly Italian, which he read here in the wilderness with delight. In company with a friend, he had purchased the entire island of St. Joseph's, and devoted himself to farming, bringing up his children to support themselves by the sweat of their brow. He said it would be time enough to give them a literary or professional education when they manifested a disposition for it; for he did not approve of the indiscriminate training of all for what, comparatively, few have any real talent for. He was preparing them, he said, to be American citizens; for he thought the Canadas would form part of the United States within three years at furthest; and though he, for his part, was a loyal subject of her Majesty, and would fight to protect her dominions, if it came to that, yet he had no objection to his children being republicans.

"St. Joseph's," according to the major, "forms a triangle, of which the two longest sides measure twelve and twenty miles. The climate he described as temperate, being influenced, probably, by the great mass of flowing water by which the island is surrounded. His custom was to work throughout the winter in his shirt sleeves. He did not remember to have seen the thermometer lower than —10° Fahr., and that only for very short periods. The soil excellent except near the shores."

Singular as this man's choice of life may appear, there can be no reasonable doubt that he enjoys a much larger portion of comfort himself, and will probably leave his children in circumstances incomparably more eligible, than if he had depended on the British government, living as he could on half pay, and feeling himself liable at any time to be called to expose his life in any quarrel in which the caprice of rulers may involve the nation. It is devoutly to be hoped that his loyalty may never be put to the test which he suggested.

DOMESTICS.

An eminent writer speaks of a rich benevolent lady who was much devoted to doing good in the world, but neglected her own maid. How unlike this to faithful Abraham! of whom the Almighty gave this honorable testimony: "I know him, that he will command his children, and his household after him, that they keep the way of the Lord."

Those who neglect their domestics, often have cause to regret their impiety and unfaithfulness; while those who are religiously engaged for the best interest of those under their influence, often have cause to rejoice in observing the happy effects.

Many, by this means, have been raised from low degree to sit, as it were, amongst kings and princes. How well was Abraham rewarded for his pious care and influence over his household, by the piety and faithfulness of his servant, whom he sent to choose a wife for his son! A kind and pious master, doubtless, had no small tendency to make a pious and faithful servant. It is good for all, to do to others as they, if in similar circumstances, would wish to be done unto.

What a blessing is such a domestic, who not only serves his employer well in business concerns, but also takes an interest in the welfare of his children, setting them a good example, and using all the influence he has for their benefit! He should be frequently commended for his faithfulness, as well as kindly instructed and rewarded, or reproved if necessary.

While some parents have had cause to rejoice on account of such helpers, others have lamented the great injury which their children have sustained by those of an opposite character.

When employing domestics, it would be advisable for parents to be very particular in kindly explaining their wishes in regard to the conduct of those that they take into their families, manifesting a kind and uniform tenderness and sympathy for them, especially for the good of their souls.

The present of a neat Bible or Testament, would be likely to have an encouraging and salutary effect. Such a course will secure their affections, strengthen their piety, and increase their faithfulness, and their employer will likely be doubly rewarded.

The pious, self-denying education enjoined by the discipline of the Society of Friends, renders this subject a matter of vast importance to them. If the children are not brought up in the way they should go, what will become of the Society? The faithfulness and piety of Abraham descended on his posterity, from generation to generation.

Friendly Visitant.

CHANCES OF LIFE IN AMERICA.

Ten thousand two hundred and sixty-eight infants are born on the same day, and enter upon life simultaneously. Of these, 1243 never reach the anniversary of their birth; 9025 commence the second year; but the proportion of deaths still continues so great, that at the end of the third, only 8183, or about four-fifths of the original number, survive. But during the fourth year the system seems to acquire more strength, and the number of deaths rapidly decreases. It goes on decreasing until twenty-one, the commencement of maturity, and the period of highest health. 7134 enter upon the activities and responsibilities of life—more than two thirds of the original number. Thirty-five comes, the meridian of manhood: 6302 have reached it. Twenty years more, and the ranks are thinned. Only 4727, or less than half of those who entered life fifty-five years ago, are left. And now death comes more frequently. Every year the ratio of mortality steadily increases, and at seventy there are not a thousand survivors. A scattered few live on to the close of the century, and at the age of one hundred and six the drama closes; the last man is dead.—*Albany Journal.*

LOVE ONE ANOTHER.

A little girl, with happy look,
Sat slowly reading a ponderous book,
All bound with velvet and edged with gold,
And its weight was more than the child could hold;
Yet dearly she loved to ponder it o'er,
And every day she prized it more;
For it said—and she looked at her smiling mother—
It said, "Little children must love one another."

It was lovely, she thought, when read in the book,
And home to her heart the lesson she took;
She walked on her way with a trusting grace,
And a dove-like look on her meek young face,
Which said, just as plain as words could say,
The Holy Bible I must obey;
"So, mamma, I'll be kind to my darling brother,
"For little children must love each other."

I'm sorry he's naughty, and will not pray;
But I love him still, for I think the way
To make him gentle and kind to me,
Will be better shown if I let him see
I strive to do what I think is right;
And thus, when we kneel to pray to-night,
I will clasp my arms around my brother,
And say, "Little children, love one another."

The lit le girl did as the Bible taught,
And pleasant, indeed, was the change it wrought;
For the boy looked up in glad surprise,
To meet the light of her loving eyes.
His heart was full, he could not speak—
He pressed a kiss on his sister's cheek;
And God looked down on the happy mother,
Whose little children loved each other.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Foreign Intelligence.—The Steamship Humboldt, from Southampton, arrived at New York on the 1st inst., the Cambria at Boston on the 5th, and the Baltic, at New York, on the 6th, bringing English dates respectively to the 16th, 19th and 23d ult.

England.—Unusually cold weather, accompanied by heavy snows, prevailed throughout England, and much loss had resulted from gales on the coast. The Parliamentary proceedings possess no new feature of special importance. The supposition that the naval armaments of France are designed to be ultimately employed in the invasion of England has assumed a new importance from a report received from Paris that the Emperor has issued instructions for contracting, in New York, for the immediate construction of a fleet of war steamers of the largest class.—Two hundred and five vessels for Australia are now loading in British ports. Earl Clarendon has succeeded Lord J. Russell as Foreign Secretary.

France.—It is said that while the Legislature will support the Government, they have determined to act more independently in checking expenditures in future. A notice in the Paris Moniteur summons all the superior naval officers in Paris to assemble at the Ministry of the marine, to receive a communication.

Italy.—The gates of Milan are still closed and troops are arriving. The jails are crowded with prisoners. Radetsky proclaims the confiscation of the property of suspected persons. Apprehensions are entertained of a general rising throughout Italy and Hungary. A number of persons have been executed.—The Austrian Government has ordered a military cordon to be placed around the frontiers of Switzerland.

Hungary.—It is stated that an extensive conspiracy has been discovered in Hungary. Regular guerilla bands are forming all over the country. The government is said to be well informed of what is going on, and is quietly making arrests.

Austria. An attempt has been made to assassinate the Austrian Emperor. The assassin was secured. The Emperor was slightly wounded on the side of the head. A commercial treaty between Austria and Prussia, was signed on the 19th ult.

Turkey.—Hostilities have been resumed between the Turks and Montenegrins. The Austrian envoy received, on the 3d ult., an ultimatum for the Divan respecting Montenegro, to which he required a categorical answer within five days. The ultimatum demands the cession to Austria of the ports of Kleck and Satorius, which Turkey claims. Austria would, it is said, make a *casus belli* of it. On the other hand, the French envoy, in presenting his credentials to the Sultan, said it was the wish of the Emperor to make the sentiments of friendship and reciprocal esteem yet more signal and durable.

Buenos Ayres.—The last advices state that certain Generals, supposed to be in the interests of Urquiza had rebelled and surrounded the city with troops. An army of 5000 men had commenced their march for the relief of the city, on learning which, Gen. Pacheco sallied out and attacked the beseigers, putting them to flight and capturing some munitions of war.

California.—The steamship Georgia, with the California mails and $2,750,000 in specie arrived at New York, on the 1st inst. Her news had been anticipated by telegraph from New Orleans.

Congress.—The consideration of the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill was resumed in the Senate on the 28th ult.

An amendment was adopted raising the salary of Cabinet officers to $8000 per annum. The Post Route Bill was taken up on the 1st inst., and amended by providing for the appointment of another Assistant Postmaster General, increasing their salaries to $3000 per annum, and subjecting their nominations to revision by the Senate.

The Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was then taken up, and the amendment providing for a survey of the route of the Pacific Railroad, was adopted. The bill, with amendments, was passed on the 2d. The Post-Office Appropriation bill, and the bill establishing the Territory of Washington, were also passed. The consideration of the Navy Appropriation bill was resumed on the 3d. The amendments providing for the construction of a Marine Railway and Basin at San Francisco, and one making an appropriation for applying caloric engines on several vessels of war, were adopted, and the bill was passed. The Indian Appropriation bill, the Post Route and Deficiency bill, and the bill making appropriations for mail steamers, were likewise passed.

The Senate continued in session until nearly 9 o'clock on the morning of the 4th, when a recess of an hour was agreed to. At 10 o'clock the Senate again assembled. A large number of bills were passed, and at 12 M., the Senate adjourned *sine die*.

The new Senate was then called to order, and the oaths prescribed by the Constitution administered.

In the House, the Senate Deficiency bill was taken up and passed on the 28th ult.

The Army Appropriation bill, as reported from the Committee of the Whole, was discussed and nearly all the amendments making appropriations for fortifications were agreed to. The amendment authorizing the survey of the route of the Pacific Railroad was adopted and the bill passed.

The consideration of the Appropriatian bills engaged the attention of the House on the 3d, the House continuing in session until 9 A. M., of the 4th inst. The Committee of conference of the two Houses on the Civil and Diplomatic bill having reported that they were not able to agree, the first report of the Committee of Conference was taken up and agreed to. The Senate's amendments to the Ocean Mail Steamers bill were concurred in. The House met again at 10 A. M., and continued in session until 12 M. when it adjourned *sine die*.

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

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DANIEL WHEELER.

(Continued from page 403.)

In a letter dated in the 2d month, 1820, D. Wheeler gives the following account of the people among whom he was located, and of his own exercises.

I will endeavor to give thee some idea of a plan which opened in my mind last autumn; but I must in the first place make thee a little acquainted with the state of things here. The land belongs principally to the nobles, who have immense estates cultivated by the peasants born on them, who are the absolute property of their masters, man, woman and child alike. They either work for their proprietor, or they deliver to him part of their earnings, liable to be increased at his pleasure. The result is, that they have no interest in anything; and I have heard it said among them, that life is not worth a copeck, or the hundredth part of a shilling; this is a very affecting circumstance. My idea is, to make a trial of placing peasants in farms at a moderate fixed rent, on the land we have drained and cultivated; and if these are favored to prosper, I have a hope that the nobles will see it their interest to divide their large estates in a similar way, and place their peasants on the same footing; and I am persuaded their incomes would be greatly increased. If when each peasant had paid his rent, either in money or produce, the remainder was to be his own, he would be stimulated to industry; there would be something worth living for.

It was intended that the whole of the land which we drain and cultivate should be farmed by us; but this is now in part set aside. The land is now to be divided into small farms, of from thirty to forty-five acres, to be let at a moderate rent, but sufficient to pay interest on the outlay for draining, cultivating, and building; the tenants to be under wholesome restrictions in the management of their land, that their farms may be taken proper care of. On each piece of land where there are farms established, a part will remain in my hands, as an example for the small farms, where a complete establishment for agricultural purposes will be built. I have been very busy constructing a model for a farm-house, suitable for the object in view; and it is expected that several of these houses will be erected next summer.

I had the happiness to see the land which has been drained, quite free from vapor, when all around it was covered as with a cloud; so that the surrounding neighborhood cannot fail to become more healthy from its expulsion. This would be a pleasant picture for the mind to dwell upon, if there was not mourning and lamentation on other accounts: but the state of things, in a religious point of view, is very affecting and discouraging; and the query often arises, what can be done for these people?—to which the answer at this time is, "vain is the help of man." And truly I am often fearful that the creaturely activity of man, instead of helping, is marring the good work already begun in the tender minds of many; causing them to stop very far short of that undefiled rest, which is prepared for the people of God; but it is my most firm belief, that their earthly wisdom will be confounded, and that the Most High will scatter them as chaff is scattered before the wind; and that He will magnify His own glorious power in the hearts of his children, who in simplicity are turning their faces towards his holy mountain,—taking of the things of Christ, and showing them to these his little ones.

For my own part I am a very poor creature, and sometimes fearful that I myself shall become a castaway; yet after times of deep suffering and self-abasement, love for the dear people here abounds more and more in my breast; and often is the desire breathed, that the cultivation in their hearts may not only keep pace with, but abundantly surpass and excel, that of the wastes by which we are surrounded. Then would "the wilderness be as Eden, the desert as the garden of the Lord;" joy, gladness, thanksgiving, and the voice of melody would be heard therein.

In the third month of the following year, he writes:

Having now dwelt among these dear people nearly three years, I think I can say with truth, that my love for them has not diminished, but on the contrary greatly increased, particularly for those who are of least account among men; their simplicity and suffering, which I often witness, render them dearer than ever to my heart; though I have often to turn aside, and lament in heaviness and mourning. My heavenly Father has been pleased of late, in retirement, to clothe me more and more with ability to pray, not only on account of the many evils that are in the world, but for His little ones wherever scattered; and forever blessed be His great and adorable name, to pray for one who seemeth to need help more than they all—even for myself; whose backslidings cannot be numbered for multitude, and whose sins and transgressions are more than the hairs of my head, twice told; whose day's work is drawing fast towards a close,—yea, the shadows of the evening are beginning to appear. Can it be anything but Almighty love that thus awakens and makes sensible a poor frail mortal? "As an eagle stirreth up her nest, fluttereth over her young, spreadeth abroad her wings, taketh them and beareth them on her wings,"—thus preparing them for flight; so doth a compassionate and ever merciful Lord God nourish, cherish, and strengthen in the tenderest manner his unworthy and often ungrateful children. How often would He gather them;—but oh! they will not. How often in love unutterable doth He strive to save, by convincing their understandings in the most indubitable manner, that "there is a reward for the righteous, and a God that judgeth in the earth;" and, unwilling "that any should perish, but that all should repent, return, and live," how often doth He alarm and shake the false rest of those who are dwelling carelessly and at ease, and thus warns them of the uncertainty of their continuance here. By His judgments, all in mercy and in truth, how often doth He fill our hearts with sorrow, which worketh repentance never to be repented of, to reduce and bring us into humility; that He may draw us nearer and nearer into acquaintance with Him, in whom humility and meekness are personified;—who said "no man cometh unto me, except the Father, which hath sent me, draw Him;—no man cometh to the Father, but by me;—him that cometh to me, I will in no wise cast out."

Oh! that there was a willingness wrought in us to bear the turnings and overturnings of our heavenly Father's hand:—what blessedness would accompany that simple child-like state! The dear Master would have many things to say unto us, but we cannot bear them now,—we are unprepared to receive the sayings of the heavenly guest. Then what abundant cause there is for the tribulated, weary soul to come unto the meek and lowly Jesus; and in humble resignation to receive His yoke, and learn of Him, whose teaching is ever sublime and excellent;—peaceful and easy is His yoke,—light the burden,—sweet the rest. He can teach us to pray "in faith, even unto Him, who seeth in secret," and who will condescend to hear from heaven, His dwelling place, and to accept the broken, humble, contrite breathings of the soul.

I perceive that much of what I have written applies to myself, which is often the case with what I write to others; my friends will, therefore, have the better opportunity of knowing and feeling the true state and condition of a poor shattered vessel, that has partaken of a tolerable share of buffeting (great part of which might have been avoided) through the voyage of life; and is now drifting with a fleet of many others, that are endeavoring to reach the same port, but into which it is impossible to enter without a pilot. Some knowing the danger of delay, and the difficulty of obtaining a pilot, unless timely and earnestly sought after, prudently hearken to counsel, and provide at setting out. Such steer along safely, with wisdom at the helm; but too many neglect this, till near the end of the voyage, when, as they begin to discover their great risk, by certain indications of danger which cannot be mistaken, they are continually making signals to other vessels, by way of warning them. To some who follow, the warning may be quite unnecessary, as such may be amply prepared, having a glorious prospect of an entrance being abundantly administered unto them.

The following letter to one of his friends, is dated in the 10th month of the same year, 1821.

It is necessary to make great allowances for those in high stations in every country, but particularly in this, which is but just emerging from a state of barbarism. The difficulties by which a few virtuous individuals here are surrounded, make it a matter of astonishment to me, how such are enabled to persevere in a tolerable degree of well doing, amidst such a host of corruption and opposition. Scarcely a day passes over but we have cause to mourn and lament; but although there is much to grieve for, there is also a great deal to love and pity.

There are a number of foreigners here, and not least my own countrymen, who have done a great deal of harm, by flattering some truly worthy characters; and from self-interested motives, making them think more highly of their religious attainments, than otherwise would have been the case. This helps to keep such wrapped up in false garments, and renders the language of simple and undisguised truth more harsh and unpalatable, when they do meet with it. Some time ago, a person of consequence and his secretary visited the land we are cultivating on this side of the city. The crops were at the time in a very luxuriant state, with which they were

much pleased. They wished to ascertain what the people about thought of the improvements, and asked several of them what they thought of it. These all expressed their approbation; at last, one was asked, who said, "if the Lord had not given the man wisdom to do it, it would have been a morass still." With this answer they seemed much pleased. The secretary said, "our people have always faith, they ascribe everything to God." I said, "I often hear them mention his name." "Always," said he. But, I said, "I am sorry to hear them call the great name to witness what they say in the markets and in their trade." It was easy to perceive he did not like my remark. Almost invariably the people here, in asserting the price of an article, which is often a great falsehood, call upon the Almighty as a witness; when, rather than lose a customer, they will come down to one-half the price they first asked. Now, if I had assented to the observation of the secretary, and called them "a good people," (which is a common mode of expression here,) he would have been delighted. In short, they are so used to adulation and flattery, that they look for it everywhere, and from every person; which makes the way more difficult for those who are not satisfied to feed them in this manner.

I had a conference with the Emperor a short time since, and was never so much satisfied with any previous interview. He has passed through much conflict of mind within the last twelve months; the state of political affairs and many other trying circumstances combined, have served to reduce him both in body and mind. A knowledge of his peculiar situation renders him in my estimation an object of commiseration and sympathy. Few, I am persuaded, are really aware of the difficulties by which he is encompassed, or of what he has to contend with; and when I consider the education he has had, and training up altogether, I am more than ever surprised that he should have any relish for serious things. He had been absent about ten months at the Congress; and on my telling him he had been a long time away from his large family, he said, "I have had a great deal to do. It is a very difficult thing to act for a nation, but I hope I have acted under God; and the measures I have taken I hope are approved by Him. I am encouraged to believe so, because not a drop of blood has been spilled. When the nations were in great distress and suffering during the late calamitous war, they then prayed to God: but they are like the Jews of old, they have now forgotten Him. There are societies of men in different places, who are disseminating bad principles under the cloak of bringing in Christianity: they are in many parts of Europe,—they are every where." I told him I had often thought of him, and that a petition had been raised in my heart on his account. "Yes," he said, "and I have often thought of you; there has not been one day, not one day, but I have thought of you and of Messrs. Allen and Grellett, and always felt myself united to you three in spirit."

Previously to this conversation, we sat down in silence before the Lord; and in the course of our sitting, my mouth was opened to declare unto him the goodness of God, and His great mercy, variously displayed to the children of men; and to speak of the precious promises, which the humble heart only can sensibly partake of. After which, we continued our sitting until I had cleared my mind a second time; in this I had to recite the invitation of the dear Master;—"Come unto me, all ye that labor and are heavy laden," &c. After having sat some time in silence, feeling myself at liberty, I told him my mind was relieved; when he gave me his hand, and attempted to describe his feelings, but was unable to utter anything, except "I have felt it," laying his hand on his heart: I never saw him so brought down before. He stayed with us, I think, nearly three hours, and then left us in an affectionate manner, saying, "I must leave you. I hope this is not the last time that I shall come: remember me in your prayers." I attended him to his carriage, and as it drove off, he said, "God bless you." Our large family Bible lay in one of the rooms; on seeing it he opened it, and readily turned to the 119th Psalm, which he said he had read that morning. He had a copy of the Scriptures in the carriage, which he always carries with him. My mind was so covered with sadness during the remainder of the day, and at intervals long afterwards, that my dear wife said, she thought I must have said too little or too much to the Emperor. I told her, no;—I felt satisfied as to that; but I could not help lamenting, that such a man should be in such a situation.

To be continued.

Testimony of Durham Monthly Meeting concerning our late beloved friend, STEPHEN JONES, *deceased.*

It having pleased our Heavenly Father to remove, from works to rewards, our dear, aged, and much esteemed friend, Stephen Jones, we think it right to bear the following brief testimony concerning him.

He was born the 22d day of 2d month, 1766, and was the son of Lemuel and Wait Jones, who were valuable members of our religious Society—he an approved minister. They were concerned to bring up their children as becometh our Christian profession, and we have reason to believe that their care and labor of love were blessed to them.

The subject of this memoir appears to have been, in early life, wrought upon by the tendering influences of the Holy Spirit, and being mercifully favored to submit to the regenerating and sanctifying power thereof, he became qualified to

take a part in the affairs of the church, to the satisfaction of his friends.

He was appointed, when quite young, to the station of an Elder, which station he acceptably filled to the end of his days. He was thoroughly established in the doctrines of the Christian Religion as professed by Friends, and recorded in the Holy Scriptures. He often declared his unshaken belief in our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, both as relates to his outward coming in the flesh, his sufferings, death, resurrection, ascension, mediation, and intercession at the right hand of the Father; and also to his spiritual appearance in the heart—the inward manifestation of the Holy Spirit, powerfully working in the souls of men; and that it is the blessed privilege of all true believers to be led and guided thereby; by which they come to have fellowship one with another, and the blood of Jesus Christ cleanseth them from all sin. Being settled in these essential doctrines, he had a lively sense of the way of life and salvation by and through a once crucified, but now risen and glorified Saviour; and being quick of discernment, he became eminently qualified to watch over the flock.

As an Elder, he ruled well. He was very helpful to those who were young in the ministry, often encouraging the humble, faithful traveller; speaking a word in season to them who were weary; and although he was also a plain dealer, sharply reproving, at times, those who appeared too forward, and self-confident, yet we believe it may safely be said of him, that when he felt himself called upon to administer reproof or encouragement, he was concerned to seek for that wisdom which is alone profitable to direct. He was closely attached to the discipline and order of our own religious Society, believing, as he often said, that it was established in the ordering of best wisdom. He was much gifted in the administration of the discipline, and a zealous advocate for its maintenance, often admonishing such as appeared to disregard the advices therein contained. He was a diligent attender of all our religious meetings, and his solid and weighty appearance in them was strengthening to us. Towards the latter part of his life, more particularly, he seemed like one who knew much of that profound stillness in which the voice of the True Shepherd is heard, and God is worshipped in spirit and in truth. But it is not our object to swell this account, or to attribute any thing to him as a man. We are aware that he was subject to like passions and infirmities as ourselves. We desire to give all the honor to Him by whose grace he was qualified and strengthened to labor in his day for the promotion of the cause of Truth; and now that he is removed from the church militant, may the Lord, in his mercy, sanctify this dispensation of his providence to us: may he raise up and qualify others to become valiant for his Truth.

It now remains to give some account of his last sickness and death; and it may be proper, in the first place, to mention, that our dear friend, a short time previous to his confinement, was in a remarkable degree favored with the overshadowings of heavenly goodness, in which his mind appears to have been fillled with the Divine Light, which he described as exceeding the brightness of the sun outwardly. He was cautious of saying much about his feelings on this occasion, but it was observed that an unusual solemnity appeared in his countenance, and he seemed much broken. He frequently mentioned, after this occurrence, and before he was taken sick, that he felt an uncommon sweetness to attend his mind. He often spoke of the beauties of creation, and seemed much affected in contemplating the works of that bounteous Being, who made all things, and by whose power they are upheld.

He was taken sick the 21st of 3d month, 1850, and for several days was exercised with very severe pain, but obtained relief, and was more comfortable, and for several weeks his family and friends entertained hopes of his recovery. He said but little, but appeared calm and composed in mind, and on being inquired of relative to his restoration to health, he replied, "It is hid from me at present what the result will be as respects my recovery; but if it should prove my last sickness, I hope it may be well with me. I see nothing in particular in my way, but I have nothing of my own to depend upon. All my hopes centre in the boundless mercy of my Redeemer."

After having been sick about five or six weeks, his symptoms became more alarming, and it was soon evident that he could not long survive. His disorder was dropsy, from which he suffered, at times, very great distress, but was enabled to bear it without murmuring, and when favored with a little ease, he would express his thankfulness. At one time he said, after having had a severe attack, "Oh, what a mercy I should consider it to be released; but I must wait my Heavenly Father's time, which is the best time." He often prayed for strength to bear his sufferings, and that he might be preserved in patience to the end.

A friend calling to take leave of him to attend the Yearly Meeting, he remarked, that it was rather a low time with him, and that he had nothing in particular to say, but desired to be remembered in love to all his friends; adding, "there are many who will be likely to be there that I feel nearly united with; but it is not probable that I shall ever see them again in this world." His situation from this time, which was about two weeks before the close, was peculiarly trying, as he could not lie down, owing to difficulty of breathing; but he appeared to be very much resigned, saying at one time, "although my distress seems almost insupportable, and I have very much desired, if consistent with the Divine will, to be released, yet I must leave it with Him who knows what is best for me."

At another time he said, "I have much to be thankful for, surrounded as I am by so many

kind friends, who are disposed to do all they can to make me comfortable; and I think I can say in sincerity, I love them all." He frequently spoke of his approaching change with much composure, mentioning at one time the words of the Apostle—"I know whom I have believed, and am persuaded he is able to keep that which I have committed unto him against that day. Early in the morning of the day he died, a friend called to see him, and inquiring of him how he felt, he replied, "rather feeble; I am nearly through; the conflict with me, I trust, will soon be over." The friend observing that he appeared under exercise, sat down, the family being collected.

After a time of silence, he addressed his beloved wife as follows:—"My dear, the time has nearly come when we must be separated, and may the Lord strengthen thee to bear this affliction. I believe it will be well with me." After a short pause he prayed—"Oh, graciously wise and holy Father! be with us, we pray thee, at this trying time. Thou hast been pleased to give us this bitter cup, and shall we not drink it? Oh, enable us to say, thy will be done." After a short time of silence, in which he appeared in a very solemn frame of mind, he again supplicated—"Oh, thou Holy One! condescend in the riches of thy love, to be with the widow; strengthen the weak hands and confirm the feeble knees, and enable her to submit with cheerfulness to this dispensation of Thy Providence; and grant, oh glorious Father, unto her, when time here shall be no longer, an admittance into thy kingdom. Oh! be with the dear children, and enable them to come up in faithfulness to thee. Oh, eternally glorious God! happy in thyself, and perfectly holy, we feel unworthy of thy notice; yet be pleased, if consistent with thy will, at this time, even now in the winding up, to be near; and grant, for thy dear Son's sake, a little foretaste of the blessedness and glory of thy everlasting kingdom." After a time of solemn silence, in which he seemed to have an earnest of his petition, he again broke out, in fervent prayer for the Church, nearly as follows:

"Oh, merciful and holy Father! preserve thy people, who make profession of thy name, and of the name of thy dear Son. Oh! be very near, and sustain all thy believing children—the little band who have espoused thy glorious cause. Oh! enable them to be valiant for thy truth upon the earth. Preserve them, oh Lord! we humbly pray thee, from the wiles of the enemy; and grant, for Jesus' sake, strength to wrestle against spiritual wickedness in high places. Pour out thy spirit upon them, that they may be enabled to teach others the way of life and salvation. Oh, grant unto them the spirit of supplication, that they may be strengthened availingly to call upon thy name, and praise thee for thy mercy; for thou, oh Lord, art everlastingly worthy, and thy mercy endureth forever. Oh, be with the young and rising generation; strengthen them, we humbly pray thee, to yield obedience to thy commandments: gather them into thy heavenly enclosure: shed abroad thy love in their hearts, that they may be enabled to praise and adore Thee."

Thus our dear friend continued for some time to supplicate and praise the Lord, saying, "the cords of my soul are loosed, and what shall I say? Everlasting praises to thee, O Lord! and to thy beloved Son, the immaculate Lamb; for thou art eternally worthy: glory to thee forever, and for evermore, world without end, Amen."

After a time of solemn waiting together, in which the hearts of all present were much affected, he took an affectionate leave of his dear wife and children who were present, commending them to the protection of Him by whose grace he had been mercifully strengthened in the discharge of his duty towards them. After this he said but little, but appeared like one who was waiting the appointed time to be released. His sufferings through the day were very great, until within about a quarter of an hour of his release, when his distress appeared to leave him. On being inquired of how he felt, he said, "peaceful," which was his last vocal expression. After this he remained perfectly calm, and apparently easy, breathing shorter and shorter, until he passed like one falling into a sweet sleep, without sigh, or even a struggle; and we reverently believe he has gone to rest with his Saviour.

He departed this life the second day of the Seventh month, 1850.

Aboriginal Indians—their Physical and Mental Characteristics, Customs, Manners, Antiquities, and Languages.

Extracted from Bartlett's history of the United States, which is now in the course of publication.

The story of the Indians is the poetry of North America, and the lingering traces of their footsteps affect the traveller with a peculiar interest. There is something mournful in this fading away of a feeble race before one more powerful and gifted. Of the tribes that roamed at will over the forest-covered continent, some are wholly extinct; others are cast forth beyond the boundaries or subsist uneasily upon the outskirts of civilization, receding farther and farther into the wilderness from before the face of the white man, with the feeling of despondency.

In surveying the physical and mental organization of the tribes extending over such an immense expanse of country, its remarkable uniformity first attracts our notice. The skin of the North American Indians is of a reddish brown, slightly varying in shade, according to the locality; the hair black, lank, and straight, with little or no beard; the cheek-bones high, the jaw-bone prominent, and the forehead narrow and sloping. Their figure, untrammeled in every movement, is lithe, agile, and often graceful, but they are inferior in

muscular strength to the European. Their intellectual faculties are also more limited, and their moral sensibilities less lively. They are characterized by an inflexibility of organization, which appears to be almost incapable of receiving foreign ideas, or amalgamating with more civilized nations—a people, in short, that may be broken, but cannot be bent; and this peculiar organization, together with the state of nature in which they were placed, determined the character of their domestic and social condition.

The dwellings of the Indians were of the simplest and rudest character. On some pleasant spot by the banks of a river, or near a sweet spring, they raised their groups of wigwams, constructed of the bark of trees, and easily taken down and removed to another spot. The abodes of the chiefs were sometimes more spacious, and elaborately constructed, but of the same materials. Their villages were sometimes surrounded by defensive palisades. Skins, taken in the chase, served them for repose. Though principally dependent upon hunting and fishing, its uncertain supply had led them to cultivate around their dwellings some patches of Indian corn, but their exertions were desultory, and they were often exposed to the pinch of famine. Every family did every thing necessary within itself; and interchange of commodities was almost unknown among them.

The great characteristic of the savage is his unwillingness to submit to any curtailment of his freedom. Necessity and instinct dictated the institution of marriage, but its tie was but loosely held, and often capriciously broken. The condition of women was degraded and miserable; they were regarded as an inferior race. The pride of the savage, satisfied with his skill in the chase, considered domestic drudgery as unworthy of him, and on the weaker sex the severe and continued toil of attending to all the necessities of the household was exclusively devolved.

The communities into which they were divided were very imperfectly organized. Each savage conceded as little as possible of his personal liberty. There was no system of government, though common consent had consecrated various usages as authoritative. The chiefs acquired and maintained their ascendency by superior valor, energy, and wisdom. They were, however, sometimes hereditary, and the minor tribes were united into wider confederacies under some general head.

The life of the savage is necessarily filled up by long periods of listless indolence and mental vacuity, alternating with moments of wild and fierce excitement. War was the great passion, the only high and noble pursuit, the only avenue to distinction, in which the Indian found scope for the exercise of his faculties—for the most undaunted bravery, the keenest subtlety, and the most indefatigable perseverance. In small parties the warriors would follow upon the trail of an enemy for weeks through the tangled intricacies of the forest, hover about his village, pounce upon and scalp their victims, and effect their escape with these trophies of their skill and prowess to their own wigwams, where they were received with the distinction due to a successful "*brave;*" their feats were the theme of rude but impressive oratory, and, according to the number of similar achievements, was the meed of honor, and the consideration in which they were held.

To inflict and to bear alike the severest torture, and to repress every expression of emotion as unworthy of his dignity, was the point of honor in the Indian's code.

The captive warrior, after being paraded in triumph, tied to the stake, and tortured for hours with all the refinements of cruelty, would defy the utmost efforts of his enemies to shake his invincible fortitude, taunt them with the success of his former exploits, and shout forth his triumphant death-song in the extremity of his agonies. Revenge, finely called by the philosopher, "a sort of wild justice," was religion to the savage, and, until full atonement had been made for the blood of his kindred, he deemed that a solemn duty remained yet unfulfilled.

The intervals of his more exciting pursuits, the Indian filled up in the decoration of his person with all the refinements of paint and feathers, with the manufacture of his arms—the club, and the bow and arrows, and of canoes of bark, so light, that they could easily be carried on the shoulder from stream to stream. His amusements were the war-dance and song, and athletic games, the narration of his exploits, and listening to the oratory of the chiefs. But, during long periods of his existence, he remained in a state of torpor, gazing listlessly upon the dim arcades of the forests, and the clouds that sailed over the tree-tops far above his head; and this vacancy imprinted an habitual gravity and even melancholy upon his aspect and demeanor.

The undeveloped faculties of the savage, ignorant of the relations of things, cannot form the idea of a regular system of causation by one supreme and benevolent power; but what reason is unable to demonstrate, is vaguely divined by instinct. The dread of evils to which his condition exposes him, the awe produced by the more striking phenomena of the elements, first rouse his attention towards the invisible powers of nature. Fear is his earliest religion, and its rites, often cruel and bloody, are intended to propitiate the beings who can control his fate. But as he continues to ponder upon the phenomena that surround him, and the mysterious movements of his own mind, he forms some dim conception of a power which is seen not only in the whirlwind and the earthquake, but stirs in the rustling leaf and the flowing stream, in the living creatures which people the shades of the forest, and in the passions and emotions of his own breast. This is their Great Spirit, or Manitou; and believing that every thing and every place was thus per-

vaded, and rendered sacred, the Indians treated the bones of the animals slain by them with a certain reverence, and made offerings to the presiding genius of particular places. They believed that every man had his guardian spirit. They sought for amulets and charms, as a security against the displeasure of the unseen being. They put faith in the mysterious teachings of dreams, and in the supernatural powers of the Medicine Man, half enthusiast and half impostor, the occasional success of whose incantations and contrivances, with some rude knowledge of healing, enabled him to obtain a powerful ascendency over their credulous and superstitious minds.

The belief in immortality was distinct and consoling to the Indian. His paradise was colored by his favorite pursuits on earth. He believed that the spirit of the departed warrior was to roam through a delightful country abounding in plenty of game, and to amuse himself with the exercise of the chase; and as they were to begin their career anew, their weapons and garments were buried with them, with food to sustain them on the long journey into the distant land. The mother would envelope her dead infant in its gayest clothing, and lay its playthings by its side, that it might resume its amusements in that far region, its flight to which she followed with her tears; and sometimes, on the decease of a distinguished Sachem, some of his dependants would embrace a voluntary death, in order to bear him company, and to render him accustomed homage in the world of spirits.

The antiquities of the Indian tribes have acquired, within the last half century, an immense and increasing interest. The earlier historians of the continent were ignorant or incredulous as to the existence of any such mementos of the past, although the chroniclers who followed in the wake of Cortez and other conquerors, had described them in the most glowing terms. At length, by the researches of Humboldt and other travellers in Mexico and Peru, especially of Stephens and Catherwood in Central America, it has been found, that those portions of the continent abound in the most magnificent remains. Immense pyramidal mounds crowned with gorgeous palaces, or sacrificial altars adorned with elaborate sculptures, tablets covered with hieroglyphic inscriptions, as yet undecipherable, generally rude, but sometimes elegant in idea and execution, sculptures, and paintings, and ornaments, are met with in increasing numbers among the depths of the tropical forests, the gorgeous vegetation of which invests them, as it were, with a funereal shroud, and embraces them in the death-grasp of final obliteration. It is fortunate, that some records of these precious memorials are preserved to us by recent explorers. They attest the former existence of a race which had attained a fixed state of civilization, a considerable knowledge of the arts and sciences, with a religious system, of which terror appears to have been the great principle, human sacrifices forming its conspicuous feature; a state of things indeed in all respects identical with the condition of Mexico at the period of its invasion by Cortez, when some of the temples were doubtless destroyed, while others of more ancient date probably were at that period already fallen into ruin. In North America, during the period of its first settlement, which was confined almost exclusively to the seaboard, no discoveries whatever were made; but as the stream of emigration, crossing the ridges of the Alleghanies, poured down upon the Mississippi and the Ohio, and the dense forests and boundless prairies of the west were gradually opened and explored, another and very interesting class of antiquities began to be disinterred from the oblivion of centuries. It was but slowly, indeed, as the forest fell beneath the axe of the back-woodsman, that they came to light; they were for a long time but partially uncovered, or so imperfectly explored, that, even until a very recent period, they were regarded by many as being only peculiarities of geological formation, which credulous imagination had converted into fortresses, and temples, and sepulchres. The recent researches of Squier and Davis, accompanied as they are by elaborate surveys and drawings, have left no further room for scepticism, and have established, beyond dispute, the interesting fact, that the interior of the North American continent, as well as the southern, was once inhabited by an immense and settled population, who have left behind them almost innumerable memorials of their occupation.

(To be Continued.)

THE SUBTERRANEAN TELEGRAPH.

An important feature in the system of telegraph is, that the limit to which a message can be transmitted, without the break of intermediate stations, is considerably increased. This is material, as the perfect success of this first line on the new plan is expected to lead to its extensive adoption, not only throughout England, but on the Continent, and to India. This increased capability for communicating to great distances, arises from the superior conducting property of the metal used, which is pure copper, instead of iron; and, from the plan adopted to prevent the escape of the electricity in its passage along the wires, that of covering them with the best insulator known—gutta percha; which, though so applicable for underground telegraphic wires, would not answer for those exposed to the heat of the sun.

This system has also an advantage over the old one, from the circumstance of the wires retaining uniformity of condition as respects their conducting power, so that the amount of electricity required, is always the same for any given distance, irrespective of weather. This was strikingly evinced on the day of opening the line, when a single battery was sufficient to convey messages through this line, and the submarine,

to Calais; but the French lines, being influenced by the dampness of the weather on that day, required such an increased amount of battery power as to cause both delay and inconvenience on their connection with the submarine line, for the purpose of enabling communications to pass direct between London and Paris. Under-ground lines are also free from risk by lightning.

The length of each wire, before laying down, is half a mile; and, after each joint, careful experiments are made through the whole line, in addition to the proof the wires are submitted to, before leaving the manufactory, so that every care is taken to insure a very perfect work.

The originators of the under-ground telegraph were the Messrs. Brett, who took out patents for the plan, and for the submarine telegraph, some years since.

The present line was laid down under the superintendence of Mr. Cheshire, Messrs. Friend and Hamil being the contractors.—*Engl. Paper.*

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

PHILADELPHIA, THIRD MONTH 19, 1853.

We have introduced into the present number a considerable portion of the speech of Senator Miller, in advocacy of the recognition of the Liberian Republic by the government of the United States. Of the motives and operations of the Colonization Society, respecting which the Senator expresses so favorable a sentiment, the Editor of the Review does not wish to be understood as intimating an opinion. The establishment of the government of Liberia, and the success which has attended this experiment in colonization, may be justly considered as a conclusive and practical refutation of the argument frequently urged in defence of the project of the total removal of the coloured race from among us.

If about eight thousand coloured emigrants,* more than half of whom consisted of emancipated slaves, have been able in the course of thirty years, to establish a government similar to ours, on the African shore—to extend their dominion over seven hundred miles of the coast, and to an unknown extent in the interior—to swell their population chiefly by the incorporation of native tribes, to two hundred thousand, and accomplish along their whole maritime frontier, by peaceable means, what the navies of England, France and the United States were unable to effect by force—surely it is futile to assert that the coloured race now are, and must forever remain, either here, or anywhere else, a degraded class. If the civilization imbibed by the descendants of Africa, from the people of the United States, while in a state of freedom or bondage, has enabled a few thousand emigrants, not only to retain the knowledge acquired on this side of the Atlantic, and to resist all temptation to relapse into barbarism under their newly attained freedom, but to extend the influence of peaceful and humanizing commerce over numerous tribes whom the traffic of Europe and America had kept for ages in a state of sanguinary and brutalizing conflict, we must form a low estimate of the liberality and justice of our own boasted Anglo-Saxon race, if we deny the possibility of the same class being equally virtuous and civilized within the jurisdiction of the United States. If, when thrown upon their own resources, and left untrammelled and unassisted, by the influence or authority of our race, these people are found to possess all the elements essential to the production of civil and political prosperity, it is nugatory to search for reasons why they may not attain their proper sphere of action, and occupy respectable stations in civil, religious and political society, on the west as well as on the east of the Atlantic. If they cannot rise above a degraded condition here, we may cite the case of the Liberian Republic as evidence that the impossibility does not arise from incapacity on their part. The impossibility must be of *our* making, not *theirs*. But the assertion that the coloured people among us now *are* a degraded race, may be confidently met by an unqualified denial. Notwithstanding all the obstructions which a cruel prejudice has cast in their way, and the discouragements presented by unjust and unequal laws, and their comparatively unprotected condition, even in the free States, it is well known that many of them have risen above the situation to which they were apparently doomed, and rendered themselves conspicuous for mental and physical attainments. It may also be safely asserted that, considered as a class, they will not suffer by comparison with their fairer compatriots, in the essential elements of respectability, if we bring into the estimate the circumstances by which they are surrounded.

It would be rather amusing to observe, if the observation did not excite a more serious emotion, how tenderly Senator Miller touches the subject of diplomatic intercourse with the Americo-African Republic. He seems fully aware that the establishment of such relations with that government, as are usually maintained with independent nations, connected by the ties of commerce, would probably involve consequences which, though trivial in their nature, may be swollen into importance by the pride and prejudices of our people. He appears to have been apprehensive that the reception of a coloured representative of the African Republic,

* See page 356 of this Journal.

to reside at or near the seat of our federal Government, would be more than our aristocratical republicans would readily bear. We may, however, without any great stretch of charity, imagine that a President of Liberia might so far accommodate himself to the narrow prejudices of our people as to consent to have his Government represented here by a *white* man; and that in case none with the requisite talents and character, of the proper complexion, could be found there, his commission might be sent to a citizen of the United States.

If, however, our government should still refuse to acknowledge the independence of Liberia, and forego all the commercial advantages which might be reasonably expected from such recognition, from the apprehension that the dignity of our Republic will be impaired by the admission of coloured diplomatists, we must agree that this, as Dr. Franklin would say, is *paying very dear for the whistle.*

MARRIED,—At Friends Meeting, Bloomfield, Parke Co. Indiana, on the 16th ult., HENRY LEWIS, of Vermillion Co., Illinois, to JANE, daughter of William Hill, of the former place.

DIED,—At his residence in Eramosa, Canada West, on the 4th of last month, in the 84th year of his age, JOHN NORTH, a member of Yonge st. Monthly Meeting

——, At his residence in Foxborough, Mass., on the 2d ult., STEPHEN SHERMAN, aged about 75 years; an Elder of Smithfield Monthly Meeting.

——, At his residence, in Falmouth, Mass. on the 23d of last month, aged nearly 82 years, PRINCE GIFFORD, a worthy Elder of Sandwich Monthly Meeting.

——, Of consumption on the 2d of 12th mo. last, at Falmouth, Nova Scotia, SARAH, wife of Benjamin Sangster, aged 36 years; a worthy member of China Monthly Meeting, in Maine. She bore a protracted illness with Chrtstian patience and resignation.

——, At his residence in Wayne Co. Indiana, on the 30th of 11th mo. last, ANTHONY REYNOLDS, in the 83d year of his age; a member of Springfield Monthly Meeting.

——, At his residence, Cross Creek, Jefferson County, Ohio, on seventh day morning, the 22d of 1st month last, KINSEY TALBOTT, Senr., in the 75th year of his age, an esteemed member of Smithfield Monthly Meeting. He appeared to be fully sensible of his approaching end; remarking, "death does not alarm me."

——, Near the same place, on the day following, of paralytic affection, at the residence of her sister Rebecca Coffin, ANN TALBOTT, sister to the above named Friend, in the 82d year of her age. Her close was calm and peaceful. These two Friends, and Joseph Talbott, whose decease was noticed in the *Review* a few weeks since, were three of thirteen children of John and Mary Talbott, formerly of Maryland, five of whom are still living. The average age of this family to this time, is 74 years. The shortest life of any being over 50, and the youngest now living, over 69 years. The eldest at his death, was 88.

HAVERFORD SCHOOL.

The Summer Term will commence on Fourth-day, the 11th of Fifth month next.

Applications for the admission of "Friends, the sons of Friends, or of those professing with them, who desire their children to be educated in conformity with their Christian principles and testimonies," may be made to the undersigned. The age and previous studies of the applicant should be mentioned, and it should be stated whether or not he is a member of the Society of Friends.

CHARLES YARNALL,
Secretary of the Board of Managers,
No. 39 High Street, Philada.

Third Month 12th, 1853.

NOBLE SENTIMENTS.

When General Washington occupied the presidential chair, application was made for the appointment of one of his old and intimate friends to a lucrative office. At the same time a petition was received, asking the same station for a most determined political opponent. The latter received the appointment. The friend was greatly disappointed, and hurt in his feelings, at his defeat. Let the explanation of Washington be noted and ever remembered. "My friend," said he, "I receive with cordial welcome. He is welcome to my house, and welcome to my heart. But with all his good qualities, he is not a man of business. His opponent, with all his politics so hostile to me, *is* a man of business. My private feelings have nothing to do in the case. I am not George Washington, but President of the United States. As George Washington I would do this man any kindness in my power—as President of the United States I can do nothing.

Life of J. Q. Adams.

It was in my hearing that, to a certain representation that a certain important functionary of the general government, in New York, was using the power of his office adversely to Mr. Adams' re-election, and that he ought to desist or be removed, Mr. Adams made this reply: "That gentleman is one of the best officers in the public service. I have had occasion to know his diligence, exactness, and punctuality. On public grounds, therefore, there is no cause of complaint against him; and upon no other will I remove him. *If I cannot administer the government on these principles*, I am content to go back to Quincy."—*King's Eulogy on J. Q. Adams.*

We often lose the benefit of the blessings in our possession, by hunting after those which are out of our reach.—*Gleanings.*

SOME REMARKABLE CIRCUMSTANCES IN THE LIFE OF EDMUND PECKOVER.

Edmund Peckover was born in Norfolk, in the year 1696. Favored with religious and godly parents, he was brought up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord; and with reverent thankfulness he records the tender dealings of the Almighty with him in his youth. "I felt," he remarks, "the good hand of the Lord at work in me, in a manner suitable to my tender capacity, impressing upon my heart a living sense of his greatness and goodness, which often brought me under much awfulness and fear, dreading to do any thing that I knew was not well-pleasing in His sight; and herein I had peace and satisfaction, and met with encouragement in myself beyond what I am able to express."

Thus early faithful to the Divine manifestations, he was anointed to preach the gospel when in his fifteenth year. In his eighteenth year he visited Friends in several counties, in the service of the ministry, and, subsequently, many parts of England, Ireland, and Scotland. In 1742, being under a concern to visit the churches in America, he requested the approbation and the certificate of his Monthly Meeting. This was a singularly moving time, and almost the whole meeting was broken into tears; and so deeply exercised was all within him for the cause of righteousness, and for the prosperity of Zion, that he spoke with divine power and authority, and the Lord's love and gracious regard were largely manifested.

When Edmund Peckover left home, several Friends accompanied him a few miles on horseback on his way to London; and his nephew, Joseph Oxley, and Joseph Ransome, were engaged to see him safely on board the vessel, which was to sail from that port. Joseph Oxley, with his coadjutor was detained in making some preparation, until Edmund and his companions had proceeded some distance on the road.

The following is from the pen of Joseph Oxley:—

"We saw them at a distance going but a foot's pace, and in much stillness. The nearer we approached, the more awful and solemn they appeared. When we got up to them we found they were all retired into silence, and our spirits were also gathered and united with theirs in this holy solemnity. In this manner we continued for some time, and then dear uncle made a full stop, and so did all the rest; and we alighted from our horses, when uncle, being filled with the power and love of God, kneeled down on the wide heath, and supplicated the Almighty with fervency of spirit; and we were all so affected and reached by the power of Truth, which was over all, as was to our inexpressible joy, and consolation, and comfort. I never, at any time, felt and enjoyed anything to the like degree as this: it was even as though the very heavens were opened, and the fragrancy thereof remains sweet in my remembrance to this day!

"In this heavenly frame we saluted one another, whilst tears plentifully trickled down our cheeks; we knew not how to part, and yet it must be. Thus, in much brokenness and contrition of soul, we took an affectionate leave of each other; but, indeed, we were so overcome as to be almost past utterance! After some little time more we mounted our horses, and turned our backs one upon another, the heavenly virtue still remaining with us, Joseph Ransome and I accompanying him towards London, and the other Friends and relations homewards. When at some distance uncle turned about to take another look at his relations and Friends, and they also, in like manner, waving their hands with full hearts, bidding farewell! So we three passed on our journey, filled with Divine love, that it was a considerable time before we fell into any conversation."

Having discharged this duty to the edification of the church in America, as appears by their certificates, the Lord was pleased to restore him again in safety to his native land, in 1744, with the rich reward of peace in his own bosom. Edmund Peckover, in the exercise of his gift, was frequently opened and enlarged in Divine counsel; his delivery was manly and distinct; his doctrine sound and flowing, and his spirit lively and powerful. He appeared at times as a cloud filled with celestial rain, to the renewing and refreshing of the living heritage of God. He was exemplary in life, and unstained in his character. He departed this life at Wells, in Norfolk, in the seventy-second year of his age, and the fifty-seventh of his ministry.—*British Friend.*

LONGEVITY OF QUAKERS.

Quakerism is favorable to *longevity*, it seems. According to late English census returns, the average age attained by members of this peaceful sect in Great Britain, is fifty-one years, two months and twenty-one days. Half of the population of the country, as is seen by the same returns, die before reaching the age of twenty-one, and the average duration of human life the world over, is but thirty-three years. Quakers, therefore, live a third longer than the rest of us. The reasons are obvious enough. Quakers are temperate and prudent; are seldom in a hurry, and never in a passion. Quakers, in the very midst of the week's business—on Wednesday morning—retire from the world and spend an hour or two in silent meditation at the meeting-house. Quakers are diligent; they help one another, and the fear of want does not corrode their minds. The journey of life to them is a walk of peaceful meditation. They neither suffer nor enjoy intensely, but preserve a composed demeanor always. Is it surprising that their days should be long in the land?—*National Intelligencer.*

Extracts from the Speech of SENATOR MILLER, *delivered the 3d inst., on the expediency of recognizing the independence of Liberia.*

In the month of February, 1820, the ship Elizabeth sailed from the United States with 86 passengers. They were free people of color, voluntarily emigrating from this country to the western coast of Africa, to make a permanent settlement there. The good ship carried them safely to their new destination. From this small plantation of legally manumitted slaves has grown up, in the course of thirty years, a nation containing, of emigrants and natives, 200,000 inhabitants, governed by a Republican form of government, with a written Constitution like our own, and exercising an undisputed dominion over 700 miles of sea coast, with an extent of inland territory yet undefined, and commanding by its position the trade and commerce of Western Africa.

The establishment of the Republic of Liberia is one of the most remarkable events of this most remarkable age. History furnishes no parallel either as to its origin, the motives which induced it, or the means used to bring about the grand result. It commenced a private enterprise, not of gain, but of benevolence. The inducing cause was humanity. The means used, Christian charity. Its great objects the relief of the two continents from the evils of slavery and barbarism. Its grand result civil and religious liberty to a whole race of men. But, what is still more remarkable, all these great objects have been accomplished, legally, justly, and peacefully, without aggression or force; interfering with no man's rights, intruding upon no nation's possessions or prerogatives, and by its quiet and lawful progress exciting neither the passions nor prejudices of any one. Liberia is the first Republic ever established without revolution or bloodshed.

The patrons of African colonization were neither fanatics nor agitators. They occupied an unappropriated field of usefulness, and nobly have they cultivated it. The objects of their beneficence were outcasts from Government and country. They took up the slave after law and Constitution and master had released their obligations over him. They found him outside of social and political relations, isolated, degraded and forsaken. They pursued him when the *law* was a *fugitive* from the *slave*, and not *he* a fugitive from the *law;* and when neither master nor slave nor Government would own him or protect him, this beneficent enterprise took the outcast under its guardian care, and has given to him a name, a character, and a country.

During the time this great work was in progress, it received the aid and approbation of wise and good men from all sections of this country. President Monroe was one of its earliest and warmest friends; and there is "a Monroe doctrine" as to Colonization in Africa as well as to Colonization in America, equally orthodox, although not quite so popular. It also received some collateral aid from the Government itself. So national was the object, so catholic was the feeling in favor of its success, that even the strictest constructionist expressed the regret that there was not a clear power in the Constitution to enable the Government to adopt the enterprise as its own, and to extend to it its national aid and protection. It is perhaps well that the Government did not interfere, for the work has been done without the exercise of any doubtful powers. That which politicians hesitated to do—that which our Constitution, with all its liberality, had not the power to accomplish—that which armies and navies could not force into existence, has been peacefully accomplished by private enterprise, instigated and supported by Christian charity, and, now, the work being done, and the grand result made manifest to the world, the question is whether we shall acknowledge the event and stamp it with the official approbation of the nation. In my opinion, both national honor and national policy demand that we should do so. No one can doubt our power, and the question is one of expediency merely. Is it expedient for the United States now to acknowledge the nationality of Liberia?

For some years past, the European commercial nations have, with a view to settlement and trade, turned their attention to Africa. For these objects England has established and now maintains with much energy her colonies at Sierra Leone, upon the cape, and at other points upon the coast. France also has her possession at Algeria. No one, I think, can at this day mistake the policy of England, with regard to unappropriated fields of commerce. We have a most striking illustration of this in that mighty political and commercial dominion she has secured in the East Indies, and in her attempts upon South and Central America. No country is too remote, no Island too distant, for her ships; no tribe nor clan too insignificant for her barter. Bushmen and Hottentots, Negroes and Musquito Indians, are all worthy of her commercial attention. Wherever human beings are found requiring food and raiment, and have something to give in exchange for them, England is ready to administer to their wants.

To such a policy, Africa opens up a rich and wide field of operation; and if I mistake not the signs of the times, she is preparing to improve the opportunity afforded her by our neglect of Liberia.

It is quite evident that, whatever the foreign commerce of Western Africa may be, the Republic of Liberia will control it. Her position on the coast will give to her that advantage. I have no certain data for ascertaining the present amount of that commerce. I am, however, informed that the trade of England with the western coast of Africa exceeds $5,000,000 annually; but whatever may be the present amount, it

forms no criterion of its future developments. Up to 1847, the year of Liberia's Independence, it was a mere struggle for existence; without the power or the means to protect or regulate commerce, and without ships, without any of the facilities of trade, the colony of Liberia could do but little without developing either her domestic or foreign commerce. But these hindrances have now been overcome by the establishment of a National Government. She has now the power to form international relations, under the direction of which the productions of that vast region of country will find their way through the regular channels of foreign commerce to the markets of the world.

This new field of commercial enterprise will attract the observation of other nations, and if we continue to look on with indifference, the Republic of Liberia, by our neglect or timidity, may become in fact, if not in name, a commercial colony of England: and thus, it will turn out that that rich commercial harvest, the seeds of which we sowed, will be reaped by another, and the first fruits of the tree which we planted will be plucked by our rival.

Liberia acknowledges with gratitude our superior claim over all other nations to any advantages in trade which she can legally confer upon foreign powers, and we may now secure by free concessions a commercial dominion over Western Africa which, in my opinion, will in the course of ten years be tenfold more valuable than that we shall ever acquire by force from Japan. But to secure these advantages we must put ourselves in a position to obtain them. To do this we must form commercial relations with Liberia; and to this end the first step is to acknowledge the nationality of the government which has the legal power to control the subject.

England has seized the first opportunity to form these relations; and why has she done so? simply because she sees in that infant government, weak and feeble as it is, the germ of national power which will hereafter direct and control a vast region of commercial dominion.

If we refuse or neglect to acknowledge the national existence of Liberia, we can have nothing to say against the partiality of any treaty she may form with those nations who recognize her nationality. And if England or France should to-day obtain for any of their subjects the exclusive right to trade in palm oil, or the privilege of introducing their manufactures free of duty into Western Africa, we could not justly complain; for by our cold neglect we shall be presumed not to know that there is such a country as Liberia—or if we did know of its existence, we deemed her not worthy of our international intercourse.

(To be continued.)

Force may subdue, but love gains; and he that forgives first, wins the laurel.—*Penn.*

AN ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH ROUND THE GLOBE.

I would respectfully present to those interested in the question, a few facts and observations bearing upon the project of establishing a telegraphic communication around the globe, which is fast acquiring the faith and sympathy of the public mind on both sides of the Atlantic. And a project of this nature may be considered to have passed an important stage towards its realization, when it has won its way to the universal conviction that it is possible and practicable; that no obstacle can be opposed to its execution which science, labor, and capital may not overcome. The recent and remarkable achievements of these combined elements of human capacity have left, in fact, no room to doubt the *practicability* of surrounding the globe with the iron nerve of the Electric Telegraph, linking all its great capitals and centres of legislation, commerce, and intelligence with a ligament almost as sensitive as a nerve of flesh and blood. It can be done. These achievements prove it. The public mind believes it, anticipates, asks it, in various expressions of its wish and expectation. It is coming to be regarded as an indispensable and inevitable complement to the various lines of steam navigation that girdle the globe, and to the railways that embrace its continents within their iron arms. The result of the first submarine telegraphs has also indicated the lightning route of thought and intelligence around the earth. Both in Europe and America, the public mind seems to have adopted the idea that this route must cross the Atlantic. This is natural. The short line across the English Channel was crowned with success. An experiment on a larger scale was tried across the Irish Channel, and that succeeded. These precedents and proofs have produced and warranted the conviction, that a line of submarine telegraph may be laid down across the ocean, between Halifax and the westernmost promontory of Ireland. Various plans have been projected and published for effecting this work. It is too late to doubt its practicability. Grant it. Concede to science, capital, and labor, the physical possibility of stretching a wire-way for the carrier-lightning from shore to shore. But, granting this, the enterprise could not escape two or three contingencies which would affect its value. After all that science could achieve, such a line would be exposed to accidents, perhaps as frequent and fatal as those to which the line between Dover and Calais is subject; and if it were severed at any distance between the two shores, could any power or skill of man connect it again without taking up the whole length? Let the most imaginative and enthusiastic believer in the unrevealed capacities of human science say, if he expects it will ever be able to repair such an accident without this process? Here, then, is a most serious liability to which such a submarine telegraph would inevitably be exposed.

Then there is another consideration which should affect the question of route. A submarine telegraph across the Atlantic could only be the bare medium for the transmission of intelligence between two points nearly 3000 miles distance from each other. It would neither pick up nor perform any business on its way across the intervening expanse, unless it were occasionally to snub, with its electric touch, the nose of a sportive whale or porpoise. For through this long reach it could receive no tributaries, and put forth no offshoots of intelligence. It would do nothing, earn nothing to pay its passage through the watery desert, until it reached the shore of the continent to which its messages were to be delivered. It would be like an express train running between London and Edinburgh, without stopping at a single intermediate station.

Now there is a route for a telegraph around the globe, which would be entirely free from the dangerous liability and the unprofitable contingency which have been mentioned. The government or people of the United States will soon continue the *trunk* line of their telegraphs to Oregon, *via* California. On the other side, the telegraphic lines of Western Europe are reaching eastward toward the Ural Mountains. The necessity of speedy communication with its Asiatic provinces will inevitably induce the Russian Government to promote the extension of a line in that direction. It would doubtless, for its own purposes, continue it as far as the Ural Mountains, in the course of a few years. The whole territory between this range and California is owned by Russia, Great Britain, and the United States. They would not be obliged to ask of any other governments "the right of way" at any portion of the distance between these two points. Then, why may they not unite in connecting them by a line of telegraph crossing Behring's Straits? What physical or pecuniary obstacle could be interposed to this enterprise, which their united capacities might not easily surmount? Would the distance present such an obstacle? A larger distance than that included between the two points has been threaded by the telegraph wires in the United States, and that by individual enterprise, in a country possessing but little capital for such purposes. Would the transit of Behring's Straits present a difficulty? They are said to be only forty or fifty miles wide, with two or three islands in the middle; so that no space of water would have to be crossed wider than the straits between Dover and Calais. The Russian Government could easily establish a watch over the line through all its possessions, in Europe, Asia, and America. The British and American governments could do the same in their respective territories. An accident might be almost as easily repaired at any point of the line, as if it occurred between London and Liverpool. This route, therefore, would be always safe from the great disaster to which a submarine wire between Halifax and the Irish coast would be constantly exposed. This is a most important consideration in its favor. Then there is another of almost equal value. A line from St. Petersburg to San Francisco would create and perform a great deal of way-work between the two cities. It would pass through the principal provincial centres of the Russian empire, from the metropolis to Behring's Straits; and it would, doubtless, be employed daily by the government for the transmission of despatches and public intelligence between it and those distant territories of its dominion. Then, on the North American continent, it would *make* and multiply business between Behring's Straits and San Francisco. Within this vast space it would come into frequent requisition by the governments and people of Great Britain and the United States. Passing through the British possessions on the Pacific, it would cross the theatre of the Hudson's Bay Company's operations, and become an invaluable agency for the transmission of its mercantile intelligence to England, and from station to station along the coast. It would furnish stations along the Pacific shore, at which all British vessels, sailing in that direction, might receive orders or despatch reports. Then the vast amount of whaling business carried on in the Arctic Ocean by citizens of the United States, would afford much profitable employment to this portion of the line. During the two years, 1849 and 1850, one hundred and ninety-nine American whale ships passed through Behring's Straits, carrying more men than are employed in the United States' navy at one time, and taking 17,000,000 dollars' worth of oil. Who can tell what an amount of intelligence these ships, exposed to so many accidents and vicissitudes of fortune, would send over the line between those Straits and San Francisco?

Thus, the telegraph between San Francisco and St. Petersburg would receive a vast amount of business at the intermediate *way*-stations, in addition to the amount which a submarine line would convey across the Atlantic. Then, acting as a grand *trunk*-line around the globe, it might put forth branches towards the south of Asia and Europe. In the course of civilization, one of these branches might extend southward, threading the ports on the eastern coast of China. Thus, in the end, it might become the spinal nerve to that marvellous system of sensibilities which shall flash, with the wing of thought, intelligence from country to country around the globe.

London Friend.

Since the days that are past are gone forever, and those that are to come may not come to thee: it behooves thee, O man, to employ the present time without regretting the loss of that which is past, or too much depending on that which is to come. This instant is thine, the next is in the womb of futurity, and thou knowest not what it may bring forth.—*Economy of Human Life.*

THE MICROSCOPE AND TELESCOPE.

BY J. J. THOMAS.

When the celebrated Linnæus was one day abroad in the fields with his pupils, he laid his hand upon the green turf, and said he had that under his hand whose consideration might justly occupy all of them a considerable portion of their lives. He verified this assertion by showing them that within that small space there were thirty-four different species, either of grass, or moss, or insects, or animalcules, or varieties of minerals. What a wide field for investigation opens in observing the structure, mode of growing, the supply of sap and food, and the affinities of all these different plants; the anatomical structure, habits, and changes of all the insects; and the composition of the minerals, their crystallization, forms, usefulness, and relations to the solid rocks of the globe. If, in the pursuit of these inquiries, the best modern achromatic microscopes were brought into use, the interest would be greatly increased. This powerful instrument would sometimes develop as much to excite wonder and curiosity within not the space of a hand-breadth, but even that of a pin's head, as is usually seen by the casual observer in a broad landscape. Examine that little plant! The fine down or minute hairs on its surface are magnified to huge thorns, like harrow-teeth! Its slender branches, not larger than Knitting needles, are found to be made up of thousands of exceedingly small tubes, through which the sap ascends and descends. The body and legs of a flea are found to possess a perfection and finish superior to that of the most perfect locomotive. Lyonnet wrote a large treatise on the structure of a single insect, so complex and complete were its various parts; among which he found about four thousand muscles, or about seven times as many as exist in the human body.

The microscope enables us to descend in the scale of animal existence so far as to find vast multitudes so small as to be entirely invisible to the unassisted eye. A single drop of water has contained a hundred such animalcules, without in the least degree affecting its transparency. All nature is full of these minute animals. Captain Scoresby, in his polar voyages, observed a remarkable green appearance of the ocean, and found on examination that it was caused by innumerable multitudes of animalcules, and that a single cubic foot contained a hundred thousand—a cubic mile twenty thousand trillions—enough to keep a thousand persons counting since the creation.

Works of art—the finest specimens of human skill—when seen under the most powerful magnifiers, are rude and imperfect. The point of a pin appears blunt, and covered with coarse scratches; the minute chain on the fusee of a watch is rough, and apparently the result of a bungler in the art. The finest muslin is like a coarse splint basket. Not so with the works of creation—these have a perfect finish, so far as human instruments have ever been able to follow them. The wings and legs of the smallest insects, are as smoothly polished as the largest objects; the minute sap-vessels of a plant, appear like the most perfect cut glass. A single dry cornstalk contains millions of cells, the partitions of which have the polish of the finest mica, with the addition of all the colors of the rainbow. This perfection pervades all nature. What a theme for contemplation is the view of a single meadow, consisting, as it does, of countless millions of blades, yet every one made up of myriads of beautiful vessels and tubes, all having the most perfect finish. Every tree is so wonderfully constructed, that the most ingenious man could not manufacture even a single branch or leaf, by the labors of a life-time. How little do we think, then, of all the objects of admiration and beauty, which really exist within the compass of a broad landscape! Yet what is a broad ladscape, of ten miles extent, to the whole face of the earth, with its far-stretching forests, its ranges of mighty mountains, its long sweeping rivers and its rolling oceans? A mere pin's point upon the broad map. Yet every portion is filled with microscopic wonders.

How little can we comprehend, with one grasp of the mind, the real size of this "huge rotundity" which we tread! The school-boy flippantly answers that it is eight thousand miles in diameter—twenty-five thousand miles around—but has he any idea of its real bulk—its extent? A *cubic mile* of earth, or rock, would appear to him enormous; for it would be fifty thousand times greater than the heaviest canal embankment, more than two thousand times exceeding in bulk the great pyramid of Egypt.* Yet there are no less than two hundred and fifty-nine thousand million cubic miles in the earth—the mere *counting* of which would have occupied one person since the days of Adam! Now, to conceive this mighty globe whirling over on its axis, at the rate of seventeen miles in a minute, and sweeping ahead in its orbit round the sun at the rate of a thousand miles in a minute,—what an idea does this convey of the power that first launched it forth—what an impression of the infinite number of conceptions of this creative intelligence is afforded by a contemplation of the myriads of organized and animated tribes on its surface, and of the infinitely varying beauties afforded by its skies and landscapes, its rain-bows and dew-drops, its placid lakes and rolling oceans, its quiet valleys and frowning mountains, its delicate flowers and blackening forests, its gloomy tempests and crimson sunsets,

* The great pyramid of Egypt is said to cover eleven acres of ground, and to be five hundred feet in height. Of course, such a fabric, if entirely solid, and regularly verging to a point, must contain 2,346,661 cubical yards of stone; and 2,323 such pyramids could be carved out of a solid mile of rock.—Ed.

and the ever-varying aspects of day and night, and of the circling of the seasons.

When we perceive that the sun and moon appear the same in size from all parts of the earth, we know that their distance must be great—when we see the moon cast its shadow over the whole of the United States, as occurs when the sun is eclipsed,* we know something of the moon's size from the extent of this shadow. There are also other ways in which the size and distance of the moon, sun, and planets are determined with great accuracy. When we hear that the moon is one-fourth of a million of miles from us, the sun ninety-five millions, and Le Verrier, the most remote planet, 2850 million miles, we have no conception whatever of these distances. We may arrive at a better idea, by calculations of the time required to travel them. The "lightning train" of cars, which runs from New York to Buffalo by daylight, would, by running day and night, pass the diameter of the earth in ten days; it would travel the distance to the moon in ten months; in three years it would cross the face of the sun; it would require three hundred years—a period as far back as the days of Edward VI. of England, to the present time—for this swift train to reach the sun. But how shall we convey a conception of the enormous distance to the outer bounds of the solar system? Light flies with such velocity as to travel from the moon to the earth in about one second of time—from the sun to the earth it would require eight minutes—from the Sun to Le Verrier, four hours. If the dove, which returned no more to Noah, had then been sent with its utmost speed to the farthest planet, it would still be on its journey; after towering for forty successive centuries through the heights of space, it would yet scarcely have reached the middle of its destined way.

Yet far, far beyond the planetary system—until our blazing sun from that remote distance, would become but as a twinkling lamp—is the nearest of fixed stars.

(To be continued.)

SEARLE ON SINGING PRAISES TO GOD.

"The first of all earthly singers gave this as an inspired rule: 'Sing ye with understanding.' Without spiritual understanding we can only make a noise. Unless we know how deeply we are indebted to God, and have the sweet sense of his goodness in our souls, we may please ourselves with a tune, but we yield no music to him. Some of old 'chanted to the sound of the viol, and invented to themselves instruments of music;' but, at the same time, they were among those who were 'at ease in Zion,' and who put far away the evil day, to whom woe was denounced. God never instituted music in his service, however, like other carnal ordinances, he might bear with it under the Jewish economy; but only trumpets and rams' horns to usher in the seasons and solemnities. It is spiritual harmony which is the delight of heaven, and not outward jingle and sound; and therefore if we are not spiritual, we can have no true notion of this delight, nor 'make melody in our hearts to the Lord.' The thrills of music, and the divine joys of the souls, are very different things. Worldly men have had the first, and thought them from heaven: but they continued no longer than the sound; while the peace of gracious power is full, sublime, and abiding. We must, indeed, be real Christians, before any of us can say with the Apostle, 'I will pray with the spirit, and I will pray with the understanding also; I will sing with the spirit, and I will sing with the understanding also.'"—*Gleanings from Pious Authors.*

Charles the Fifth, Emperor of Germany, left behind him this comprehensive testimony: "I have tasted more satisfaction in my solitude in one day, than in all the triumphs of my former reign. The sincere study, profession, and practice of the Christian religion, have in them such joys and sweetness as are seldom found in courts and grandeur."—*Ibid.*

The following lines, written a few years ago, are considered applicable to the writer, as she too has been recently consigned to the house appointed for all living:

ON THE DEATH OF A FRIEND.

Another harp is added
To the angel choir above,
Another voice is joining
In the choral hymn of love.

Another barque is anchored
By that far distant shore,
Where time's rude billows rock
The fragile skiff no more.

Another soul hath parted
From its poor house of clay,
And on exulting wing
Hath swiftly passed away.

Another gem is sparkling
In the Redeemer's crown;
Another watching spirit
Sends her fond blessing down,

In tones of sweetest music
The silent greeting falls,
"Hush ye the voice of sorrow,
For 'tis an angel calls.

"Joy! for my conflict's over
And the dark river passed;
Joy! that my soul hath reached
Its happy home at last!

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† It is not to be understood, by this passage, that the lunar shadow ever covers the whole of the U. S. *at one time.* The dark shadow causing a total eclipse, when it falls vertically, includes, under circumstances most favorable to obscuration, a circle on the earth's surface of about 127 miles in diameter; or an area of 12,640 square miles.—Ed.]

"Joy! for the chain is broken
That long to earth hath bound!
Joy! that your weary one
Her perfect rest hath found!

"Joy! that my eye beholdeth
Him whom my soul adored,
And in his love rejoiceth,
My Saviour, and my Lord!"

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.—The Steamship Africa, from Liverpool on the 27th ult., arrived at New York on the 13th inst.

A violent storm took place at Liverpool on the 27th ult., causing much damage to the shipping and the loss of a number of lives.

The English papers contain no political news of much importance. The House of Commons had been discussing the Maynooth grant and the Jewish Disabilities bill.

FRANCE.—Ten millions of francs have been appropriated by Government to the improvement of the habitations of the laboring classes. The Emperor has decided to place three millions of this fund at the disposal of the Minister of the Interior, in order that he may proceed immediately to the execution of the plans proposed.

ITALY.—The authorities of Milan are taking vigorous measures to suppress further attempts at insurrection. It is believed that Mazzini is still in the city, and the utmost vigilance is used to prevent his escape. It is ascertained that an extensive insurrection was organized, not only in Milan, but in other parts of Italy, in Prussia, and Hungary, to take place on the 23d inst., the anniversary of the battle of Navarra. The premature revolt at Milan rendered its suppression easy and certain.

SPAIN.—The bank of San Fernando, Madrid, has agreed to make an advance to the Government of fifty-two millions of reals, on the credit of the receipts at Havanna in 1854.

PORTUGAL.—The Lisbon news of the 19th, places the Portuguese Cabinet in a precarious state, not only from lack of support, but from the probable cessation of diplomatic intercourse with the Brazils, consequent on the quarrel with the Brazilian Minister.

TURKEY.—Letters from Constantinople of the 6th inst., announce, as before stated, that Count Leininger, the Austrian Envoy Extraordinary, had received on the 3d, an *ultimatum* repecting Montenegro, to which he required a definite answer within five days. This *ultimatum* demanded the cession by Turkey to Austria of the two ports of Keck ond Sutorina. The letters add that the Porte had refused these demands, and that Austria was, in consequence, advancing her troops towards the Turkish frontier.

It is said that France, while professing to act with Austria, in the Montenegrin difficulty, is evidently on terms of the closest relationship with Turkey.

The Cologne Gazette states that Austria has rejected the proffered arbitration of France and England, in its dispute with Turkey. The demands made by Austria on the Porte, respecting the Holy Places, are made in so peremptory a manner, as to lead to the belief that the Czar is desirous only of forcing the Turkish Government into some act of war, to justify the joint occupation of the country by Russia and Austria.

PRUSSIA.—Prince Henry Reuss, ex-sovereign of Reuss Lobenstein Ebersdorf, Germany, died on the 17th ult., at Dresden. He abdicated the cares of Government in 1848.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—In a late engagement between the natives and the British forces, the natives were routed, and the victors captured 6,000 head of cattle, when the defeated party sued for peace.

A religious war is raging among the different tribes at Bathurst, river Gambia.

CUBA.—The Attorney General of the Military Commission at Havanna has condemned ten men of wealth and standing to death by the garrotte. Ten others have been sentenced to various terms of imprisonment of from four to ten years. Their offence is political.

MEXICO.—The city of Tampico has pronounced in favor of the return of Santa Anna. The garrison oppose the proposition to restore the old tariff, and threaten to resort to forcible resistance if necessary. Don Julian de las Reyes, Governor of the State of San Luis Potosi, was recently assassinated in broad day-light while walking in the public square.

HONDURAS.—By late dates from Honduras, received at New Orleans, we learn that the British steam frigate, Devastation, had anchored off Truxillo and demanded the surrender of the town in the name of the King of Mosquito, under a threat to bombard the place if the demand were refused. Under these circumstances, the ihhabitants yielded, under protest, the Honduras flag was pulled down and that of the Mosquito King hoisted in its place. The Devastation then proceeded to Limas, and as a cannonading was subsequently heard from that quarter, it is supposed that the steamer had been attacked by the Honduras troops.

DOMESTIC.

UNITED STATES SENATE.—The nomination, by the President of the following officers to compose his Cabinet, was confirmed by the Senate on the 7th inst.

Secretary of State—W. L. Marcy, New York.
Secretary of Treasury—James Guthrie, Kentucky.
Secretary of Interior—Robt. McClelland, Michigan.
Secretary of War—Jefferson Davis, Mississippi.
Secretary of Navy—James C. Dobbin, North Carolina.
Postmaster General—James Campbell, Pennsylvania.
Attorney General—Caleb Cushing, Massachusetts.

The Senate then adjourned.

On the 8th, Senator Clayton spoke at length in defence of his course, while Secretary of State, in the negociation of the Clayton and Bulwer treaty, and in reply to Senator Cass. His remarks were concluded on the 9th, and werere plied to by Senator Douglass, on the 10th. The Senate then went into Executive Session and shortly after adjourned to the 14th.

The bill passed by the Legislature of this State, authorizing the construction of a new railroad from Philadelphia to Lancaster, has been vetoed by the Governor.

Twenty-five females are now employed in the United States as telegraph operators.

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DANIEL WHEELER.

(Continued from page 419.)

In the 11th month, 1822, D. Wheeler addressed to a friend in affliction, the following pathetic and instructive letter:

I have been for many months desirous of writing to thee; and be assured that my silence has not arisen from any diminution of love or regard. On the contrary, the fight of affliction thou hast had to pass through, since we last exchanged letters, has rendered thee more than ever the companion of my thoughts, with increased affectionate solicitude; and yet it is only of late, that I have come to the determination of addressing thee.

Now, my dear friend, I hope I shall not awaken feelings of a painful nature, as from my own weakness and poverty I feel more than usually incapable of administering the smallest ray of comfort or of lulling them again into quietness and repose. But, while it is not in my power to strengthen, I trust I shall be preserved from weakening or lessening, in any degree, thy confidence in Him, who hath been pleased to strip thee of, I believe, thy greatest earthly treasure. How mysterious to our poor finite comprehension are the ways of Infinite wisdom, to prepare and purify us for an inheritance incorruptible and undefiled, and which will never fade away! How difficult it is for us, in the hour of dismay and extremity, to distinguish that the arm of everlasting mercy is still underneath for our support: but as humble resignation and submission to that Holy Will, which cannot err, are patiently sought after, the poor tossed mind becomes mercifully strengthened to look unto Him who gave, and who hath been pleased to take away;—and to say in the depth of humility, Amen—Blessed be the name of the Lord! This, I trust, has been thy sensible experience, my very dear friend, long before this time; and that patient fortitude hath conspicuously shone forth to thy sympathizing relations and friends: that they who have been eye-witnesses, may also have been partakers with thee of that tranquil and peaceful resignation of mind, which sheds a lustre, consoling, comforting, and animating to all within its sphere. It is this that designates the true Christian,—rising with increased brightness through the gloom of affliction, lowly and weak in self-estimation, and poor indeed,—disrobed of self and what self most delighted in;—but ah! how rich, in heavenly garb attired, and decorated with the costly gem of sweet humility, which has been won by keenest suffering, and which suffering alone can purchase!

These last seven weeks I have suffered from rheumatism in my right arm, which has deprived me of much sleep: while it takes from my rest, it allows a larger portion of time for reflection, and I hope will teach me to number my days; and if happily I am found applying my heart unto wisdom, it will be a blessing indeed; that so the day's work may be finished, when the night draws nigh. For truly I am often filled with fear on this account, finding yet much to do, and many things alive, which ought to have been long ago slain. And O! the weakness and poverty that I daily feel! and the want of that ability, which can alone qualify for every good thought, word and work! If under feelings of this kind long dispensed, there be no cause for discouragement, then may I hope yet to praise Him, who was the health of David's countenance and his God.

In the 1st month of the following year he wrote to Friends of Balby Monthly Meeting, as follows:

On looking towards my dear brethren and sisters, I am thankful in feeling a degree of that love, which alters not by separation, neither is subject to change amidst the vicissitudes of time; in which I once more salute you, with desires for your present and eternal well-being. Under an humbling sense, produced by the recollection of those precious seasons, when I have been permitted to assemble with you, previously to the spring quarterly meeting, in each year, I am induced to bring to your remembrance the days that are over and past. Nearly five years have glided away, since I saw the well-gathered assembly on such an occasion; at that time there

were many vacant seats which had been occupied by faithful laborers in the Lord's vineyard, both in word and doctrine, and by those who were in their day and generation fathers and mothers in our Israel. During this period, others also of blessed memory have been called away, who "rest from their labors, and their works do follow them." In thus calling to mind a succession of friends whom I knew and loved, who have sooner or later finished their earthly course, fought the good fight, and kept the faith, for whom a crown of righteousness is prepared; I feel an engagement of mind, that those who are left a little longer in this scene of conflict, may be thereby encouraged and strengthened to persevere in following Him, in whom they have believed; that they also at the end of their race may obtain the immortal prize. And Oh! my beloved friends, upon whom the weight of the precious cause of truth and righteousness must soon devolve, when the few remaining pillars of the present day are gathered to their everlasting rest, how earnestly do I desire that you may be aroused to preparation, by a deep sense of the important station that awaits you. Let me entreat you seriously to consider, how far the time and talents, so richly and so mercifully bestowed, are employed and devoted to the service of the Most High God; and whether the many vacant places would have remained unfilled up to the present day, if obedience had kept up with knowledge, which has been from time to time vouchsafed. To the just witness in every heart I appeal, and in tender love I refer you.

And dear brethren and sisters, I wish to press it not only upon heads of families, but upon all who are capable of reflection, to lay these things to heart; for it is a glorious cause in which all are or ought to be concerned, inasmuch as all are called to glory and virtue. Let these things sink deep in your minds,—let them have a place equal to their vast importance. How great is the responsibility, how awful the consideration, that by the influence of your example in faithfulness and upright walking, and by your religious care and oversight, the precious young people may be induced to choose the "Lord for their portion, and the God of Jacob for the lot of their inheritance." Of ourselves we can do nothing; but dear friends, help is laid upon one that is mighty to save and to deliver:—unto Him all power in heaven and on earth is given; even our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ,—the blessed medium of access to God! He hath graciously declared, "Him that cometh unto me, I will in no wise cast out." All things are possible with Him: counsel is His, and sound wisdom:—He is understanding:—He is strength. What then remains, but for us, in humble prostration of soul, to draw nigh unto Him! By yielding simple obedience to His divine requisitions, this work of eternal consequence begins. It is not limited to a chosen few; it is extended unto all:—"What I say unto you, I say unto all, Watch." The watch, with constancy maintained, will lead to prayer. Praying always with all prayer and supplication in the Spirit, and watching thereunto, will lead the soul to God; to whom all power belongs. "Blessed will be those servants who are found so doing." Great will be their peace while here; glorious their reward hereafter. They will be numbered with those, that shall shine as the brightness of the firmament, and amongst them, who, turning "many to righteousness," shall shine as the stars for ever and ever.

In the 11th month, 1824, an inundation occurred which laid great part of Petersburg and the neighboring country under water. This flood appears to have been unprecedented in the history of that country. A letter from D. Wheeler to one of his friends in England, gives the following account of this appalling catastrophe:

On the 7th inst., the inhabitants of Petersburg experienced the most awful visitation that has ever occurred within the memory of the oldest person living, by a deluge, which threatened for several hours the destruction of the city and suburbs. A dreadful tempest came on during the night of the 6th from the south-west, and continued to rage with unabated fury nearly the whole of the next day. Two days previously, an unusual roaring of the sea had been noticed about the head of the Gulf of Finland, and at Cronstadt. On the morning of the 7th, the sea began to rise, and shortly afterwards to push its waves into the heart of the city. The people at first supposed it would only be one of the floods which have frequently occurred, and manifested no particular alarm; but before noon, they became convinced of the necessity of flying for their lives. The road we live on exhibited a scene of terror and dismay not easy to describe: every one anxious to save himself and his cattle. As our situation is somewhat higher than the city itself, we had many applications for food for the cattle and shelter, which of course we were glad to comply with. Our neighborhood was protected from sharing in the general calamity by the bank of the Ligofsky canal, which is raised above the regular surface of the country; but from the upper part of the house we could see over this bank, which discovered to us the city, standing as it were in the open sea.

The water continned to rise until three P. M., when the wind shifted to the north-west, and although its violence continued, it prevented the water from rising any higher. At that time the water was twelve feet deep in the main street on Vaisily's Island. Buildings consisting of only one story were of course filled; and the frightened occupants obliged to take refuge upon their roofs. In the afternoon, we made some attempt to go towards the city; but found it unsafe to try much further than the bank of the canal just mentioned. The land under our care, between this and the

city, was nearly all under water, so that we could hear nothing that night of the distress that prevailed there.

By the morning of the 8th, the water had subsided so much, that it could only be seen about the low places; in the afternoon I went off intending to see how our friend S. K. had fared, but after passing the barrier, I was compelled to return, as all the bridges were carried away by the force of the water. The 9th (a first-day) arrived, and brought only our dear friend Thomas Shillitoe to meeting; who, although he knew enough of the general suffering to prevent his speaking for a short interval on first coming into the room, yet knew almost nothing in comparison of what has since been unfolded. The part where dear Thomas lives, stands pretty high, but in those streets the water stood only eighteen inches below the lamps. For three hours, a general silence prevailed in the city; and from Thomas Shillitoe's windows, which command a view of four streets, nothing was to be seen but one poor struggling horse, and the police rowing about in boats to see where any assistance could be rendered.

Our land, before hinted at, is covered over with timber, boats, dead horses, cows, barrels of fish, crosses from the grave yards, parts of coffins, and other articles, and, I regret to add, with many human bodies, drowned by this disastrous flood; one is a female with a child under each arm, whom she was endeavoring to save.

It is now third-day night: I have been both to day and yesterday in the city, and have heard such accounts of accumulated suffering, as are impossible to be set forth. I fear the number of lives lost will amount to ten thousand, and the loss of cattle and property is estimated at 20,000,000 roubles, (£800,000 sterling.) Whole squadrons of cavalry horses were drowned in their stables, and many saved by being led up stairs. One Englishman, a horse dealer, has lost all his horses.

When the water began to rise above its usual height in floods, the Emperor went in person, and ordered the sentinels away from the different posts. When the palace became surrounded by water many feet deep, he appeared with the Empress on the balconies, encouraging the people to exertion, and offering rewards to those who would endeavor to save life, wherever he saw any particular danger: by this, many were saved, who would otherwise have been inevitably lost. A subscription has been begun to-day for the benefit of the sufferers, to which the Emperor has given 1,000,000 roubles, (£40,000 sterling;) and he has ordered the military governor to take care that the poor people are furnished with food. Yesterday, it was difficult to procure bread, as the bakers' ovens were mostly deluged by the water; to-day, there is a supply. All the sugars at the Custom-house are melted, and all goods that will damage with water are spoiled. The shops in many places were full up to the ceilings: oats which have been under water in the stores, are selling at two and three roubles (from 20 to 30 pence) the chetvert of five English bushels. The inhabitants and houses of three villages near the Gulph, are with their cattle said to be entirely swept away. The Emperor has been to-day to several places, where the greatest suffering has occurred, to devise relief for the people.

However affecting this visitation may appear, I cannot but view it with a hope, that it may yet prove a blessing in disguise to those that remain: and I very much desire that it may have its proper and lasting effect upon all our minds; that so all may repent, and turn unto Him, with whom is mercy and plenteous redemption; lest a worse and more terrible warning should follow.

(To be continued.)

For Friends' Review.

IMPROVEMENT OF TIME.

Observing, on page 340 of the current volume of the Review, an article on "Books and Reading," over the signature of R. T. R., so much in unison with my own feelings and observations on the subject, that I felt that, could I approach, through the columns of this interesting paper, my dear friends scattered over the wide and fertile west, I would not only recall their attention to this article, but to the many interesting and instructive articles which find their way into the pages of the "Review;" I would advise parents to endeavor so to cultivate in their own minds and in those of their dear children, such a taste for the wholesome contents thereof, that this weekly messenger might be hailed as a welcome guest. I would tenderly remind them, particularly those who are engaged in agricultural pursuits, of the many advantages and opportunities for mental improvement which we now possess, over what these opportunities were, in this country, a quarter or third of a century ago. Books were then scarce and hard to obtain; Friends were not generally able to expend much money for those books which were acceptable to them. The "mighty forest" was then just beginning to give way before the stroke of those whose dependence was often solely on their own labor, not only for the opening of their farms, but, in the mean time, for the support of themselves and their rising families, insomuch that when the labors of the day were over, the physical powers, not only of the father and the mother, but of the sons and the daughters too, were so far spent, as to leave but little inclination for anything else than to seek, in the quiet slumbers of the night, that repose which nature so much required, to fit them for the heavy labor of each succeeding day. Not so now. With a large portion of the members of Indiana Yearly Meeting this day is past. The labor of the pioneers of the west is being fast remunerated. The forest has given place to open fertile fields, the harvests of which

abundantly reward the comparatively light labors of the husbandman. Our time is no longer so closely required in providing for temporal wants, as to leave but little opportunity for mental improvement. We can no longer say, as a general thing, that we have not the opportunity or ability to obtain very many books suitable to place on the shelves of family libraries. The query naturally presents itself, has this change in outward circumstances been accompanied by a corresponding change in mental improvement? While there has, without doubt, been a very great improvement in schools and school education, and, perhaps, proportionably so in family training, yet it is but too obvious that there yet remains much to be done; that there are many, even of the members of our beloved Society, who, as the hardships and privations of settling a new country give way before them, suffer their minds to become so taken up with the increased facilities for obtaining property, as still to leave but little time or inclination for that kind of training of children to which "R. T. R." so justly alludes in his last paragraph. To those who may feel this to be too near their situation, the writer would tenderly but earnestly say, in the language of Holy Writ, "a man's life consisteth not in the abundance of the things of this world which he possesseth," but there are social family duties resting upon us, of a much higher character than accumulating for our children the riches of this world, and for the faithful discharge of which, in a day that is fast approaching, we shall have to give an account. And I would request my dear young Friends who are in the habit of spending much of their precious time in a way for which they could give no good account, that they permit me, as one who feels a lively interest in their present and eternal well-being, to say, they are not at all aware of the substantial enjoyment they might derive from the proper improvement of what may seem but "scraps" of time. Were these "scraps" all carefully husbanded and improved, even for one twelve months, they would themselves be astonished at the change that had taken place with them in mental improvement, and the amount of useful information which they had acquired at so little cost. But let them always regard the admonition of the wise king: "My son get wisdom, and with all thy gettings get understanding." Remembering that the fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom, and to depart from evil a good understanding. H.

Mooresville, Ind., Second mo., 1853.

It is seldom that a man's true character can be obtained from himself, for as self-knowledge is seldom acquired, except by mortification and repentance, few pass so perfectly through this humbling process, as to have neither too high nor too low opinions of themselves.—*Dillwyn.*

THE MICROSCOPE AND TELESCOPE.

BY J. J. THOMAS.

(Concluded from page 431.)

In order to comprehend, as at a bird's eye view, the relative sizes and distances of the celestial bodies, they may be reduced to a small scale before us, as on a map. Let this vast globe which we inhabit, with all its cities, and empires, continents and seas, be reduced down to the fourth of an inch in diameter, the size of a pea; the planet Mercury would be as large as a grain of mustard seed; Venus, a pea; Mars, a large pin's head; Jupiter, an orange; Saturn, a small orange; and Herschel and Le Verrier, small plums. The moon would be a mustard seed, and seven inches from the earth; the sun would be as large as a two-bushel basket, and two hundred and twenty feet from the earth.—Le Verrier would be a mile and a half from the sun. The nearest fixed star, on this scale, would be removed twenty-five thousand miles—thrice the earth's actual diameter. This scale, small as it seemed at first, is becoming, we see, too large to comprehend the distance of the fixed stars. But before proceeding further, we shall briefly explain how their distance has been determined.

When the earth sweeps round in its yearly orbit, at the rate of seventeen miles per second, it travels a circuit of 190 million of miles.—Now astronomers knew that if they should make an accurate observation of one of the fixed stars, while on one side of the orbit, the star will be likely to have altered its direction when seen on the other side of the orbit, just in the same way that a distant mountain changes its position from us, after we have travelled some miles to one side. But so immense is the distance of fixed stars, that astronomers *could not discover any difference whatever* in their position when seen on opposite points of the broad circle of 190 million miles! Lately, however, by means of the most perfect telescopes, a slight change in direction was observed in two or three, equal to about one five-thousandth part of a degree. This has enabled them to determine very nearly the distance of these few; the rest must be much further. Now, in order to comprehend better this distance, let us bring down the solar system to a much smaller scale than before.

Let a thousand miles be reduced to the thousandth of an inch—the smallest black speck which it is possible to see with the eye on white paper. The universe thus reduced as to an atom, almost, would make the earth only the thickness of a hair, the moon a fragment of dust, and only a fourth of an inch from the earth—the sun eight feet off, and the size of a large cherry—the planet Le Verrier three hundred feet—and the nearest fixed star one thousand miles. The smallest stars visible to the naked eye (supposing them to be of the same actual

size as the nearest) is twelve thousand miles; and the smallest telescopic star, two and a half millions. Light, which flies from the moon to us in about one second, would be ten years on the road from the nearest star—120 years from the smallest ones visible—and from the furthest telescopic stars, 28 thousand years. These enormous, overwhelming distances, bewilder the mind with their vastness, and it wholly fails to grasp their magnitude, even when thus reduced to a five-thousand millionth part. The face of the sun is much larger than would fill the whole diameter of the moon's orbit—think, then, of this being removed so far that its enormous blazing surface becomes but a glimmering point!

When we go out on a clear, frosty evening, the whole firmament appears to glitter with starry brilliancy, and we naturally suppose that most of the stars must be much nearer together than they are to the sun. Yet a careful calculation shows, that on an average, there is probably as great a space between each of them; and that each is a sun of itself, situated billions and even trillions of miles from any other. By means of the telescope, the milky way is found to consist of myriads of stars, doubtless so remote that, although suns in themselves, their light is blended in one faint luminous cloud—in short, that it is an immense cluster of stars, of which our sun forms but one, and all perhaps as remote from each other as the sun is from the nearest. The telescope leads the imagination even beyond these inconceivably distant bounds. Nebulæ, or small whitish spots in the heavens, are found also to consist of innumerable stars, much fainter than those of the milky way, and some of these have been computed to contain as many stars as this great cloudy zone in the firmament. The imagination cannot follow these immense distances, among the myriads of suns and systems of worlds, which are opened to our view by means of the telescope, through the immense depths of space.

The binary stars, which have been discovered to revolve around each other, some requiring 1,200 years to accomplish their revolution, are found to be governed by precisely the same laws of gravitation as the planets of our own system. Light, which comes from the stars, is ascertained to possess the same velocity and properties as that of the sun. These, and other facts, show conclusively that the same Divine intelligence reigns throughout and governs the whole. While the contemplation of the mighty empire of worlds which He governs with such wonderful order, and with such perfect control to fixed laws, naturally induces us to exclaim with the Psalmist, "When I consider thy heavens, the work of thy fingers, the moon and the stars which thou hast ordained, what is man that thou art mindful of him?" on the other hand, the knowledge of the perfection and beauty of minute forms, as developed by the microscope, should serve to satisfy us that the smallest portion of his creation is not forgotten, and that "the very hairs of our heads are all numbered." Both these views should powerfully lead to that self-distrust, in scanning the works of Providence, so admirably expressed by the poet—

"One part, one little part, we dimly scan,
Through the dark medium of life's feverish dream,
Yet dare arraign the whole stupendous plan,
If but that little part incongruous seem;
Nor is that part, perhaps, what mortals deem
Oft from apparent ills our blessings rise;
O then renounce that impious self-esteem
That aims to trace the secrets of the skies,
For thou art but of dust, be humble and be wise."

Nor will those who take an expanded view of the visible creation, forget another reflection—

"If in creation's glorious forms
Such wonderous skill we trace,
How far transcendant are His works
Throughout the world of grace."

EASTERN PENITENTIARY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The twenty-fourth Annual Report of the Inspectors of this Penitentiary has just been published, from which we learn that the whole number of prisoners admitted into this receptacle of misery and crime, since its opening in the autumn of 1829, is 2,972, of whom 2,689 have been removed, by expiration of their sentences, by pardon, death or other means, leaving at the expiration of the past year 283 still in confinement. The expenditures for the support of the convicts, during the year 1852, amounted to $17,875.75, and the profits on the produce of their labour were $16,330.04, leaving a deficiency of $1,545.71. In addition to which, the charges for salaries, wear of furniture, repairs and improvements, amounted to $18,465.32, of which $8,000 were covered by an appropriation from the State. Thus leaving a charge on the counties of $12,011.03.

During the year 1852 there were 126 prisoners admitted into the Penitentiary, only seven of whom are reported to have received a good education, and this appears to be a larger proportion than usual. "The prison population," says the moral instructor, "is almost wholly from the ignorant, vicious and depraved youth of our land." Of these 126, no fewer than 107 were under thirty-five years of age; and it is remarkable that only 32 are described as temperate; the other 94 are represented as moderate drinkers, or either occasionally or habitually intemperate.

We find also an intimation that early neglect, or vicious habits indulged in youth, may be regarded

as the remote or proximate causes which have prepared the way for a residence in the penitentiary, in the fact that only 16 of these persons served out an apprenticeship; while 12 left their places before their term of apprenticeship expired, and 98 were never apprenticed.

The following extract from the report discloses a melancholy fact, which, we may justly hope, will not be long permitted to remain unredressed.

"By an Act of the General Assembly, approved the 4th day of May last, it is provided 'that whenever in the opinion of the Inspectors of the Eastern Penitentiary any of the prisoners therein confined shall develope such marked insanity as to render their continued confinement in said Penitentiary improper, and their removal to the State Lunatic Asylum necessary to their restoration, it shall be the duty of said Inspectors to submit such cases to a board, composed of the District Attorney of the County of Philadelphia, the principal Physician of the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane at Philadelphia, and the principal Physician of the Friends' Insane Asylum at Frankford, in Philadelphia county; and in case a majority of them cannot at any time when required attend, a competent physician or physicians, shall be appointed by the Court of Quarter Sessions of the county of Philadelphia, in the place of such as cannot attend, upon whose certificate of insanity, or the certificate of any two of them, transmitted to the Governor, and if by him approved, he shall direct that said insane prisoners shall be by said Inspectors removed to the State Lunatic Hospital, there to be received, safely kept, and properly provided for at the cost and charge of the County from which they were sent to the Penitentiary.'

"Under the provisions of this Act, after a full and careful examination and consideration of the subject, the Inspectors, on the 20th of October last, referred to the gentlemen named in the Act, William B. Reed, Esq., District Attorney of the county of Philadelphia, Dr. Kirkbride, the principal Physician of the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, at Philadelphia, and Dr. Worthington, the principal Physician of the Friends' Insane Asylum, at Frankford, in Philadelphia county, the cases of eighteen prisoners, who, in their opinion, came within its intent and meaning. These gentlemen attended several times subsequently at the Penitentiary, and had free access to examine all the records, officers and attendants of the institution, and the prisoners. What has been or may be the result of their examination the Inspectors have not been advised.

"Of the eighteen prisoners thus referred to them for removal for insanity, three have been placed in the Penitentiary for safe keeping only, and not for crime, and have already been confined in its cells, one near three, one over three, and one over seven years. Eleven of the remaining fifteen were more or less insane when they were received in the Penitentiary; two of the others became so a few months after, one a year, and one about four years after his reception.

It will be seen by the above statement of the cases reported for removal, that a large proportion were insane in a greater or less degree when first sentenced to the Penitentiary, and all but one or two of the rest developed it shortly after. The observation and experience of the Inspectors have convinced them that the commission of crime is more frequently connected with mental disease, than courts and juries (far less the public) suspect—hence the necessity for a prompt removal of all who are found to be thus afflicted, to a place were proper treatment may restore them to mental health, and, as a consequence, to moral rectitude. This course has been adopted by some of the States of the Union where the congregate system of punishment is alleged to afford less cause for mental disease and greater facilities for its treatment."

"Since the Report was written, an order has been received from the Governor of the State for the removal to the State Lunatic Hospital of eight of the insane cases referred to the above Board for examination. As no report or communication of any kind has been yet received either from the above named gentlemen or the Governor, other than the order for removal, the Inspectors have no knowledge of what is intended to be done with those remaining, three of them placed in the Penitentiary for safe keeping, and four of them negroes or mulattoes, who, it is understood, cannot be admitted into the Hospital in consequence of their color."

HOUSE OF REFUGE.

The Twenty-Fifth Annual Report of the Managers of this interesting institution, has just been received. We find that from 1828 to 1852, both inclusive, there have been admitted, of whites, 2,361 boys, and 877 girls, of whom 38 have died, and that on the 1st day of the year 1853 there remained in the institution 149 boys, and 49 girls. Within the last three years there were admitted into the coloured department, 213 boys, and 116 girls, among whom five deaths have occurred, and there were remaining there on the first of the current year 84 boys, and 40 girls. Within the same period 99 white, and 27 coloured boys have been apprenticed to various employments.

Letters which have been received from a number of persons with whom, in former years, children, white and coloured, of both sexes, have been placed, afford a reasonable prospect that many of those who have been rescued by this institu-

tion from the depths of degradation, and vice, will become valuable and respectable members of civil and religious society.

T. G. Rutherford, superintendent of the white department, remarks in his report:

"In reviewing the history of the White Department during the past year, the Superintendent cannot but feel a pleasurable satisfaction at the very harmonious and uninterrupted good feeling which has existed among the inmates. As the chief object of the Institution is to reform those committed to its care, he is gratified to know, from the abundant fruit developed, that its efforts have not been in vain. The poor, misguided, and unfortunate youth comes in an outcast —depravity depicted upon his countenance; but no sooner does he begin to breathe the moral atmosphere of the Institution than a change is suddenly seen to take place; he is now beyond the reach of his former temptations, and with every inducement to commence a new life; he is now readily influenced to lend a listening ear to truth. He is soon made to feel that this place is far different from what his fancy depicted. Little else is heard or seen but the voice and manner of love. He knows he is comparatively free and beyond the fear of punishment, provided he simply does that which he soon realizes is absolutely conducive to his best welfare. And instead of the voice of discontent, that of peace and harmony continually reigns in our midst.

"Youth, who never were taught to bow the knee to the Great Creator, here learn to praise and extol his name; and nowhere are the truths of religion listened to with more deference and respect than here. And, there is strong reasons to believe, there are many in this excellent Institution who will become prominent and useful members of society.

"The peaceful and triumphant death of two of the boys of the Institution is a matter of the sincerest congratulation; especially when we recollect their utter ignorance and degradation at the time of their admission.

"During the summer the Superintendent, by direction of the Indenturing Committee, paid a visit to the boys and girls indentured to masters in the States of Delaware and Maryland. He saw 58 of them, and found them generally contented and happy, and exhibiting much promise of future usefulness.

"On every hand, in this great work, there is abundant reason for thankfulness and encouragement. The antidote, so far as it has been judiciously applied, has been eminently successful in eradicating the evil which has so long disturbed the condition of society. By reference to the extracts from the letters from the masters to whom our children have been indentured, it will be seen they generally render satisfaction, and are much beloved. Of the 108 heard from during the last month, very favorable accounts, upon the whole, were given of 96."

The children of both sexes, white and coloured are employed in various occupations suited to their ages and capacities; and a portion of the day is allotted to their literary instruction. H. D. Perry, teacher of coloured boy's school, remarks:

"The boys who compose the school, in many instances, have become members when ignorant even of the alphabet. Of 34 received the past year, 19 were thus ignorant. It is no exaggeration to say they were destitute, either of all correct ideas of duty and propriety, or of a disposition to conform their conduct to such ideas. In numerous instances, boys who were thus destitute when received, have steadily improved, and are making commendable progress in learning.

"Your teacher has tried to make the school a pleasant place to his pupils. He has not considered his work done when he has insisted upon good recitations and orderly conduct. Incidents in the lives of men who have been eminent for usefulness have been either narrated or read to the boys as opportunity has been afforded, with a manifest good effect.

"Except in a few instances, the boys give evidence of ability, not only to master the various studies attended to in the school, but also to pursue with success any which hereafter they may become interested in, and have the opportunity to prosecute. But it is impossible that boys so ignorant as the majority are when they enter the school, should be far advanced in their studies in the short time they remain; and they will have little opportunity to attend school when they have left the Refuge. Hence, it is desirable that they should remain in the school a longer time than they have been accustomed to remain. This is also desirable in order to secure their future good conduct. A boy may behave himself well in the house, and be making commendable progress in study, long before he is so well established in virtuous principles as to be fit to leave the Institution. It is the opinion of your teacher, that it would be a great blessing to the younger and more ignorant if they could remain inmates of the Institution three or four years."

The teacher of the coloured girls remarks:

"The pupils have improved as much as could be expected, considering the limited time they are in school. More advanced reading books have been introduced within the last six months. The result has been an additional interest in reading, and an improvement manifest to the Committee. With a few exceptions, most of the girls read well. They all attend to writing, and some have acquired a neat and easy style; others, of course, write indifferently. I have encouraged them in letter-writing, an exercise

which they enjoy. In arithmetic, three of those discharged were advanced into fractions. The Scriptures are read at the commencement of each session of the school, and the New Testament is used in the school as a reading book."

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

PHILADELPHIA, THIRD MONTH 26, 1853.

In the interesting observations respecting the microscope and telescope, which are concluded in this week's paper, a brief allusion is made to the speed with which light is transmitted through space; and this has suggested to the Editor the expediency of making a few remarks for the information of such of our readers as have not made themselves acquainted with this curious and mysterious subject.

When we behold any object, whether near or remote, we naturally and almost unavoidably conceive, that we see the object as it *now is*. The celebrated Sir Francis Bacon, whom Pope characterizes as the wisest, brightest, meanest of mankind, appears to have been the first to suggest the enquiry; an enquiry which he says was amazing to himself, whether, when he was viewing the starry heavens, he beheld those countless twinkling luminaries as they *then* were, or as they had been at some *previous* time.

Though it is not even yet clearly decided among philosophers, what light is, or by what means a luminous or enlightened object is rendered visible, there can be no rational doubt, that some species of action is transmitted from the object to the eye; or in common language, that the light which renders an object visible to the eye, must traverse the space that separates them. And Bacon having ascertained that, as a general law of nature, *time* was occupied in the production of effects, he concluded that possibly light was progressive. Numerous observations, open to all, clearly prove the progressive nature of sound. In thunder storms the flash and the explosion are perceptibly simultaneous, where the lightning strikes an object which is close at hand; whereas, when the object is distant, a sensible interval prevails. In the usual methods of measuring the velocity of sound, no allowance is made for the time occupied in the transmission of light. When the progress of sound is computed by observing the interval between the times of seeing the flash and hearing the report of a gun, fired at a given distance from the observer, the flash is supposed to be seen at the instant it occurs.

Though the philosophic mind of Bacon could suggest the enquiry whether light occupied a measurable portion of time in passing from one part of the universe to another, no solution of the problem was effected until nearly fifty years after his death. Galileo, the cotemporary of Bacon, being about three years his junior, by applying his telescope to the heavens, brought the four satellites of Jupiter into view. These satellites revolve round their primary in short periods of time, the longest being less than seventeen days, and the shortest less than two, and at each revolution, the most distant one *generally*, and the other three *always*, pass through the shadow of the planet, and thus become invisible to an observer on the earth. These eclipses occurring so frequently, furnish numerous opportunities of observation, in various positions of the earth and Jupiter.

Now this planet revolves round the sun, at a distance nearly five times that of the earth; of course the distance between the earth and planet must vary in the course of a synodic revolution of the earth, (that is from conjunction with the planet, as seen from the sun, to conjunction again) from four to six times the distance of the earth from the sun. In the year 1675, Roemer, a Danish astronomer then residing in France, having made a number of observations on the eclipses of Jupiter's satellites, and compared the time as determined by observation and by calculation, discovered that those which were observed when the earth and planet were nearer than their mean distance, occurred *too soon*, and those observed when they were more remote, happened *too late* for his calculations. But by assigning 16 min. 26 sec. to the passage of light across the earth's orbit, he found his calculated and observed eclipses could be brought to agree. Hence, knowing the diameter of the earth's orbit to be about one hundred and ninety millions of miles, it is readily inferred that light traverses with the astonishing velocity of 192,000 miles in a second of time.

The discovery of Roemer was verified in a remarkable manner about fifty years afterwards, by a series of observations designed to effect a very different object. In the year 1725, Dr. Bradley, an eminent English astronomer, while making observations on a fixed star, with a view of ascertaining, if practicable, its distance from the earth, was surprised with the discovery of an apparent motion in the star for which he was unable to account. Having continued his observations for a year, it was found that the star appeared to move round a fixed point, through a circle paralleled to the plane of the ecliptic, with a radius of about 20 seconds. After trying several methods of accounting for this newly discovered phenomenon, it at length occurred to him that the progressive motion of light, compared with the velocity of the earth in its orbit, might possibly furnish the requisite theory. It is said that the idea was suggested

by observing, while he was sailing on the Thames, that whenever the vessel changed its course, the direction of the wind, as indicated by the flag on the mast, was also changed. This apparent change in the course of the wind could occasion no difficulty to such a mind as Dr. Bradley's, being readily accounted for on the principle of the parallelogram of forces; and it was only required to apply the principle to the motion of light, and of the earth.

To determine the visible position of a star by means of a telescope, which Dr. Bradley was doing, the tube must be so placed that the light would pass from the star to the eye, along the axis of the instrument. If then the earth was at rest or moving directly *towards* or *from* the star, the tube must point directly towards its object; hence in that case the star would appear in its true place. But if while the light is passing down the telescope, the instrument is moved in an oblique direction, the light will no longer follow the axis. To secure the passage of the light along the axis of the instrument, and thence to transmit its image to the eye, the tube must be directed to a point in a line drawn through the true place of the star, parallel to the direction in which the earth is moving. Consequently the position of the star as determined by the telescope will be different from the true; and this difference will be greater, the greater the ratio which the motion of the earth in its orbit bears to the velocity of light. This apparent deviation is termed the aberration of light. From repeated accurate observation, and the necessary geometrical reasoning, it is ascertained that light passes from the sun to the earth, while the latter is moving over 20.253 sec. of its orbit, and this is accomplished in 8 min. 13 sec.

The inference which astronomers have deduced from the facts thus disclosed, and from the unmeasured and immeasurable distance which separates us from nearly all the fixed stars, is that the speculation of Bacon is a sober demonstrable fact; that we see the starry heavens, not as they are now, supposing any recent changes to have occurred, but as they were ages and even centuries ago.

Our Friends who are connected with the "Bible Association of Friends in America," are particularly requested to recur to the notice inserted at page 346 of this volume, and that the auxiliaries will be careful to forward their reports in due season.

DIED,—On the 7th of 11th month last, SAMUEL R. TITUS, aged 66 years, a member of Westbury and Jericho Monthly meeting. During a protracted illness he often expressed a desire to be released, and his friends trust that his end was peace.

DIED, At her residence, Flushing, L. I., on the 24th of 11th month last, ELIZABETH W. LAWRENCE, in the 89th year of her age, a member of New York Monthly meeting. She was sustained through a lingering illness, by a humble trust and faith in Jesus, believing that the Lord doeth all things well.

——, At his residence in Clinton Co., Ohio, on the 25th of 12th month last, of debility and gradual decline, REUBEN GREEN, in the 83d year of his age; a member, and for several years an overseer of Springfield Monthly meeting, manifesting a religious concern and lively zeal for the support of our Discipline, and love and good order in Society. He was careful in training his children and family in the discharge of their religious duties, relying on the mercy of God in Christ Jesus for a blessing on his honest endeavors.

——, Of pulmonary consumption, in Uxbridge, Mass., on Fifth-day the 10th inst., MELISSA M., wife of Asa Gaskill, and daughter of Gideon Mowry, aged 41 years; a member of Uxbridge Monthly meeting.

WESTTOWN SCHOOL.

The Committee to Superintend the boarding school at Westtown, will meet in Philadelphia, on Sixth day the 8th of next month, at 7 o'clock, P. M. The Committee on Instruction to meet on the same day at 4 o'clock, P. M.

The semi-annual examination of the school will commence on Third-day morning, the 5th of next month, and close on Fifth-day evening.

THOMAS KIMBER, Clerk.

Phila. Third Month 26th, 1853.–2t

INDIAN CIVILIZATION.

The Committee appointed by Philadelphia Yearly Meeting to promote the civilization of the Indians, are desirous of obtaining the services of a suitably qualified female Friend, to instruct the pupils at the Boarding School recently opened at Tunessassa. Application may be made to THOMAS EVANS, No. 180 Mulberry St., or to JOSEPH ELKINTON, No. 377 south Second St., Philadelphia.

For Friends' Review.

GEORGE W. LAWRENCE.

It will be remembered by many persons who attended the last Indiana Yearly Meeting, that an intelligent colored man named GEORGE LAWRENCE was soliciting assistance to purchase his wife, then a slave in New Orleans, with a view to remove to San Juan, in Central America, where he had been residing. It will be satisfactory to those who afforded him aid, to be informed that he has succeeded in his efforts to which end the following extract of a letter addressed to E. C. at Richmond, Indiana, is offered for insertion:

"*New Orleans, Feb. 22d*, 1853.

MY DEAR FRIEND:—I am pleased to inform you that I have effected the purchase of my WIFE, and we are all packed up to leave for Cincinnati,

Ohio. The sale cost me more than I expected. I thought when I saw you that I could get her for $450, but I was disappointed, $60 more was called for, but, thank God, we have *triumphed over all*, and *my wife is free!* It is good to trust in God. I hope you will remember me to *all* the Friends who proved to me a friend in my efforts to obtain my wife. Tell them that I shall never forget their kindness. I hope the Lord will bless you in all your efforts to do good to our race. I go to Cincinnati to stop a little, until I can recruit in a pecuniary point of view."

"Yours, affectionately,

GEORGE W. LAWRENCE."

Aboriginal Indians—their Physical and Mental Characteristics, Customs, Manners, Antiquities, and Languages.

(Concluded from page 423.)

These remains extend almost continuously over the whole interior, from the great lakes on the north to the Gulf of Mexico on the south, and from the sources of the Alleghany in western New York, far above a thousand miles up the Missouri, and into Michigan, Wisconsin, and Iowa. They are found in far greater numbers in the western than in the eastern portion of this immense district. They may be traced too along the seaboard from Texas to Florida, but are not met with any further along the north-eastern coast. They are generally planted in the rich valleys of the western rivers, or elevated above them on commanding natural terraces. In the neighborhood of the upper Lakes they assume the singular form of gigantic rilievos of earthen walls, often covering several acres, tracing out upon the soil outlines of the figures of men, birds, beasts, and reptiles. Southward of these appear, on the banks of the Ohio and its tributaries, mounds and truncated terraces of immense extent, sustaining earthen enclosures and embankments extending for entire miles. Of these extraordinary earth-works many were evidently fortifications, exhibiting no small constructive skill, defended by numerous bastions, having covered ways, hornworks, concentric walls, and lofty mounds, intended as observatories, and numerous gateways giving access to the immense line of fortified enclosure, with graded roadways to ascend from terrace to terrace. Of these defences there appears to have been a chain, extending from the head of the Alleghany diagonally across central Ohio to the river Wabash.

Not all, however, of these earth-works were intended as fortresses; many are evidently designed for religious purposes. One of the most extraordinary of these is called the Great Serpent, on a projecting tongue of high land in Adams county, Ohio. The head of the reptile points toward the extremity, his form is traced out with all its convolutions, and its jaws are open as it were to swallow a large egg-shaped enclosure occupying the extreme point of the promontory. Its entire length, if stretched out, would be a thousand feet. The serpent and globe was a symbol in Egypt, Greece, Assyria, and Mexico; and those familiar with English antiquities will no doubt remember a similar and still more gigantic instance of a serpent, sacred enclosure, and mound on the downs of Avebury in Wiltshire. Of the earth-works some are square, some perfectly circular, others of intricate and curious outline, while many appear to have something symbolical in their arrangements. It is necessary also to correct a popular mistake with regard to their materials, which, it has been affirmed, consist exclusively of earth, whereas both stone and unbaked brick have occasionally been made use of. The mounds scattered over the western valleys and prairies are almost innumerable, and of infinitely various dimensions, one of the largest covering six acres of ground. These also appear to have been appropriated to different purposes, some to sustain sacrificial altars or temples, others intended for sepulchres, containing skeletons, with pottery and charcoal for consuming the bodies. A remarkable instance of the latter class is the great mound at Grave Creek, which was penetrated by a perpendicular shaft opening into two sepulchral chambers, containing several skeletons with pottery and other articles. Within these enclosures and mounds have been discovered numerous stone sculptures of the heads of men, or of human figures in crouching attitudes; of the beaver, the wild cat, and the toad; of the swallow and other birds; of the heron striking a fish, the last very beautifully executed; and of the sea cow, an animal peculiar to the tropical regions. Ornamented tablets have also been dug up, and in some places sculptures of men, eagles, and elks can be traced on the face of the rocks, with rude attempts to represent hunting scenes. There have also been found instruments of silver and copper, axes, drills, and spear heads, stone discs, and instruments for games, with beads, shells, ornaments, and pipes, as well as decorated pottery.

Respecting the whole of these monuments it may be remarked, that they are evidently far ruder than those in Mexico or Central America, to which as they approach in locality they appear to approximate in their character and arrangements; and it is thus an interesting question whether we are to regard them as the original and more ancient works of a race who afterwards reached a higher degree of civilization farther to the south, or whether, on the contrary, they present to us traces of a migration from the south towards the north. "It is not impossible," observes Squiers, "that the agriculture and civilization of Mexico, Central America, and Peru, may have originated on the banks of the Mississippi." Whatever may be the result of further researches, one thing is abundantly evident, that the great valley of that

river and of its tributaries was once occupied by a population who had advanced from the migratory state of hunting to the fixed condition of cultivators of the soil, that the population who raised these great defensive and sacred structures must have been dense and widely spread, in order to execute works for which prolonged and combined effort were so obviously necessary, and that their customs, laws, and regulation must have assumed a fixed and definite shape.

The languages of the North American Indians, like their physical characteristics, are generally uniform, and may be reduced to a few general heads. The Algonquin was the most widely diffused throughout the northern portion of the States, and was that spoken by the Pokanokets, Narragansetts, and Pequods, by the tribes of Lenni Lenape on the Delaware, and those in Virginia and on the Ohio. The Wyandot was the language of the Hurons, who dwelt in the vicinity of the Great Lakes, and of the Iroquois, who occupied the southern borders of the St. Lawrence, and the interior of the State of New York, where they have left behind them the names of their several confederacies, the Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagos, Cayugas, and Senecas—powerful tribes, who have subjugated and extirpated many others, were destined to act a more conspicuous part in the intercolonial struggles than any other body of Indians, and to figure as the chief allies of the English. Advancing to the southward, we find that the Tuscaroras in North Carolina, and the Cherokees, occupying the southern district of the romantic Alleghanies, spake a separate language, as did also the Natchez, and the Uchees on the Lower Mississippi; while the dialects of the rest of the tribes on this part of the great river and its borders, the Choctaws, the Chickasaws, the Creeks, the Appalachees, and the Yamassees, are grouped under the general title of the Mobilian. Other tribes formed a link between the country east of the Mississippi and the great West, where the prevailing language is that of the powerful Sioux or Dahcotas.

We shall not attempt to discuss at any length the mysterious question of the first peopling of America—whether this immense chain of antiquities, extending, with few interruptions, from the northern to the southern extremity of the vast continent, were the works of a race who came from afar, or who grew up upon the soil itself. Endless have been the theories on this question, the final solution of which must await the progress of enthnological science. Some have imagined that the existence of pyramids denoted an oriental origin, and that they could trace upon the monuments of Copan and Palenque indubitable markes of a Tyrian migration; while others, finding certain remarkable analogies between the customs of the Red Race and those of the Jews, have supposed that the former people must be derived from the latter. It is indeed well observed by Bradford, that "the character of American civilization is not wholly indigenous; that its mutual diversities are no more than might naturally arise when nations of the same stock are separated, while its uniformities are great and striking, and exhibit, in common, a striking resemblance to many of the features of *the most ancient* types of civilization in the eastern hemisphere. The monuments of these nations were temples and palaces; their temples were pyramids; their traditions were interwoven with cosmogonical fables, which still retained relics of primitive history; and their religion was sublime and just in many of its original doctrines, though debased in their superstitious abuse and corruption. In all this there is nothing modern, nothing recent; these features are not strictly Hindoo, Egyptian, or Chinese, though they approximate the aboriginal civilization to that of each of these nations. The origin of this resemblance is to be traced back to the *earliest ages*, when these great nations first separated, and carried into Egypt, Hindoostan, China, and America, the same religion, arts, customs, and institutions, to be variously modified under the influence of diverse causes. The great diversity of American languages, the few analogies they present to those of the old world; the absence of the use of iron; certain peculiarities in their astronomical systems; and some of their own traditions, which have preserved the memory of the great events of ancient sacred history, and attribute the colonization of the continent to one of those tribes who were present at the dispersion of mankind; all tend to support this position. The Red Race, then, appears to be a *primitive branch of the human family;* to have existed in many portions of the globe, distinguished for early civilization; and to have penetrated at a very ancient period into America. The American family does not appear to be derived from any nation *now existing;* but it is assimilated by numerous analogies to the Etrurians, Egyptians, Mongols, Chinese, and Hindoos; it is *most closely* related to the Malays and Polynesians; and the conjecture possessing perhaps the highest degree of probability, is that which maintains its origin from Asia, through the Indian Archipelago." This theory, perhaps most generally received, is certainly not without weight; but on the other hand, it may be argued with equal truth that the rude efforts of all uncivilized nations must greatly resemble each other, that the same ideas spring up spontaneously in the minds of men under the same circumstances and in the same state of development; and thus that no safe conclusion can be deduced from correspondences, which, however remarkable, may after all, turn out to be entirely fortuitous.

The evidence which has been adduced, that a higher state of civilization once existed in North America, naturally suggested the inquiry, whether we are to regard the Indians found on that continent by the Europeans, as decended from more

cultivated ancestors, like those of Mexico and Central America from the builders of the pyramids and temples of Cholula and Palenque. "The important question has not been solved," observes W. Van Humboldt, "whether that savage state, which even in America is found in various gradations, is to be looked upon as the dawning of a society about to rise, or whether it is not the fading remains of one sinking amidst storms, overthrown and shattered by overwhelming catastrophes. To me the latter supposition appears nearer the truth than the former." The physical similarity of the tribes spread over the whole continent from north to south, the resemblances that may be traced in their religion, manners, customs, and monuments, certainly favor the conclusion, that they are but different branches of one great family, whose civilization, though not uninfluenced from abroad, is yet principally aboriginal, and who, having attained a certain stage of development, have, from various disturbing causes, retrograded into the condition in which we find them at the present day. Tradition, however, also dimly points to struggles and revolutions among them, and ruder tribes from the hyperborean regions may, as it records, have pressed down upon those settled in the more fertile valleys of the south, and forced them to take refuge in Mexico, and thus the present North American Indians may be descended from nomad hordes, who, like the Goths and Vandals in Europe, succeeded, by brute strength and overwhelming numbers, in extirpating the less hardy, but more gifted races, to whose skill and labor we are indebted for those relics of a lost civilization.

Extracts from the Speech of SENATOR MILLER, *delivered the 3d inst., on the expediency of recognizing the independence of Liberia.*

(Concluded from page 428.)

I desire to present a higher view of this subject than that derived from the mere lucre of trade. There is a mighty moral power in commerce—the power of civilization and of humanity.

The early foreign commerce of a half civilized country frequently gives tone and character to its inhabitants which are seen and felt during many years of their future progress. It not unfrequently impresses a deep influence upon the very soil itself. Africa is a striking example of this result. For many years her only foreign commerce was the slave trade—the exchange of her children for the things of other countries. The result of this unnatural intercourse was to bring upon that benighted region a two-fold curse—additional brutality to its inhabitants and increased sterility upon its soil. Thus it was that commerce, deprived of its moral power, impressed upon both people and land a curse so deep that it will require centuries to eradicate the evil. We have other examples of the effects of illicit commerce, in the opium trade of the east, in the early slave trade of Spanish America, and in our whiskey dealings with the northern tribes of Indians.

But a new and happier era has opened upon Africa. The Republic of Liberia has put an end to the slave trade in Western Africa. She has done that which the three great Christian powers of the earth—England, France and America—could not accomplish. She has done it, not by force, not by fleets nor armies, nor yet by premiums and prize money, but simply by working out one of the simple rules of legitimate commerce so plainly, that even the dull mind of the native negro may comprehend it, by teaching him that the productions of the forests, the fruits of the trees, and the vegetables of the soil which God has planted all about him, may by the aid of his labor bring to him and to his family more comforts and wealth than all the gains of the unnatural slave trade. And now, along a coast of 700 miles, where but a few years since the only marts of trade were the slave pens to which the chiefs dragged their brothers and their children to barter for foreign productions, are to be found safe harbors in which English steamers and American packets may be seen, inviting the natives to bring the vegetable oils, the coffee and the ground nuts, with all the other rapid and rich productions of that sunny land, and exchange them on equal terms for foreign merchandize. Civilized and Christian commerce has taken the place of the barbarous traffic in human blood. Legal trade has superseded piracy, and the flag of a Republic and the laws of a Constitutional Government defend, protect and encourage the honest labor of a free and Christian people.

Thus has legitimate commerce become the efficient instrument for the regeneration of Africa. Law and liberty, religion and civilization have been carried into Africa, and there embodied in free national institutions. A new power and influence are now required to sustain and to protect those institutions so as to enable them to accomplish the final and glorious result for which they were established. That power is national—that influence is commercial. It is our duty, as it will be our interest, to exercise that power and direct that influence.

In urging this subject upon the consideration of the Senate, I have not been indifferent to the fact that there are difficulties in the way of our forming full international relations with Liberia. They are of a domestic character, applicable alone to this country, and require to be treated with delicacy and prudence. My desire is to keep clear of these difficulties, and I have, therefore, made my resolution one of inquiry merely, leaving it to the Committee on Foreign Relations to decide the proper way and manner of accomplishing the object.

My desire is to obtain a simple recognition of the nationality of Liberia preparatory to forming commercial relations with that government, leaving the more delicate question of diplomatic relations to the future action of the Executive. When, under what circumstances, and in what form of government we will enter into full and equal diplomatic relations with Liberia, whether we shall send a Minister there, or receive one from her, is not necessarily involved in the acknowledgment of her independence.

Whatever difficulties the fears of gentlemen may suggest upon this point, I can assure them that Liberia will never obtrude herself upon this Government. She knows too well how much forbearance is required by her friends here to overcome the prejudices which obstructed her colonial advancement, to do any act now which might tend to revive opposition. All she asks at our hands is that we shall not now abandon our own great work of Free Government in Africa by neglecting to express our confidence in its strength and our faith in its durability.

I have heard it suggested as an objection to the recognition by this Government of the independence of Liberia, that it would reflect upon the legal institutions of domestic slavery as they now exist in some of the States of this Union—that we cannot admit the capability of the African race for self-government, and at the same time justify ourselves before the world in holding a portion of that race in bondage. This objection, I admit, must, to a certain extent, be met and answered in determining the present question. I therefore answer, in the first place, that the obnoxious fact has already been established. Liberia is a living witness of its truth, and we, by our refusal to admit its existence, cannot get rid of any of the legitimate results which must flow from that living fact. Nay, more, this experiment, whether for good or for evil to us, is our experiment. We have worked out the problem ourselves, and it is too late now, after the demonstration has been made to the world, for us to shrink from the result.

I am no apologist for slavery in any of its forms; much less would I seek to excuse the deep wrongs which the Christian world has perpetrated upon Africa; but if forgiveness is to be found for our criminal aggression upon Africa, it must be sought in the restitution of her children to their fatherland, improved and trained under our domestic institutions for the enjoyment of civil and religious liberty. If this generation can atone for the sins of the past, that atonement can only be made by offering up a rich national sacrifice upon the altars of liberty and religion now erected in Liberia.

Why should we hesitate to acknowledge this triumph of humanity, or attempt to cover up a result as honorable to us as it will be glorious to the world. Rather let us proclaim, as with a trumpet in the dull ear of the despotic nations, that the spirit of American liberty will penetrate the deepest despotism and the darkest barbarism, with a potency sufficient even to regenerate the negro, and to give liberty and civilization to Africa.

If the Colony of Liberia had been planted by our people in Europe instead of Africa, how we should have watched with jealous care its daily progress, resisted and with national power every attempt to impede its advancement, and would have seized the very first opportunity to acknowledge its existence as a free Republican Government. There has not been a movement in Europe for liberty, however feeble, that we have not watched with anxious eye. There has been no country, however remote or insignificant, in which an advance toward free government has been made, which has not commanded our sympathy and attention. So frantic have we become in the cause of free institutions, that we have been betrayed by our sensibilities to endorse spurious movements for civil liberty altogether unworthy of our approbation.

But, sir, the case now presented is one of no doubtful character. It is a people who, through years of trial and suffering, have shown their devotion to and their capability for Free Government,—a young Republic of American origin, with a Constitution like our own, and who aspires to no higher ambition than that of being instrumental in disseminating over Africa our own great principles of liberty and humanity.

Shall we refuse to this true Republic that influence which we are continually wasting upon the sham Republics of Europe? Shall we be deaf to the calls of humanity, and only show our love for human liberty where ambition instigates our action? Shall we beat the air to agitate the morbid political atmosphere of Europe, and refuse to strike a blow for liberty, when all Africa, land and people, lie before us, prepared to receive the impression of our power?

Extracts from the Address of Edward Everett, at the Anniversary of the American Colonization Society.

It is grievous to reflect, it is one of the darkest things that we read of in history, that contemporaneously with the discovery of this continent, and mainly from mistaken humanity towards its natives, the whole western coast of Africa was thrown open to that desolating traffic, which, from time immemorial, had been carried on from the ports of the Mediterranean, the Nile, and the Red Sea, and the shores of Eastern Africa. It is still more painful to reflect that it was precisely at the period when the best culture of modern Europe was moving rapidly towards its perfection, that the intercourse of Africa with Europe, instead of proving a blessing, proved a curse. Have you well considered, that it was in the days of many bright suns in the firmament of the glory of England, that her

navigators first began to go forth, and, as if in derision, in vessels bearing the venerable names of "the Solomon" and "the Jesus," to the coast of Africa, to tear away its wretched natives into a state of bondage? It was at the very time when, in England and France, the last vestiges of the feudal system were breaking down, when private war was put an end to, and men began to venture out from the walled towns and dwell in safety in the open country, and to traverse the high roads without fear, it was then that these most polished nations began to enter into competition with each other, which should monopolize that cruel traffic, the African slave trade, the principal agency of which was to stir up a system of universal hostility; not merely between nation and nation, but between tribe and tribe, clan and clan, family and family, and often between members of the same household; for, I am sorry to say, it is no unprecedented thing for these poor creatures to sell their wives and children to the slave trader.

In this way the whole western coast of Africa became like the Northern and Eastern coast before, one general mart for the slave trade. This lasted for three hundred years. At length the public sentiment of the world, in Europe and America, was awakened. Several of the colonial assemblies in this country passed acts inhibiting the slave trade, but they were uniformly negatived by the Crown. The Continental Congress in 1776, denounced the traffic. The federal convention in 1789 fixed a prospective period for its abolition in this country. The example was followed by the States of Europe. At the present day every Christian and several of the Mahomedan powers have forbidden it; yet it is extensively carried on, and some authorities say that the number of slaves taken from Africa has not materially diminished; but I hope this is not true. This state of facts has led several persons most desirous of putting an end to the traffic, to devise some new system, some new agency; and all agree—there is not a dissenting voice on that point—that the most effectual, and in fact the only substitute, is the establishment of colonies. Wherever a colony is established on the coast of Africa under the direction of a Christian power in Europe or America, there the slave trade disappears; not merely from the coast of the colony, but from the whole interior of the country which found an outlet at any point on that coast. In this way, from the most northern extremity of the French and English colonies down to the most southern limit of the American settlements, the slave trade has entirely disappeared. The last slave mart in that region, the Gallinas, has within a short time, I believe, come within the jurisdiction of the American colony of Liberia. Now, along that whole line of coast and throughout the whole interior connected with it, a line of coast, as I believe, not less than that from Maine to Georgia—from every port and every harbor of which the foreign slave trade was carried on within the memory of man, it has entirely disappeared.—What Congresses of sovereigns at Vienna, and Aix-la-Chapelle, could not do, what squadrons of war steamers cruising along the coast could not achieve, what quintuple treaties among the powers of Europe could not effect by the arts of diplomacy, has been done by these poor little colonies, one of which at least, that of Liberia, has, in latter times, been almost without the recognition of this government, struggling into permanence by the resources furnished by private benevolence. I ask what earthly object of this kind more meritorious than this can be named? And what career is there opened to any colored man in Europe or America, more praiseworthy, more inviting than this, to form, as it were, in his own person, a portion of that living cordon, stretching along the coast and barring its whole extent from the approaches of this traffic?

'But even the suppression of the slave trade, all important as it is, is but auxiliary to another ulterior object of still more cammanding importance, and that is the civilization of Africa.—The condition of Africa is a disgrace to the rest of the civilized world. With an extent nearly three times as great as that of Europe, its known portions of great fertility, teeming with animal and vegetable life, traversed by magnificent chains of mountains, East, and West, North and South, whose slopes send down the tributaries of some of the noblest rivers in the world, connecting on the North by the Mediterranean, with the ancient and modern culture of Europe, projecting on the West far into the Atlantic ocean, that great highway of the world's civilization, running on the South East into a near proximity to our own South American continent, open on the East to the trade of India, and on the North East by the Red Sea and the Nile, locked closely into the Asiatic continent, one would have thought that with all these natural endowments, with this noble geographical position, Africa was destined to be the emporium, the garden of the globe. Man alone in this unhappy continent has dropped so far into arrears in the great march of humanity, behind the other portions of the human family, that the question has at length been started whether he does not labor under some incurable, natural inferiority. I, this, for myself, I have no belief whatever.

What can be the cause of the continued uncivilization of Africa? Without attempting presumptuously to pry into the mysteries of Providence, I think that adequate causes can be found in some historical and geographical circumstances. It seems a law of human progress, which however difficult to explain, is too well sustained by facts to be doubted, that in the first advance out of barbarism into civilization, the first impulses and guidances must come from abroad

This of course leaves untouched the great mystery, who could have made a beginning; but still as far back as history or tradition runs, we do find that the first guidance and impulse came from abroad. From Egypt and Syria the germs of improvement were brought to Greece, from Greece to Rome, from Rome to the North and West of Europe, from Europe to America, and they are now speeding on from us to the farthest West until at length it shall meet the East again. To what extent the aboriginal element shall be borne down and overpowered by the foreign influences, or enter into kindly combination with them, depends upon the moral and intellectual development of both parties. There may be such aptitude for improvement, or the disparity between the native and foreign race may be so small, that a kindly combination will at once take place. This is supposed to have been the case with the ancient Grecian tribes in reference to the emigrants from Egypt and the East. Or the inaptitude may be so great, and the disparity between the natives and the foreigners may be so wide, that no such kindly union can take place. This is commonly supposed to be the case with the natives of our own continent, who are slowly and silently retiring before the inroads of a foreign influence.

Now in reference to this law of social progress, there have been in Africa two most unfortunate difficulties. In the first place, all the other branches of the human family that have had the start of Africa in civilization have, from the very dawn of history, been concerned in the slave trade, so that intercourse with foreigners, instead of being a source of mutual improvement to both parties, particularly to the weaker, has, in the case of Africa, only tended to sink them deeper into barbarism and degeneracy of every kind. This has been one difficulty. Another is the climate—this vast equatorial expanse—this aggregate of land between the tropics, greater than all the other parts of the globe together, her fervid sun, burning down upon the rank vegetation of her fertile plains, and rendering her shores and water courses pestiferous to a foreign constitution,—this circumstance also seems to shut Africa out from the approaches of civilization through the usual channels. The ordinary inducements of gain, are too weak to tempt the merchant to those feverous shores. Nothing but a taste for adventure, approaching to mania, attracts the traveller; and when Christian benevolence allures the devoted missionary to this field of labor, it lures him too often to his doom.

By this combination of influences, Africa seems to have been shut out from the beginning from all those benefits that otherwise result from foreign intercourse. But now, mark and reverence the Providence of God, educing out of these disadvantages of climate, (disadvantages as we consider them) and out of this colossal, moral wrong—the foreign slave trade—educing out of these seemingly hopeless elements of physical and moral evil, after long cycles of crime and suffering, of violence and retribution, such as history no where else can parallel—educing, I say, from these almost hopeless elements by the blessed alchemy of Christian love, the ultimate means of the regeneration of Africa.

(To be continued.)

THE REAPER.

BY ELIZA COOK.

I love, I love to see
Bright steel gleam through the land;
'Tis a goodly sight—but it must be
In the reaper's tawny hand.

The helmet and the spear
Are twined with laurel wreath;
But the trophy is wet with the orphan's tear,
And the blood-spots rest beneath.

I love to see the field
That is moist with purple stain;
ut not where bullet, sword, and shield,
Lie strown with glory slain.

No, no; 'tis when the sun
Shoots down its cloudless beams,
Till the rich and bursting juice-drops run
On the vineyard earth its streams.

My glowing heart beats high
At the sight of shining gold;
But it is not that which the miser's eye
Delighteth to behold.

A brighter wealth by far
Than the deep mine's yellow vein.
Is seen around, in the fair hills crowned
With sheaves of burnished grain.

Look forth, ye toiling men;
Though little ye possess,
Be glad that dearth is not on earth,
To leave that little less.

Let the song of praise be poured,
In gratitude and joy,
By the rich man with his garners stored,
And the ragged gleaner boy.

The feast *that* warfare gives
Is not for one alone—
'Tis shared by the meanest slave that lives,
And the tenant of a throne.

Then glory to the steel
That shines in the reaper's hand
And thanks to God, who hath blessed the sod,
And crowns the harvest land!

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.—The Steamship Canada arrived at Halifax on the 18th with Liverpool dates to the 5th inst.

ENGLAND.--In Parliament, Lord Palmerston stated that no application had been made by any foreign power for the expulsion of political refugees from Great Britain, and that had such an application been made, it would have been met by a firm and dignified refusal.

Lord Dudley Stuart called the attention of Parliament to Turkish affairs, as affecting the balance of power in Europe. He moved for copies of any communications made by the Austrian and Turkish governments on the subject of Montenegro.

Lord J. Russell replied that the government had received assurance from Austria, that all difficulties would be adjusted by negotiation.

Eight members of Parliament have been deprived of their seats, having been convicted of bribery.

The government has refused to charter the London and Liverpool American Steamship Company.

FRANCE.—There is no political news of importance. Rumors are current of the appointment of new Senators, mostly ex-Legitimists.

The typhus fever has been prevalent in Paris, but is abating, though twelve hundred cases still remain in the hospitals.

SPAIN.—Narvaez has appealed to the Peers against the harshness of the government towards him. The death of Gen. Rodil is announced.

GERMANY.—The Customs Conference closed at Vienna on the 22d ult.

Saxony and Hesse with all the minor governments, have signified their adhesion to the treaty just concluded between Austria and Prussia, and will assent to the renewal of the Zollverein, with Hanover included.

The Duke of Oldenburg, father of the Queen of Greece, died suddenly on the 27th ult. He is succeeded by his son Peter.

SWITZERLAND—It is stated that two agents of an American emigration company have proposed to the government of Ticino to convey to America the natives of that canton who were expelled from Lombardy.

TURKEY.—The war between Turkey and Montenegro is over. Omer Pasha is ordered to cease hostilities, and the march of the Austrians to the Croatain frontier is countermanded.

MEXICO.—The prevailing disposition appears to be one of sufferance of the present governmen until the return of Santa Anna. It is stated that Santa Anna has declared his intention of joining the liberal party. Eleven votes by Governors have been cast for Santa Anna and the State of Vera Cruz, is reported to be in his favor. Civil war was still raging in several quarters.

CALIFORNIA.—The steamship Uncle Sam, from Aspinwall, arrived at New York on the 15th inst., bringing San Francisco dates to the 16th ult. The rainy season had closed and travelling on the Isthmus was good. The Indians on Dry Creek have committed some bold robberies, and fighting had taken place between them and parties of whites sent out to chastise them. The Indians think that the United States government has not acted in good faith towards them, in failing to carry out the stipulations of the treaty. They also complain that the Americans have cut off their supplies and reduced them to a state bordering on starvation.

Many murders have been committed throughout the mining regions, and daily accounts are received of outrage and robbery.

The grain crops are forward and promise well. The question of the division of the State, is still agitated by its adherents, who have succeeded so far as to induce the Senate to endorse a report providing for the sum of $100,000 to defray expenses of a general State Convention. The Assembly has not acted on the subject. Benicia has been fixed upon as the Capital of the State. Very extensive canalling operations are going on, for the purpose of supplying the gold regions with water.

Measures are being taken to construct a plank road from Marysville and Sacramento, to Nevada and Auburn, and engineers are engaged in the survey of a railroad from Benicia to Marysville. The survey of the San Joaquin Railroad, which is to run from Stockton to Sonora, a distance of fifty-five miles, has been completed, and operations are expected to commence in the Spring. A native Californian, named José Ives Lemantour has laid claim to a large portion of the land on which San Francisco is built. Several Islands in and about the Bay are embraced in the claim. The grant is said to have been made in 1842.

Some specimens of emeralds and rubies, and a large diamond of the first water, have been found in the mines.

Sugar of a superior quality is now manufactured in the Sandwich Islands. A joint-stock company to carry on a sugar plantation in the Islands is about to be organized.

A proposition to transfer the Sovereignty of the Sandwich Islands to the United States, is officially repudiated by the Government organ.

Oregon dates to 1st mo. 29th had been received at San Francisco. New and rich discoveries of placers continue to be made in the mineral sections of the State. The winter had been extremely severe, and it is supposed that not less than five thousand cattle had perished.

CHINA.—A riot occurred at Amoy on the 21st of the 10th month. An attack upon some Europeans was made by the natives, upon which they were fired upon by the English marines. The rebellion in China is more threatening than ever. The Viceroy of Canton has been invested with ample power for conducting operations against them.

DOMESTIC.—UNITED STATES SENATE. Senator Clayton's resolution calling for information respecting the British Colony in Central America, was discussed on the 14th by Senators Mason, Clayton and Douglass. The debate was continued on the 16th by Douglas, Butler and Clayton. On the 17th, the first resolution of the series was passed, and the further consideration of the subject was postponed until the 21st. A number of nominations to office were confirmed by the Senate during the week.

Thomas H. Benton has written a long and interesting letter to the people of Missouri on a central national highway to the Pacific. The letter displays a thorough knowledge of the country through which the road will pass, and is a highly valuable document.

The city of Cincinnati has just abolished its system of volunteer fire companies, and adopted in its stead a paid department.

Lieut. Beale has made a report to the Secretary of the Interior, on robbing and enslaving Indians in California, showing a deplorable condition of things in that State.

Captain Ericsson has contracted with the Navy Department to construct, for Government, a model caloric engine of sixty horse power. It is to be constructed and put up in the Navy Yard at Washington, before the next meeting of Congress.

It is proposed to hold a World's Temperance Convention at New York during the approaching Fair.

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

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DANIEL WHEELER.

(Continued from page 435.)

In the 12th month 1825, the Emperor Alexander—in whose service, as superintendent of the operations of draining the marshes in the vicinity of Petersburg, D. Wheeler was engaged—expired, after a short illness. As the Emperor was in the prime of life, being only about forty-eight years of age, the news of his death excited very painful emotions with Daniel Wheeler and his family, as well as the people in general, who were under his government. Of this event and the reflections arising from it, we find the following notice in one of his letters:

"When the intelligence of the death of our much lamented and justly beloved Emperor was made public in the city, consternation soon spread among all ranks of the people. At first, I thought it possible there might be some mistake, as the health of the Empress had been for some time declining, and had occasioned her journey to the south of Russia; but the military being called upon to swear allegiance to the new Emperor Constantine, removed every doubt.

I was favored with peaceful and quiet resignation on this mournful occasion, and felt but one desire—that the death of Alexander might have been a fair one; and we have the most indubitable proof that it was unattended with any of those horrible circumstances which, in some instances, have terminated the existence of the crowned heads of this country. I have often put up a feeble petition that the hand of violence might never be permitted to touch him; and although I cannot help deploring, with the many millions of Russia, the loss of such a man, yet a secret joy triumphs over every selfish feeling, and raises in my heart a tribute of gratitude and praise to the Great Preserver of men, who hath been graciously pleased to remove him in so remarkable a manner, from this scene of conflict and trouble. We could scarcely have desired more than has been given: I believe it has been the lot of few monarchs to end their days whilst in the meridian of power, in a retreat so quiet, and so distant from all the pageantry of a court; it may be said, that he died in the bosom of his family. It appears, for the first two or three days of his indisposition that he considered it of no importance, and could not be prevailed upon to take any medicine; he had a great aversion to medicine at all times. It is thought by some here, that if he had taken timely precaution of this kind, the fever, which is very prevalent in that part of the country, might have been kept off. It is probable its effects might have been less violent, and its progress impeded in some degree; but we learn from those who are acquainted with that neighborhood, that strangers seldom, if ever, escape an attack of it, and it is often fatal to them. The climate immediately round Taganrog, where the Emperor died, is considered very healthy; but at a very short distance from it, it is considered quite the reverse; and it seems that Alexander had been beyond the healthy boundary, and had taken cold on the south coast.

It is very consoling to find, that his mind was so peaceful as appears, when he was persuaded to take what is called the sacrament; it is probable that delirium came on afterwards, but towards the last he was perfectly sensible. On the morning of his death, the sun broke through the clouds, and shone into his room; when he remarked, 'how beautiful the weather is!' and the manner in which he committed the Empress to Prince Volchonsky, his faithful adjutant, although done without the assistance of words, plainly shows that he was collected, though deprived of speech."

The Emperor Alexander, dying without issue, the crown of Russia devolved, of course, upon his eldest brother Constantine, to whom the military authorities readily took the usual oath of allegiance; but a manifesto was soon issued, announcing that Constantine had renounced his claim to the empire; and that the crown was in consequence to be placed on the head of Nicholas, his younger brother. This unexpected an-

nunciation was made the occasion of an insurrection; and the military governor, who was an old soldier, and a popular character, said to have passed unhurt through thirty-four engagements, attempting to harangue the insurgents, was fired upon and mortally wounded. Though the new Emperor was very unwilling to resort to force, yet this circumstance led to a dreadful carnage, in which several hundred lives were supposed to be destroyed. The situation of Daniel Wheeler and his family, so near this scene of conflict and carnage, and liable as they were to be regarded with jealousy by the contending parties, must have been exceedingly distressing. A letter dated First month 1st, 1826, contains the following allusion to the events of the 14th of the preceding month:

"My feelings on this night were such as no one need or would envy, except, perhaps, some of the wounded, who were groaning in agony, exposed to the frost. The night was long* and dark enough; but we were favored to pass through it without the slightest molestation, in quietness, and, I trust, in confidence.

"The next morning we found the whole of our neighborhood patrolled with soldiers. As it was reasonable to suppose we should not long remain without visitors at our house, I had a little prepared my dear family for this, and about one o'clock, P. M., a colonel, with four other officers, and seventy hussars entered our premises. These poor fellows had been summoned from a distance the day before, and were stationed on the roads near our house: they had been twenty-four hours in the frost, having passed the whole night in scouring the country to pick up the flying rebels. They were almost famished with hunger and cold. It was very well they came to us, as there was no other house in their whole range that could have provided food for both men and horses. They behaved with great civility and thankfulness for their wants being supplied: they had only a confused idea of Friends, and inquired whether we came from England or Pennsylvania. There was only one line of conduct for us to pursue in this situation of affairs, as it was difficult for us to come at the truth, whether these men were confederates in the plot, or faithful adherents to the government. If the government had really been overthrown, we should not have fared any better for having entertained a loyalist party; and, on the other hand, if these men had been accomplices in the plot, we might have been censured by the government. In either case we could do no less than relieve the great distress they were in; and we have every reason to believe they were true to the government, as they talked amongst themselves very freely on the subject of the revolt in French, which they supposed none of my family understood. They had not been more than two hours with us, when the appearance of a Cossack riding in haste along the high road, caused their speedy departure. We had no further visit, although the roads were patrolled for several days and nights afterwards.

"Thus we have abundant cause to bow in reverent and humble gratitude to the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ for mercies innumerable, and blessings which have from time to time been graciously showered upon us, far beyond what we can ask or think. In the midst of a convulsion which has caused such a waste of life, and which will in a few days terminate the existence of others only waiting to receive their doom, and which, from its extent, must prove the ruin of thousands who have been implicated and connected with the rebellion, we have been permitted to remain undisturbed, and almost as if nothing had happened; favored with resignation and peace of mind, and supported and comforted beyond the reach of fear. What can we render in return for such unmerited favors! In this there is just cause to fear, lest we should fall short in gratitude and humility of heart; and on this account I believe I daily fear, and daily feel the necessity of prayer, and am fully persuaded that I stand in need of the prayers of my dear friends in England, that I may be preserved in watchfulness and faithfulness unto Him whose wondrous mercy has never been withheld from the days of my youth unto the present hour."

A letter dated near the end of the 5th month, relating to the departure of the Empress Elizabeth, widow of Alexander, serves to show that, according to the opinion of Daniel Wheeler, who must be regarded as a competent judge in the case, sincere piety had found a seat very near the throne even of Russia.

"What a change a few months have produced in this country! The late reigning Empress has only survived her much lamented husband five months and fifteen days! She died at Beliof, between Taganrog and Kalouga, about 280 versts* south of Moscow. Her death has been as private as her life was retired and hidden from the world. She had arrived at Beliof, much exhausted, the preceding evening, and retired to rest pretty soon, and about 11 o'clock at night became seriously ill. Her physician was sent for; but from some unaccountable circumstance, could not be found. On her being informed of this, and that they were about to send off to some distance, where he was expected to be, she desired them to desist, saying, 'It is of no consequence.' She then re-

* The days being then nearly shortest, as the style was, no doubt, the Russian or old style, the night, counted from the disappearance of the sun to its appearance again was more than eighteen hours long.

* The Russian verst is equal to 1167 English yards, or two thirds of a mile nearly.

quested to be left alone; and nothing further transpired until three o'clock in the morning, when her confidential attendant went softly into her room, to see how she was, and found, to her great astonishment, that nothing remained but the frail tabernacle: the countenance retained its usual composed and serene appearance, but the spirit had returned unto God who gave it. Her many virtues will long live in the memory of those who knew her worth; and, although she has passed away as one almost unnoticed and unregarded, yet her memorial is on high, and will never perish. Her body is expected here about the middle of next month, and will be laid by the side of her late husband, in the Fort. She had many enemies, but they were only those whose luxurious habits and vain inclinations were exposed and restrained by her humble, simple, and virtuous example. It may be said, she died generally beloved and regretted, and very deservedly so. Her decease took place on the 4th of Fifth month, O. S."

The following letter, addressed to one of his friends, near the close of the year 1826, contains some deeply interesting and instructive observations.

"In vain would it be for me to attempt to recount the multiplied favors and blessings that have been showered down upon us since I last wrote. Perhaps some might be disposed to think many of these circumstances too trifling to be noticed; or if noticed at all, only as things which happen in the common course of events. But upon my mind they make a different impression, and I cannot but record them as so many additional instances of the mercy and protecting care of Him, without whose knowledge a single sparrow cannot fall to the ground. At the same time, it is only proper that the effect should be more striking with me, as few others have witnessed so many great deliverances; and none so unworthy, in my own estimation, as myself. I know not how it may be with others who, like myself, are past the meridian of life, and in the common course of nature cannot look forward to many days in this state of mutability; but on looking over the actions and transactions in which I have been engaged in the course of my pilgrimage, few indeed are to be found that can bear examination when brought before the penetrating and impartial glass of truth, and which are altogether divested of selfish motives; although perhaps at the time when performed, they may have afforded sufficient satisfaction to feed the creaturely part, and keep that alive which ought to have been slain. But what an unspeakable privilege it is, that none of these things are permitted to pass unnoticed or lie concealed, but are from time to time brought into remembrance; whereby self may be abased, and judgment set over the transgressing nature; which must not only be brought under condemnation, but must actually die in us, before the lowly and precious seed can live and reign; which delighteth in purity, and which will, if suffered to rise into dominion, wash, sanctify, and justify the believing heart, that is made willing to submit to the precious influence of its power. Verily, herein is the love of God manifested, 'in the name of the Lord Jesus, and by the Spirit of our God,' through the one, great, sinless, spotless offering, which hath perfected for ever them that are sanctified.

"I regret it is not in my power to gratify thee with any information as to our future prospects; but things remain to the present time in the most clouded uncertainty. My dear friends and my native land are often the subjects of my thoughts. Sometimes I cannot help cherishing a hope that I may once more be permitted to return with my beloved family, and pitch a tent for a short time among them; but I find it will not do to dwell much upon what I earnestly desire, as it has only a tendency to unsettle the mind, and disrobe it of that peaceful resignation which I can thankfully acknowledge is often my favored portion.

"The nature of our employment, and the wide field of labor before our view, in which, at times, it appears as if we should be called to assist, create a feeling of dismay; but again circumstances occur, which, for a season darken any probability of this being the case; so that whichever way I look, it is but toiling in vain. 'He that abideth of old,' only knows what is in store for us; and unto Him I commit myself and my all; well knowing from long experience, that a way can be opened when, perhaps, there may be less expectation than at other times."

To be continued.

Account of ELIZABETH CROSFIELD, *of Liverpool, who died 22d of 4th month,* 1852, *aged* 28 *years.*

Our blessed Lord, in speaking of the various offices of the Comforter, the Spirit of Truth, whom He would send to his followers, "that He might abide with them for ever," especially declared that, when He was come, He should "convince of sin," and "guide into all Truth;" and the life and experience of the beloved individual, from whose own pen much of the following memorial is compiled, forcibly exhibit the practical application of this great truth, and precious promise of the Redeemer. She was not afraid to open her heart with sincerity to the convictions of the Holy Spirit; and, having, "through repentance towards God, and faith in our Lord Jesus Christ," obtained forgiveness, she earnestly sought to follow the leadings of the Holy Spirit, in the paths of righteousness; she was one of those, who, though yet in the morning of life, could "testify, from her own experience, the reality of religion," and it is consoling to reflect, how ready she was found, joyfully to meet the summons of her Lord, when early called from time to eternity.

She was the daughter of James and Deborah Backhouse, of York. At an early age she was deprived, by death, of her mother's care, and her father being engaged, for many years, in the service of the Gospel, in foreign lands, much of her early training devolved upon others. The following letter, dated 1847, will best explain the circumstances of her youth, and her early religious progress.

"From my very earliest years, I was favored to feel the reproofs of the Holy Spirit for sin; and though I do not think I ever yielded to them entirely, yet I think my conscience was then tender, and I often longed to be good. My father took great pains to teach me the necessity of believing in the Saviour, and of attending to the convictions of the Holy Spirit; yet this was without much effect, and I was as careless as children generally are; though I could repeat some Scripture passages, and answer questions about divine things as readily as most, and was often not a little pleased with myself, on that account. When I went to school, (I was about nine years old,) I was very far from what I ought to have been, yet my actions were often misunderstood, and, having a very keen sense of what I called justice, I was often inclined to be very rebellious, and got into scrapes, almost continually. During the period of my school life at York, which was about six years, I believe, though I still at seasons felt the love of my Heavenly Father in my heart, and observed some of the outward forms of religion, I was as far from God as it was almost possible to be. I should have been terrified at the idea of dying, and still I had superstitions about the happiness of heaven, which I used sometimes to communicate to my school-fellows. Notwithstanding this, I took no pleasure in anything good, and I had literally 'no hope, and was without God in the world.' I have often thought, that it was for my dear father's sake, who was then far away in foreign lands, that I was preserved from going greater length in sin. I was afraid to think of the state of my own heart, and therefore I sought for happiness in all sorts of girlish folly."

After alluding to the decease of some of her near relatives, and particularly to that of her Aunt, E. Janson, which occurred when she was about fifteen years old, and when she was at school at Newington, she proceeds:

"This was a little before the Yearly Meeting of 1839, which I had the privilege of attending, and for a time, very earnest desires were raised in my heart, to become what the Lord would have me to be. It was the practice of some of the girls to retire to their own rooms in the evening, for the purpose of reading the Bible; one of them often retired without a light, and this led me to believe that she went for the purpose of endeavoring to wait upon the Lord, and I myself commenced the practice of going occasionally for this object, a practice which I have continued to the present time, and which I have found very good for me, though I have often gone, perhaps scores of times in succession, forgetful of what was my professed intention in so doing.

"In the spring of 1841, my father returned from his long journey, and, very soon after, our family circle was again broken, by the death of my aunt, Abigail Backhouse. Her illness and death produced a considerable effect upon me, and I now began to enquire earnestly, what I must do to be saved. I made great efforts to do what I thought was right, yet I was very ready to judge others, and, after all, I often did very wrong myself, and my heart was not right with God; I was depending upon my own righteousness for salvation; nevertheless the Lord, who knew that, though often halting, I was sincere in my desire to love Him, was pleased, after I had gone on in this way for perhaps half a year, to reveal His love to me. It was one First-day evening, when we were reading the letters of Jonathan Hutchinson, and I was thinking how it would be possible to live a long life without falling away, that the words, 'By trust in Jesus,' ran through my mind with such force, that I could doubt no longer; and I left the room as quickly as possible, to give vent to my feelings, and to pour out my soul in thankfulness to God. The veil seemed rent from my eyes, and I saw that it was through Christ alone that we can come to God, and inexpressible was the peace which I was permitted to enjoy. I felt a new life, every thing I did seemed to be done from new motives, and my whole soul seemed to repose on the love of God, in giving me such a Saviour; then I could say with Job, 'I have heard of Thee by the hearing of the ear, but now mine eye seeth thee.' This happy state lasted but a short time, for I too soon turned away from the blessed light of Christ, and took pleasure again in other things.

"I sometimes still despaired of ever obtaining salvation, but in time I was permitted to believe that my past sins were blotted out. I felt that a 'new and living way' was indeed opened to me, whereby I might draw nigh to God, and therein I greatly rejoiced. Still the adversary of all good was very busy, trying to divert me from the inward work, and to make me think a great deal about cleansing the *outside*, and making my actions appear fair before men. I thought that most professors of religion did not act up to what was required of them, and I attended to them, rather than to myself; but in His own good time, the Lord was pleased to show me my folly, and hitherto He has kept me from an *entire* forgetfulness of Him, though I have too often wandered out of the right path. He has given me to see more clearly, how entirely I am dependent upon his help, and how necessary it is for all to endeavor to abide in Him; and, that it is those who are led by the spirit of God, who

are indeed, the sons of God. Notwithstanding all His great goodness, I have too often acted in my own strength; I have not rightly attended to the dictates of His Holy Spirit in my heart, but have followed the voice of the stranger, rather than that of the good Shepherd; and thus I feel that I have not made that progress in the heavenward journey that I ought to have done; for true it is, that we cannot live to-day on the bread of yesterday. Such has been my carelessness and want of faithfulness, that I have often been ready to exclaim, 'surely I shall one day fall by the hand of Saul.'

"Wandering thoughts, and a want of prayerful dependence upon the Lord, a want of true silence before Him, and a lamentable forgetfulness to seek to know His will, have sadly marked my progress. Were it not that I have, now and then, been permitted to feel a little renewal of faith, that Christ died for my sins, and is able and willing to save, I do not know what would, by this time, have become of me; but I cannot look upon myself in any other light, than that of one who has known the Lord's will, but who has, times without number, neglected to do it."

The following are extracts from her private memoranda.

Eleventh month, 21st, 1841. "We are nothing, Christ is all. O, the importance of knowing this really to be the case, and may I ever endeavor to seek to be made fully sensible of the great need we individually have of a Saviour! For though it is easy to say to ourselves, that there is none other name whereby we may be saved, it is not in our own strength that we are able to feel our absolute need of Him, And when we see how many wander far from Him, it behoves us to use all diligence, to make our calling and election sure, and to take heed that we do not deny Him before men, and so become gradually led away. May I be enabled continually to trust in Him, and in Him alone; and may I seek continually the forgiveness of my sins, for His sake."

Eleventh month, 28th, 1841. "We none of us know how short a time we have to live; or even if life is granted, we may be deprived of our senses; what need have we then to be continually on the watch, endeavoring to know and also to do the Lord's will. O, for more ability to seek Him aright, for more devotedness of heart, more singleness of eye to Him! I trust I have, during the past year, made a few steps towards heaven; but O, how very many have been my lookings back, and even my rebellions! Might not I long since have been cut down as a cumberer of the ground, or as a tree bearing no fruit, except of a poisonous nature? Yet the Almighty has still been pleased at times to visit me, and though very far from what I ought to be, I may acknowledge that I am not without a hope that He who can do everything will be pleased, for Jesus' sake, to take away the stony heart.

First month, 6th, 1842. "Think not to say within yourselves, 'We have Abraham to our father.' What necessity we have to bear this in mind! For assuredly, 'no man can save his brother, or give to God a ransom for his soul;' and whilst we have so many sad examples of the children of good Friends leaving our Society, may I ever bear in mind the necessity of daily, yea oftener than the day, waiting upon the Lord, and praying unto Him to enable me to watch continually; for the enemy is very subtle, and without the help of the Spirit of that Saviour, in whom is our only hope, we are sure to be overcome. May I never be building on the past, or on any good works of my own; for what may appear the best are often very impure in the Divine sight. I think I am more than ever persuaded that the kingdom of God is within, and consisteth not in meats and drinks, and divers washings, and that no worship is acceptable in the sight of the Almighty, but what is performed in spirit and in truth.

"I think I can truly say, that I desire above all things to strive to know, and to do the will of God; but alas, how often does the weak flesh fail! I think I may say, that the comfortable feeling, (if not peace of mind,) that I am sometimes favored to experience, would of itself be an ample reward for any little sacrifice which I have ever made, or any act of obedience which I have been enabled to perform; for I do feel, that the Lord is good to all them that even desire to fear Him, and to hope in His mercy; and may I be stirred up to still greater diligence in the pursuit of heavenly things, and to still greater watchfulness in regard to things which may appear trifling."

Fifth month, 6th, 1842. "O, that none of my pursuits, lawful in themselves, may have an unlawful place in my heart! For how easy it is for things of a scientific character to take up so large a share of our thoughts, as, in some measure, to make us turn to them, instead of to the Lord, and to find them intruding into our thoughts, at times when we wish especially to wait upon Him; and how inadequate we are, of ourselves, to suppress them! Lord, be pleased to enable me clearly to see how far it is lawful to go in these things, and having seen, enable me to perform Thy holy will; that, so none of these things may separate me from abiding in Thy love! I feel that I am very weak, and O, be pleased to make me feel yet more so, and that, through abiding in Christ Jesus alone, strength is to be found."

(To be continued.)

If with the Psalmist we maintain a prayerful exercise to be cleansed from secret faults, we shall not be likely to fall into error, which will justly expose us to public reproach. If the inside is clean, the outside will be clean also.

SIR JOHN SINCLAIR, BART.

This extraordinary man whose indefatigable labors for improving the condition of his fellow men, and more particularly for promoting the agricultural interests of his native country, extended through a life of more than the usual duration, was born in the year 1754, at Thurso castle, on the very northern border of Scotland. He is described by the Abbe Gregorie as the most indefatigable man in Europe, and a man with the largest acquaintance; "but," says he, "the basis of all his distinction lay in his benevolent and disinterested desire to be useful in his day and generation. A private gentleman, born in a remote part of the United Kingdom, he became, purely through his zeal for the good of the community, one of the most conspicuous and one of the most honored men of his age. Besides receiving diplomas from twenty-five learned and scientific societies on the continent, he had a vote of thanks for his national services decreed separately to him by twenty-two counties in Great Britain, as well as by numerous towns, where he was gratefully acknowledged as a general benefactor to his country. Testimonials were publicly presented to him on five different occasions; he became the confidential friend of Pitt, Percival, Lord Melville, and all the leading statesmen of his time; he served in Parliament during thirty years, and was distinguished by having frequent personal intercourse and correspondence with George III., who created him a privy-councillor; as well as by the esteem of George IV., who caused a letter to be written by Sir Herbert Taylor on the occasion of Sir John's decease, expressing his own sympathy with the family on the loss of so distinguished a patriot.

His father, who was a learned and pious Christian, educated by the celebrated Dr. Watts, lived under solemn apprehension, arising from constitutional symptoms, that his own death would be sudden, and it thence became his daily solicitude and prayer that he might be always preserved on the watch, so as to be prepared for the solemn event, whenever it might occur. He was carried off by an apoplexy, in the prime of life, without immediate warning. The subject of this notice was about sixteen years of age when his guardianship was thus thrown on his surviving parent, Lady Janet Sinclair, sister to the seventeenth Earl of Sutherland. She was a woman of superior character, both for virtue and abilities. Her son inherited a large landed estate in the county of Caithness in which they resided, and she managed the concerns of his estate with so much prudence and energy, and with such regard to justice and liberality, as to gain the love and veneration of his numerous tenantry.

The following is an extract from a letter addressed to her son, when she had attained her seventieth year, and was looking towards a speedy close to her earthly career:

"Before this can be delivered to you, I shall bid a final adieu to this vain world, to all its concerns, and all my connections in it. . . . May religion and virtue be the rule of all your actions; and suffer not the temptations or allurements of a vain world to make you swerve from your duty. . . . . Reside as much in Caithness as possible, and do not trust too much to the management of others. You'll find few to trust. . . . Even my long experience was not proof against their arts. . . . Keep short accounts with those you employ in every capacity. . . . . To be in debt is a most disagreeable situation. To contract it is easy, but how very difficult to repay! It lessens one's importance, chagrins the temper, and ruins a family. Beware of engagements for others. . . . I have had a variety of trials and afflictions in life, from malice, unprovoked disrespect, and indifference. These I did not merit, nor resent, and I now forgive. . . Adieu, my dearest son, till we meet in another world, as I trust in the mercy of God, and through the merits of an all-sufficient Saviour, that we shall meet in a state of bliss and endless happiness, where the wicked cease from troubling, and where the weary are at rest."

After passing through the university of Glasgow, and Trinity College, Oxford, he prosecuted the study of the law, and was admitted to the bar both in England and Scotland, though without intending to practice in either. At the close of his preliminary ordeal at Edinburg, one of his examiners, astonished at the extent of his attainments, exclaimed, "I believe you know more of the subject than any one of us."

At the age of eighteen he issued his first publication, consisting of letters in defence of the Highland proprietors, which were published with a fictitious signature. In later life he disapproved of anonymous books, and desired his family never to publish what they could not openly acknowledge. This first essay at authorship attracted so much notice, that he was encouraged to repeat the experiment; and, after his death, his executor found printed copies of three hundred and sixty-seven pamphlets which he had published on various subjects, besides eighteen volumes in crown octavo, and the statistic account of Scotland in twenty-one.

At the age of eighteen he began, probably in concert with his mother, the vigorous improvements of the county of Caithness, a sixth part of which belonged to him. At that time the whole country presented a scene of most discouraging desolation, which might have damped the energy of any one less hopefully enterprising; but his favorite maxim was, that "the greatest and most durable of human pleasures is doing good, and he who accomplishes that object on the largest scale, with the sole motive of obeying the divine commands, will insure an unspeakable reward of present enjoyment." Pennant states, that then "scarcely any farmer in the county owned a

wheel-cart, and burdens were conveyed on the backs of women, thirty or forty of whom might be seen in a line, carrying heavy wicker-*creels*." At that period, females did most of the hard work—driving the peats or rowing the boats; and it sometimes occurred that, if a man lost a horse or an ox, he married a wife as the cheapest plan to make up the difference. The fields were unenclosed, the land undrained, the fisheries untried, one-half the rents were paid in kind, and the chief road into Caithness led over a mountain called the Orde, so difficult and dangerous, that it became customary, after many frightful accidents had rendered it necessary, that when the carriage of any proprietor had occasion to traverse what was in fact a mere shelf on the mountain side, fifteen or twenty persons were employed to guide the horses. At one turn, a stone dropping from the traveller's hand would have fallen some hundred feet, directly into the sweltering ocean beneath. Cattle-dealers, when driving their cattle from Caithness to market, had to perform the rather troublesome duty of swimming across the rivers along with them! At that period, the sanguine proprietor, when detailing his future plans of improvement to the old let-alone proprietors, was often incredulously asked: "Can you ever carry a road over the hill of Ben Cheilt?" To conquer this implied impossibility, and give a lasting specimen of his powers, the young baronet personally examined this apparently impregnable mountain; lined out a road, with great engineering skill, himself; and having appointed 1260 laborers to meet him there early one morning, he set them all simultaneously to work.—They began at the dawn of day; and before night, that sheep-track, six miles in length, which had been hardly passable for led horses, became, as if by magic, perfectly easy for carriages. A party of English travellers who happened to be present, were heard to say, that they never had witnessed so extraordinary a sight. In subsequent years, Sir John, always desirous of exemplifying what energy can achieve in accelerating labor, caused one of his own sheep to be publicly shorn at a cattle-show, after which the wool was spun, dyed, woven, and made into a coat, which he wore the same evening at a rural fete which he gave to the assembled farmers and their families.

Sir John's first step towards the improvement of Scotland, was to obtain a vote from Parliament, that the balances of the forfeited estates should be granted in moderate sums to any landed proprietor, who advanced an equal amount for the benefit of his estate. He then formed a number of large farms in Caithness, which he enclosed, drained, and reduced to order, entirely at his own expense. He provided mills, he built bridges, he enjoined his tenantry to adopt a regular rotation of crops, assisted them in procuring the best turnip, rye-grass, and clover seeds, and, at his own risk, imported the best cattle from distant lands, which he disposed of to his neighbors at prime cost. The zealous baronet distributed premiums to encourage industry; he corresponded with the best farmers in Morayshire, then the garden of the north, asking for useful suggestions; and, as early as 1812, the quantity of waste land brought into cultivation on his own estate amounted to 11,209 English acres, all of which eventually repaid the outlay.

Through the parliamentary exertions of Sir John, Caithness soon became, and has since continued, one of the best-roaded counties in Scotland. He originated that great scheme by which the public agreed to be at one half the expense of making roads; he obtained a select committee to carry on the plan; and having, with his usual sanguine cheerfulness, declared, that instead of the post arriving, as it then did, only once a week, conveyed by runners, he would never rest till a mail-coach drove daily to Thurso—it became a proverb in the county to say of any impossible scheme: "That will come to pass, when Sir John sees the daily mail at Thurso." The energetic baronet survived to witness in his old age, among many other successes of his laborious life, the long-promised coach driven up, amidst enthusiastic cheers of welcome, to the very gate of Thurso Castle.

(To be continued.)

Extract of a letter from RICHARD SHACKLETON *to* JOHN THORP.

"By this time you have felt the loss of your honored mother, beloved sister and faithful friend, Sarah Taylor. Such a loss is not immediately known to its full extent. But I think these dispensations are peculiarly useful. They tend to make the surviving, rightly-concerned, gifted individuals, still more sensible of their weakness and insufficiency, being thus stripped of, as it were, collateral strength; they cause such, under this sense, more importunately to crave Divine help, trembling for the ark of the testimony, lest in *their* time, and whilst committed to *their* care, it should fall into the hands of the enemy. So dwelling here, a growth and increase are, in due time witnessed; the little ones are made as Davids, and the Davids as the angel of the Divine presence, ministering joy and gladness, and kindling those sacrifices which the Lord never did nor ever will despise. Of what great importance then is it, my beloved friend, that you who have received gifts should not only go down deep, but *dwell* deep; and, seeing the works and wonders of the Lord therein, bring up your stones of memorial from thence. A sound and living ministry is of unspeakable benefit to the church. The Almighty *can* do all things by his own immediate power; but it is his pleasure to make use of the instrumentality of men and women, in gathering and preserving the Christian church. Even the Head of it desired his immediate followers to pray the

Lord of the harvest, that he would send forth laborers into his harvest.

"I fear some too lightly estimate their own qualifications for religious services, and so fall back in their ranks, and weaken the general cause; and I fear that sometimes some of our Elders, through an excess of caution, lest they should lift up too much, have been deficient in cherishing as they ought, and encouraging the 'babes and sucklings' out of whose mouth is to be perfected praise. Therefore, there is a necessity to wait, to be endued with that wisdom which is profitable to direct, that so the understanding of the inward man may be properly illuminated; and to have the spiritual senses of the inward man quickened and exercised, that so the understanding may rightly judge of spiritual things."—*Memoirs and letters of R. and E. Shackleton.*

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

PHILADELPHIA, FOURTH MONTH 2, 1853.

It is with sincere regret that we find in one of our city papers, an editorial, the writer of which has seized upon the circumstance of an atrocious double murder, recently perpetrated in the southwestern part of the city, to endeavor to excite in the public mind a sentiment more favorable to capital punishment than has generally prevailed among us.

That a barbarous murder, attended with accompaniments of unusual atrocity, has been committed, admits of no denial; and that such a crime, followed by an attempt to set fire to the house where two helpless infants, just deprived of their maternal protector, were sleeping, should arouse the indignation of the community, is perfectly natural.—But the attempt to make the abhorrence thus naturally and justly excited, an occasion for turning back, or attempting to arrest the tide of civilization, and for stamping upon the philanthropy which labors to guard the sacredness of human life, the character and odium of a sickly sympathy and compassion for murderers, appears highly objectionable.

The writer in question, after adverting to the aversion to capital punishments, which he says, sprung up a few years ago, and to the vigorous efforts which have been made to procure their total abolition, proceeds to assert that "with the practical impunity to crime, which a weak social sympathy for criminals has secured, outrage of every grade and form has fearfully multiplied, and life and property have been gradually becoming more and more exposed to the unrestrained passions of the burglar and the assassin." And this appalling change in our condition, is, by implication, if not in direct terms, charged upon the prevailing aversion to capital punishments. To these charges or insinuations, the Editor of the Review presents his decided and unhesitating opposition.

In the first place it may be fairly questioned whether life and property are less secure than they were before this opposition to capital punishments appeared, or whether crimes have increased in a greater ratio than the population. The great change in the penal code of Pennsylvania, which was effected about sixty years ago, and by which the list of capital offences was greatly reduced, was unquestionably the consequence of a growing conviction in the community, that the penal laws then in force were needlessly severe. Without recurring to any criminal record, but running back as far as memory extends, it is confidently believed that crimes have not increased in proportion to the increase of population since this important change in our punitory laws was adopted.

Could it be proved that murders have become more frequent of late than they were a few years ago, it appears very unfair to attribute their increase to the efforts which have been made to procure the exclusion of the death penalty from our criminal code. If those efforts had been effectual, if the punishment of death had been abolished, and murders had afterwards become more frequent, there might have been some plausibility in the argument which attributed that increase to the change in the law. But our laws still award the punishment of death to the criminal who is convicted of murder in the first degree; and that law continues to be executed, though doubtless often with great reluctance on the part of judge and jury. Hence it is manifest that if the execution of criminals has any influence towards the prevention of murders, the people of Pennsylvania enjoy all the security which such influence can afford. That such punishment should never be inflicted, except where the crime is clearly and unquestionably proved, is nothing more than a necessary guard against the perpetration by law of the very crime which the law is designed to punish.

If we could admit, with the writer of the article alluded to, that crimes have actually increased among us, this fact would furnish an argument against, not in favor of capital punishment. For we all know that the law which visits the crime of wilful and deliberate murder with death stands unrepealed, and continues to be executed in well ascertained cases. This law therefore is proved, according to this writer's own statement, to be inefficient as a preventive of murder. There is probably no county in the State, in which greater aversion to the punishment of death is manifested than in the county of Chester. An atrocious, cold blooded murder was committed, a few years ago,

in that county, and the criminal was subjected to the utmost penalty of the law; yet, so far was this from operating as a salutary example, that another murder almost equally revolting was committed, after no long interval of time, near the same place, by a relative of the former criminal. With facts like these before us, it would be quite as reasonable to charge the greater frequency of murders, supposing that frequency admitted, to the low estimate of the value of human life, which is naturally produced by the maintenance and occasional execution of the existing law, as to the leniency of our code.

The truth, however, no doubt is, that murders are generally committed with very little thought of consequences. They are often the result of drunken broils; and if the perpetrators think of the legal penalty at all, they only look upon it as one which they expect to elude. If we would put an effectual check upon the increase of crime, a Maine liquor law, or some other mode of diminishing the consumption of intoxicating drink, would be a much more rational expedient than the adoption of a more sanguinary code of criminal laws.

That aversion to capital punishment arises from a false and morbid philanthropy, or from any sympathy with crime, is so far from being true, that it is the very reverse of truth. The man whose conscientious regard for the sacredness of human life restrains him from giving countenance to its extinction, even in a murderer, can have no sympathy with the crime of murder, whatever compassion he may feel for the criminal.

The statistics of crime have sufficiently proved that, where the experiment has been tried, the abolition of capital punishment has not been followed by an increase of murders. And it is certainly a remarkable circumstance, and one by no means destitute of instruction, that many, if not a majority of the murders which have, within a few years been brought to light in this country, were perpetrated by foreigners, whose early associations and habits of thought and action had been formed where laws more sanguinary than ours are in force. That executions do not operate as salutary examples in the prevention of crime, even according to the opinion of those legislators who authorize their infliction, is clearly attested by the provision, now extensively introduced, of concealing them from public view, in the privacy of the jail yard.

The reader will observe that the subject, in this brief discussion, has been examined merely as a question of policy, without bringing into view the very serious inquiry which a Christian community ought never to overlook, whether the assumption of authority to cut short the period of human probation, and to send an immortal soul prematurely to its final account, is not a presumptuous invasion of the Divine prerogative.

Our readers will find in the present number a very interesting article on a subject which has hitherto obtained a much smaller share of the public attention than its importance demands. Among the maladies to which our race is liable, a disordered intellect is usually and justly considered as one of the most grievous; and among mental disorders there are none from which the sensitive mind turns with greater disgust than those of original deficiency. "The moping idiot" has been long regarded as a hopeless object, to whose physical wants alone, the hand of benevolence could be extended. As recent experience has fully proved that even the native idiot is not beyond the power and influence of instruction, it is devoutly to be hoped that the present effort to procure an establishment for the education of that unfortunate class, on a scale commensurate with the wants of our State, may meet with a cordial and active response from the community and from the legislature.

MARRIED,—At Friends Meeting House, Haddonfield, N. J., on 5th day, the 18th day of Eleventh month last, JOSIAH W. CLOUD, of Woodbury, Gloucester Co., to MARY T., daughter of John O. Glover, of the former place.

DIED,—At his residence, New Brighton, Beaver Co., Pennsylvania, on the 3d of second month last, aged 62 years, ABEL W. TOWNSEND, member of Salem monthly meeting, Ohio. Calmly relying on the Divine mercy, he met the pale messenger with resignation.

——, On the 22nd ult., of typhoid pneumonia, after an illness of about two weeks, in the 69th year of his age, SAMUEL WORTHINGTON, a member and elder of Deer Creek monthly meeting—being the fifth of a family of brothers and sisters consigned to the grave within 15 months. He had deservedly gained the love and esteem of a large circle of relatives and friends, having performed the duties of his station in civil and religious society with remarkable propriety. Though, from the nature of his disorder, his understanding was too much affected to afford opportunity for much expression, yet his mind was at times sufficiently clear and unclouded to manifest his trust in the love and redeeming mercy of the Saviour.

——, At the residence of her brother, Malcolm Crew, near New Garden, Columbiana Co., Ohio, on the 7th of last month, JUDITH CREW, a member of Upper Springfield monthly meeting, in the 48th year of her age.

——, At the same place, of disease of the heart, on the 10th ult., HULDAH CREW, mother of the preceding, and member of New Garden monthly meeting, in the 82nd year of her age. On the day preceding her decease, she attended the funeral of her daughter, apparently in usual health.

HAVERFORD SCHOOL.

The Semi-annual Examination will commence on Second-day, the 11th inst., and close on the Fourth day following.

Applications for the admission of "Friends, the sons of Friends, or of those professing with them, who desire their children to be educated in conformity with their Christian principles and testimonies," may be made to the undersigned. The age and previous studies of the applicant should be mentioned, and it should be stated whether or not he is a member of the Society of Friends.

CHARLES YARNALL,
Secretary of the Board of Managers,
No. 39 High Street, Philada.

Third Month 12th, 1853.

WESTTOWN SCHOOL.

The Committee to Superintend the boarding school at Westtown, will meet in Philadelphia, on Sixth day the 8th of next month, at 7 o'clock, P. M. The Committee on Instruction to meet on the same day at 4 o'clock, P. M.

The semi-annual examination of the school will commence on Third-day morning, the 5th of next month, and close on Fifth-day evening.

THOMAS KIMBER, Clerk.

Phila. Third Month 26th, 1853.–2t

EDUCATION OF IDIOTS.

There is an effort making to establish in Philadelphia a public school for the education of idiots. The friends of the movement are soliciting the co-operation of our citizens, and also addressing an appeal for aid to the Legislature. We should think there could be no object which would more excite charitable sympathies than this, and that, therefore, all who have means to spend in relieving distress, and ameliorating the condition of the unhappy and afflicted of our race, will promptly respond to the call made upon them in behalf of a most unfortunate class.

No city has more institutions devoted to purposes of benevolence, than Philadelphia; and we trust she may maintain in all time to come, her pre-eminence in this particular. The philanthropic spirit of the age, in connection with scientific inquiry and experiment, is furnishing new fields in which eleemosynary bounty and labor may find employment; and whenever they are presented in a shape to deserve our respect and confidence, we should, in justice to ourselves, resolve to be foremost among those who generously endeavor to bring them under fruitful cultivation.

The latest instance of the kind that strongly claims attention, is the possible reclamation of children from the melancholy state of idiocy which, in the majority of cases, begins with life, as an inheritance either from the folly or the vice of parents. It was not until the present century that mankind came to regard this condition of humanity as susceptible of even mitigation; but the compassionate curiosity of French and German philosophers has, within the last fifty years proved, beyond further doubt, that human effort may be beneficially applied in the relief of imbeciles. Theory in this matter is now verified by experience; and our own country already furnishes examples fully attesting the practicability of elevating the idiotic mind, by an appropriate method of discipline, to a considerable measure of vigor and intelligence.

Schools especially designed for idiots have for some time past been in successful operation on the continent of Europe, in England, and in the States of New York and Massachusetts. The reports issued by the Directors of these establishments, put entirely above question the capability of the most feeble intellect to be improved by judicious management and instruction. The Experimental Academy at Boston, though only founded a very short time ago, supplies ample evidence to encourage those who feel disposed to devote a part of their care and wealth to this excellent cause. It is said, that of twenty-eight idiotic pupils received into the school, twenty-one were so mentally and morally defective, that they could not feed themselves; twenty-two were unable to dress themselves; several could not walk; and but one out of the whole had any intelligible use of the functions of speech. Desperate, however, as these instances at first appeared, patient and sagacious treatment gradually succeeded in awakening the dormant faculties of reason and affection, until, eventually, the child, which, but a little while before, could scarcely have been distinguished in any respect, except physical organization, from the brute, was taught to think, to feel, and to act as a rational being.

Examples of the feasibility of educating the idiot, have been afforded at a school recently opened at Germantown, just out of our suburbs. It is under the charge of Mr. J. B. Richards, who, a few days ago, afforded us, in company with several others, an opportunity of witnessing the progress made by him with three or four of his scholars. One of these furnished a most striking illustration of what training may accomplish for even the most infirm and undeveloped minds. In relating the history of this boy, Mr. Richards said, that "when he first came under his observation, he was one of the most hopeless and degraded creatures that could be found; presenting to the bodily eye extremely feeble claims to being called a human being. He had not learned to creep, nor had he even strength sufficient to roll himself upon the floor when laid upon it. Owing to a paralysis of the lower limbs, they were insensible to pain. Mastication, with him, was entirely out of the question. His mother said that she used to feed him almost exclusively on milk, purchasing for him a gallon per day. Although five and a half years of age, he had not, apparently, any more knowledge of things, their names or uses, than a new-born infant. In fact, the only sense that seemed to be awake in the least to external influences, even for a time, was that of hearing; and this only when some lively

air was whistled, or played upon a musical instrument."

Yet, utterly lost as this creature appeared to be to all hope of improvement, he has been already redeemed to a very gratifying share of physical strength and moral and mental consciousness. We saw him distinguish objects by their qualities and call them by their names. We heard him spell and read; and to leave us no lingering scepticism as to the presence and exercise of intellect in his case, he recited from memory a sacred poem and the Lord's prayer. Nor was this done mechanically—as a parrot would have spoken the words—but thoughtfully, as if he felt and understood the meaning of what he uttered. The scene was one of touching interest, and many who beheld it were deeply affected.

After this convincing exhibition had been given, Mr. Richards said that, "the case of the boy being the lowest that *could be found* to test the feasibility of the plan to develope and educate idiotic and imbecile children, it was thought best to undertake his training, although it seemed more like a work of creation than of education. The most sanguine friends of the cause threw discouragements in the way. Judging from this example, and the numerous ones that have fallen under my observation during the past few years, I doubt whether a subject can be found so low as to be beyond the reach of improvement, provided his instruction and training be commenced at an early age."

Having, then, realized the important fact that it is practicable to educate idiots, and convert them from a state no better than that of a brute, into reflecting, affectionate, self-respecting beings, restored to the rights, responsibilities, and enjoyments of their kind, and qualified to appreciate their relations to their Maker and a future existence, it would seem that the only cause which could induce society to hesitate in making suitable provision for their relief is removed. It appears from the late census returns, that this State, alone, contains among its citizens as many as fourteen hundred and forty-eight idiotic persons, of whom thirteen hundred and eighty-six are white. This is doubtless much below the actual total. More than one-third of the number are under twenty years of age, and the whole are abandoned to their fate for the want only of a special asylum adapted to their treatment and recovery. Pennsylvania has, with most commendable generosity, provided retreats for her insane, her blind, her deaf and dumb, and her helpless poor. But, for one of the most numerous and pitiable classes of her children, she has yet no institution. The miserable idiot now invokes her philanthropic love and care, and it is devoutly to be wished, that the prayer may not be offered up in vain. The project which is now being prosecuted to meet this serious emergency is, we learn, the erection of a school which shall be open to all, with especial and liberal provision for the children of the poor. From the charity of Philadelphia and the bounty of the Commonwealth, it is expected the requisite means for accomplishing the enterprise will be derived. This hope, we feel satisfied, will not be disappointed. A more deserving object could not enlist benevolent sympathy. A new field is opened, in which it is possible for Christian influence and effort to perform a great and beneficent work; and here, it is certain, there will be found hands and hearts willing and able to do it.

N. Amer. & U. S. Gazette.

THE ARTS FOUR THOUSAND YEARS AGO.

The Egyptians considered themselves the oldest nation in the world, except the Phrygians, to whom they were obliged to yield the palm, from an experiment made by one of their kings, which would by no means satisfy the logical spirit of the present age. But the nation which flourished on the banks of the Nile, and left behind them monuments which have been the wonder and admiration of forty generations, were themselves but colonists, not an indigenous stock in the land which they reclaimed from a state of swamp and mire, and made the most fertile in the world. It is supposed, even, that the materials of some of their most ancient and most celebrated structures were taken from the ruins of buildings still more ancient, of whose founders tradition itself has nothing to tell. It is certain, however, that they must have been emigrants from another region, and that the primitive nursery of our race was in Asia.

But where was the first human pair located? Col. Chesney, in the interesting narrative on his expedition to explore the Euphrates, of which we may give some account hereafter, expresses his belief that "the land of Eden" was central Armenia; and he has accordingly laid it down on the index map. He identifies the Halys and Araxes, whose source is within a short distance of the Euphrates and Tigris, with the Pison and Gihon of Scripture, while he considers the country within the Halys as the land of Havilah, and that which borders on the Araxes as the much disputed territory of Cush.

There is no doubt that universal history and tradition direct us to some point in the eastern continent as the original home of man. Wherever he has been found in the other continents, all his records and traditions declare—"This is not the native place of my progenitors. They were strangers and sojourners here, having migrated from the land of their fathers." Guyot, in his lectures "On the Earth and Man," maintains that western Asia is the original country of the white race, the most perfect in body and mind. Following the footprints of the primitive nations, step by step backward, to their point of departure, we are brought by every route to the centre of this plateau. It is here, also, in Upper

Armenia and Persia, that we find the finest type of the historical nations, among whom civilization and the arts flourished earliest. "First, the Zena nation dwells along the Araxes; then, by the road of the plateau, proceeds to be found in the plains of the Oxus one of the most remarkable and the most mysterious of the primitive communities of Asia. A branch of the same people, or a kindred people—the intimate connexion of their language confirms it—descends into India, and there puts forth the brilliant and flourishing civilization of the Brahmins. Arabia and the south of Africa receive their inhabitants by Loristan; south Europe perhaps by the same route, through Asia Minor; the North, finally, through the Caucasus, whence issue, in succession, the Celts, the Germans, and many other tribes, who hold in reserve their native vigor for the future destinies of the continent."

Tradition everywhere represents the race as descending from the high table-lands of Asia, and then spreading east, west, south, and north, and settling in the low fertile plains, where history first finds them united in societies or nations, tilling the soil, building cities, cultivating the arts, and arriving rapidly at a degree of magnificent and splendid civilization, of which the temples, palaces, sculptures, and monuments of Egypt, India, and Nineveh afford still living witnesses.

The picture of Egypt, drawn by Herodotus, is very interesting; but it is an imperfect outline compared with what is exhibited by its own exquisitely sculptured monuments, which reveal the arts and sciences in a state of astonishing perfection for that age of the world, and prove the existence of mechanical powers which modern science cannot equal. Man has been described by an ancient Greek writer as "an imitative animal." The Egyptians were peculiarly so. There is not a trade, occupation, or amusement, which distinguished their country, not a natural production, whose likeness they have not transmitted to posterity, engraved upon the face of the everlasting rock with a distinctness of outline and a delicacy of execution which demonstrate their skill as artists. They show us the agriculturists in the field, the artificer in his shop, the cooks in the kitchen, the nobles at their banquets, the priests in the temple, the soldiers in their camp, the sportsmen with their gear—hunting and fishing,—the social parties at draughts and other games, and the children at their play, amusing themselves with their dolls and toys.

In reference to their stupendous monuments, also, they give us some information; indeed these, to a certain extent, preserve on their faces their own written and pictorial history. We see the men quarrying the huge masses of rock out of which they shaped their monster idols; we see that the stones were drawn by bullocks, on a sledge, down an inclined plane to the Nile, a certain liquid being poured on to make the road smooth. But how did they get the collossal figures on the sledges, and down the river, and then up to the sites which they now occupy? If we look at the magnitude of some of these transported fragments of rock, we shall be convinced that there is a mechanical secret still buried under the pyramids of Egypt fully as marvellous as any connected with the steam-engine. For example: the obelisks conveyed from Syene to Thebes are from 70 to 90 feet in length; and the one at Karnac weighs about 297 tons. A statue at the Ramessium weighs upwards of 887 tons, and must have been brought 138 miles! Herodotus mentions a Monolith temple—one composed of a single stone—at Buto, in the Delta, which was brought from the Elephantine—and it was reckoned from its dimensions to be 5,000 tons in weight. By what mechanical power, or by what sort of machinery, was this mass conveyed from place to place?

The efflorescence of civilization depicted on the existing Egyptian monuments 3,500 years ago, is truly wonderful. The children of the Egyptians were then taught writing, arithmetic, and geometry. They had a numerous and splendid hierarchy, learned in divinity and astronomy, conducting a gorgeous worship, in temples so vast and grand, that York Minster, St. Paul's, and St. Peter's, were but parish churches in comparison. At Heliopolis, anciently called On, celebrated as a seat of learning, where Herodotus and Plato resorted for wisdom, stood a magnificent temple of the sun. This vast structure was surrounded with many obelisks, one of which remains still standing amidst the ruins, covered from the base to the top with birds and beasts sculptured with extraordinary accuracy. Another of these obelisks now stands near the church of St. John Lateran at Rome. It is supposed to be the largest in the world, the shaft being 105 feet in height, and it is also adorned with the finest sculptures. A ship was built to bring it to Rome, rowed by 300 men.

The Egyptians were ignorant of perspective; but their architects knew well how to produce a grand and awe-inspiring effect by the accessories to their temples and palaces. Long avenues of obelisks and colossal statues led to the stupendous temple, which was enclosed by vast circles of a similar kind; within the enclosure was a large court, solemnly shaded with great old trees, and then the priests ascended many a flight of massive stairs to the sanctuary of the god.

How magnificent must have been the conceptions of the Egyptian architects! And the kings—how great their longing for immortality—how far down the vista of future ages reached their views—how tremendous the despotic power they wielded to accomplish their sublime purposes! Think of one of their pyramids, 460 feet high, more than 3,000 feet in circumference, with space for 5,000 or 6,000 corpses, and occupying 100,000 men for twenty years in the erection! What modern king undertakes such a task as

this for any purposes however useful? If those old Egyptians had known the power of steam, and had the art of constructing railroads, what wonders might they not have accomplished for the good of mankind, instead of devoting their gigantic resources to glorify a gloomy and stupid idolatry, and in the foolish attempt to immortalize their own mummies! Nowhere do we behold a more affecting illustration of the mingled greatness and meanness of the human mind, of sublime genius and degrading superstition, the loftiest and most cultivated intellect lavishing its divinest resources on the worship of beasts and reptiles!

To be continued.

Extracts from the Address of Edward Everett, at the Anniversary of the American Colonization Society.

[Concluded from page 447.]

The conscience of the Christian world at last was roused; an end it was determined should be put to the foreign slave trade, but not till it had conveyed six millions of the children and descendants of Africa to the Western Hemisphere, of whom about one and a half millions have passed into a state of freedom; though born and educated, no doubt, under circumstances unfavorable for moral or intellectual progress, sharing in the main the blessings and the lights of our common Christian civilization, and proving themselves, in the example of the Liberian colony, amply qualified to be the medium of conveying these blessings to the land of their fathers.

Thus you see at the very moment when the work is ready to commence, the instruments are prepared. Do I err in supposing that the same august Providence which has arranged, or has permitted the mysterious sequence of events to which I have referred, has also called out, and is inviting those chosen agents to enter upon the work? Every thing else has been tried and failed. Commercial adventure on the part of individuals has been unsuccessful; strength, courage, endurance, almost superhuman, have failed; well appointed expeditions fitted out, under the auspices of powerful associations, and powerful governments, have ended in the most calamitous failure; and it has been proved at last, by all this experience, that the white race, of itself, cannot civilize Africa.

I believe that Africa will be civilized, and civilized by the descendants of those who were torn from the land. I believe it because I will not think that this great fertile continent is to be forever left waste. I believe it because I see no other agency fully competent to the work. I believe it because I see in this agency a most wonderful adaptation.

I think it would be very unjust to the colored population of this country and the West Indies to argue from what they have done under present circumstances, to what they might effect under the most favorable circumstances. I think, upon the whole, all things considered, that they have done quite as well as could be expected; that they have done as well as persons of European or Anglo-American extraction would have done after three centuries of similar depression and hardship. You will recollect, that Mr. Jefferson, in his valuable work, called "The Notes on Virginia," states in strong language the intellectual inferiority of the colored race. I always have thought that it ought to have led Mr. Jefferson to hesitate a little as to the accuracy of this opinion, when he recollected that in the very same work he was obliged to defend the Anglo-American race, to which he himself, and to which so many of us belong, against the very same imputation brought by an ingenious French writer, the Abbè Raynal, whose opinions were shared by all the school of philosophers to which he belonged. Why, it is but a very few years—I do not know that the time has now ceased—when we Anglo-Americans were spoken of by our brethren beyond the water as a poor, degenerate, and almost semi-barbarous race. In the liberal journals of England, within thirty years, the question has been contemptuously asked, in reference to the native country of Franklin, and Washington, and Adams, and Jefferson, and Madison, and Marshall; of Irving, Prescott, Bancroft, Ticknor, Bryant, and Cooper, Longfellow, and Hawthorne, and hosts of others: "Who reads an American book?" It seems to me in view of facts like this, we ought to be a little cautious how we leap to the conclusion that the free colored African race is necessarily in a condition of hopeless inferiority.

It is said that the Africans alone of all the branches of the human family have never been able to rise out of barbarism. I do not know that; I do not think that anybody knows it. An impenetrable cloud hangs over the early history of mankind in every part of the globe. We well know in reference to the whole North and West of Europe, and a great part of the South of Europe, that it was utterly barbarous until the light of the Roman civilization shone in upon it, and in comparatively recent times. We also know that in very early times, one of the native African races, I mean the Egyptians, attained a high degree of culture. They were the parents of all the arts of Greece, and through them of the ancient world. The Egyptians were a colored race. They did not belong to the negro type; but still they were purely a colored race, and if we should judge of their present condition, as unimproveable as any of the tribes of Central Africa. Yet we find upon the banks of the Nile the massive monuments of their cheerless culture that have braved the storms of time more successfully than the more graceful structures of Rome and of Greece.

It is true that some nations who have emerged from barbarism at a later period have attained a

precedence over Africa, and have kept it to the present day; but I am not willing to believe that this arises from causes so fixed and permanent in their nature that no reversal, at no length of time, is to be hoped from their operation. We are led into error by contemplating things too much in the gross. There are tribes in Africa which have made no contemptible progress in various branches of human improvement. On the other hand, if we look at the population of Europe—if we cast our eyes from Lisbon to Archangel, from the Hebrides to the Black Sea, —if for a moment we turn our thoughts from the few who are born to wealth and its consequent advantages, culture, education, and that lordship over the forces of nature which belongs to cultivated mind,—if we turn from these to the benighted, oppressed, destitute, superstitious, ignorant, suffering millions, who pass their lives in the hopeless toil of the field, the factory, and the mine; whose inheritance from generation to generation is beggary; whose education from sire to son is stolid ignorance; at whose daily table hunger and thirst are the stewards, whose occasional festivity is brutal intemperance; if we could count their numbers—if we could sum up together in one frightful mass, all their destitution of the comforts and blessings of life, and thus form an estimate of the practical barbarism of the nominally civilized portions of the world, we should, I think, come to the conclusion that this supposed in-bred essential superiority of the European race does not really exist.

If there be any such essential superiority, why has it been so late in showing itself? It is said that the Africans have persisted in their barbarism four or five thousand years. Europe persisted in her barbarism for three or four thousand years, and in the great chronology of Divine Providence, we are taught that a thousand years are but as one day. It is only ten centuries since the Anglo-Saxons, to whose race we are so fond of claiming kindred, were as barbarous and uncivilized as many of the African tribes. They were a savage, ferocious, warlike people; pirates at sea, bandits on shore; slaves of the most detestable superstitions; worshipping idols as cruel and ferocious as themselves. And, as to the foreign slave trade, it is but eight centuries, and perhaps less, since there was as much slave trade in proportion, upon the coast of Great Britain, as in the Bight of Benin at the present day. The natives of England, eight centuries ago, were bought and sent to the slave marts, in the south and west of Europe. At length the light of Christianity shone in; refinement, civilization, letters, arts, and by degrees all the delights, all the improvements of life followed in their train, and now we talk with the utmost self complacency of the essential superiority of the Anglo-Saxon race, and look down with disdain upon those portions of the human family, who have lagged a little behind us in the march of civilization.

Africa at the present day is not in that state of utter barbarism, which popular opinion ascribes to it. Here again we do not sufficiently discriminate. We judge in the gross. Certainly there are tribes wholly broken down by internal wars, and the detestable foreign slave trade; but this is not the character of the entire population. They are not savages. Most of them live by agriculture. There is some traffic between the coast and the interior. Many of the tribes have a respectable architecture, though of a rude kind, but still implying some progress in the arts. Gold dust is collected; iron is smelted and wrought; weapons and utensils of husbandry and household use are fabricated; cloth is woven and dyed; palm oil is expressed; there are schools; and among the Mohammedan tribes the Koran is read. You, Mr. President, well remember that twenty-one years ago, you and I saw in one of the committee rooms of yonder Capitol, a native African, who had been forty years a field slave in the West Indies and in this country, and who wrote at the age of seventy the Arabic character with the fluency and the elegance of a scribe.

I do not wish to run into paradox on this subject. I am aware that the condition of the most advanced tribes of Central Africa is wretched, mainly, in consequence of the slave trade. The only wonder is, that with this cancer eating into their vitals from age to age, any degree of civilization whatever can exist. But degraded as the 90 millions of Africans are, I presume you might find in the aggregate, on the continent of Europe, another ninety millions as degraded, to which each country in that quarter of the globe would contribute its quota. The difference is, and it is certainly an all important difference, that in Europe, intermingled with these ninety millions, are fifteen or twenty millions possessed of all degrees of culture up to the very highest, while in Africa there is not an individual who, according to our standard, has attained a high degree of intellectual culture; but if obvious causes for this can be shown, it is unphilosophical to infer from it an essential incapacity.

But the question seems to me to be put at rest, by what we all must have witnessed of what has been achieved by the colored race in this country and on the coast of Africa. Unfavorable as their position has been for any intellectual progress, we still all of us know that they are competent to the common arts and business of life, to the ingenious and mechanical arts, to keeping accounts, to the common branches of academical and professional culture. Paul Cuffee's name is familiar to everybody in my part of the country, and I am sure you have heard of him. He was a man of uncommon energy and force of character. He navigated to Liverpool his own vessel, manned by a colored crew. His father was a native African slave; his mother was a member of one of the broken down Indian tribes, some

fragments of which still linger in the corners of Massachusetts. I have already alluded to the extraordinary attainments of that native African Prince, Abdul Rahhaman. If there was ever a native born gentleman on earth he was one. He had the port and the air of a prince, and the literary culture of a scholar. The learned Blacksmith of Alabama, now in Liberia, has attained a celebrity scarcely inferior to his white brother, who is known by the same designation. When I lived in Cambridge a few years ago, I used to attend, as one of the Board of Visitors, the examinations of a classical school, in which there was a colored boy, the son of a slave in Mississippi, I think. He appeared to me to be of pure African blood. There were at the same time two youths from Georgia, and one of my own sons, attending the same school. I must say that this poor negro boy, Beverly Williams, was one of the best scholars at the school, and in the Latin language he was the best scholar in his class. These are instances that have fallen under my own observation. There are others I am told which show still more conclusively the fitness of the colored race for every kind of intellectual culture.

Now look at what they have done on the coast of Africa. It is only 25 or 30 years since that little colony was founded under the auspices of this Society. In that time what have they done; or rather let me ask what have they not done? They have established a well organized constitution of Republican Government. They have courts of justice, modelled after our own; schools, churches and lyceums. Commerce is carried on, the soil is tilled, communication is open to the interior. The native tribes are civilized; diplomatic relations are creditably sustained with foreign powers; and the two leading powers of Europe, England and France, have acknowledged their sovereignty and independence. Would the same number of persons, taken principally from the laboring classes of England, or Anglo-America, have done better than this?

The influence of pure, unselfish Christian love, is the only influence that can never fail. Military power will at times be resisted, and overcome. Commercial enterprise, however well planned, may be blasted. State policy, however deep, may be outwitted; but pure, unselfish, manly, rather let me say heavenly love, never did, and, in the long run, never will fail. It is a truth which this Society ought to write upon its banners, that it is not political or military power, but the moral sentiment, principally under the guidance and influence of religious zeal, that has in all ages civilized the world. Arms, craft, and mammon lie in wait, and watch their chance, but they cannot poison its vitality. Whatever becomes of the question of intellectual superiority, I should insult this audience if I attempted to argue that in the moral sentiments the colored race stand upon an equality with us.—*African Repository.*

INSTINCT OF A HYENA.

During the missions with which I was charged in 1848 to Algeria, some of the natives gave me a young hyena, which soon became attached to me after the manner of a faithful and gentle dog. This creature became the inseparable companion of my rambles. With an instinct aided by her uncommonly acute sense of smell, she served me as a guide, and with her I felt certain of never going astray, to whatever distance I might penetrate, either into a forest or a mountain ravine, or among those immense sandy plains which so much resemble the sea. As soon as I wished to return—or even before, if she felt weary—the hyena, with dilated nostrils, snuffed the soil; and after a few moments spent in careful investigation, she used to walk rapidly on before me. Never did she deviate from the track by which we had come, as I constantly perceived by the mark which my foot had made in stopping to pluck some rare herb, or the evidence of where my hand had broken a branch from some stunted shrub. From time to time she used to stop, and seat herself on her haunches like a dog, fawning for a caress, and after having obtained it, would trot on again. If any noise were heard in the midst of the profound silence of the desert, she used to erect her ears, and make inquisition with her quick scent and hearing. If the result produced nothing alarming, she would gayly pursue her route. If an Arab appeared, she bristled up her long mane, took refuge between my legs, and remained there until she saw him pass on, after exchanging with me the salutation which every native bestows on the traveller whom he meets on the way.

One morning, enticed onward by the strange phantasmagoria of a mirage, in the sandy plain near Thebessa, I found myself at length in the midst of a desert. I could see nothing on every side but sand, heaped up like waves, and over which the burning heat of the atmosphere formed that sort of undulating reflection which produces the illusions of the mirage. Fatigue at length overcame me: suddenly I fell on the ground without strength, my head burning, and ready to perish with thirst. The panting hyena came up to me, and smelt to me with apparent disquietude. Suddenly she darted off so abruptly, and with such rapidity, that I thought she had left me to my fate. I tried to rise and follow her, but I could not. Ten minutes passed, and I saw my faithful pet returning. She rushed toward me, and began to lick my hands with her cool tongue, while her lips were dripping with fresh water. I observed that her track through the sand was marked by drops of moisture.

The certainty of finding water restored my strength. I arose and managed to follow the hyena, who walked on slowly in advance, turning her head from time to time toward me. Ere long I reached a hole scooped out of the sand; its bottom was moist, but contained no water. I tried to dig it deeper; but my hands, scorched by the

sand, reached no water. Meantime the hyena wandered about, scenting the ground. Suddenly she began to work with her paws, and made a small hole, which speedily became filled with water. Although somewhat brackish, it seemed to me delicious; I drank of it freely, bathed my hands and face, and then proceeded homeward, following my faithful guide.

Such was the extreme acuteness of this creature's sense of smell, that at the distance of five or six leagues from the house which I inhabited at Philippeville, she used to discover the existence of a carcass of a dead animal. Then the natural instinct of the wild beast awoke, and would not be restrained. She used to manage to elude my vigilance, dart off with marvellous rapidity, and ere long return, gorged with flesh and half dead from fatigue. It was in one of these gastronomic excursions that I lost her. A panther, who had committed great ravages in the district, attacked and wounded her so severely, that she died in a few hours after her return home.—*Harper's Magazine.*

'Tis covetousness that contracts the large spirit of man, and makes it shrivel up and wrinkle, for want of that which alone can fill it, those unspeakable treasures of Heaven that no tongue can number nor figures express. How deformed is that mind whose riches are nothing but bills and bonds, mouldy money, moth-eaten household stuff, and such trash; rusty locks and keys, iron chests, and strong hollow vaults behung with cobwebs! This is the covetous man's soul, if we could see within him; nothing near so beautiful as the foulest pond or puddle, where, if you cast your eye, you may happily meet with the reflection of the stars, or the bright circle of the sun, or the white clouds, or the blue colored sky.—*Henry More.*

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Foreign Intelligence.—The steamship Atlantic, from Liverpool, arrived at New York on the 22d, and the Asia on the 25th ult., bringing Liverpool dates, respectively, to the 9th and 12th ult.

England.—Parliament would be prorogued on the 18th.

Government proposes to establish mints in Australia.

The House of Commons passed the Catholic appointments bill on the 11th ult. Two vessels had arrived at Plymouth from Australia, bringing about five tons of gold.

The Liverpool cotton market was heavy, and prices had declined. Corn was dull, with prices tending downward. The accounts from Manchester represent trade as dull, and prices lower.

France.—The political news is unimportant. The coronation of the Emperor by the Pope will take place in Paris, on the 10th inst. The Emperor has appointed a commission to visit every part of the Empire, and inquire into the wants of the country. Influenza and typhus fever were raging in Paris and most of the provinces. A loan of 12,000,000 francs has been made to the Pope.

Italy.—The country is represented as in the most deplorable condition. Executions, confiscations of property, and high-handed tyranny are the order of the day. The U. S. frigates Cumberland and St. Louis had taken a large number of fugitives on board at Genoa. It is reported that Ferdinand, King of Sicily, has been fired at, and wounded in the leg. The wound is very severe, and the surgeons are fearful that amputation will be necessary. The gates of Milan have been re-opened. Radetsky has laid a requisition upon all property, both landed and personal, belonging to the political refugees in Lombardy and the Venetian kingdom.

Germany.—Great military precautions are being taken by Government, and a large number of political arrests have been made in Bavaria and other parts of Germany.

Austria.—The Emperor has recovered from the wound received in the recent attempt on his life.

A conspiracy at Comorn, to deliver the fortress into the hands of the Magyars, has been discovered, and the conspirators executed. The difficulties between Austria and Turkey have been arranged. The Hungarians and Poles serving in the Turkish armies are to be dismissed immediately; the Porte withdraws the troops from Montenegro, and pays 4,000,000 piastres to Austrian subjects. The political refugees have been removed into the interior.

Cape of Good Hope.—Nothing decisive has been done towards a settlement of the troubles with the Kaffirs. The natives continued to harrass the troops and the farmers, destroying the crops and driving off the cattle.

Buenos Ayres.—Accounts from Buenos Ayres have been received to 1st month 20th. The city of Buenos Ayres was closely besieged by Urquiza. Skirmishes took place daily, and business was almost entirely suspended.

Domestic.—United States Senate. The consideration of J. M. Clayton's resolution in relation to Central America, was resumed on the 21st ult. Senator Everett addressed the Senate at length, and was followed by Senator Douglass in reply. The resolution was then laid on the table.

Nathaniel Hawthorne has been appointed consul to Liverpool.

Pennsylvania Legislature.—A bill passed the House of Representatives on the 21st ult., authorising the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to subscribe to the capital stock of Railroads in other States connecting with, or leading to their Road, and to guarantee the payment of the bonds of such companies to an amount not exceeding 15 per cent. of their capital. Upwards of ten thousand signatures to petitions in favour of a Maine Liquor Law, were presented to the Legislature on the 22d.

The Georgia papers are filled with details of the destruction of property, caused by the heavy rains which have fallen during the last three weeks in that state.

Paid Fire Departments are now advocated in almost every city in the Union.

The Maryland legislature has granted a charter to construct a bridge over the Susquehanna at Havre de Grace.

A new liquor law, embracing amendments of increased stringency, has passed the lower house of the Maine Legislature by a vote of 94 to 43.

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DANIEL WHEELER.

(Continued from page 451.)

In the summer of 1828, D. Wheeler changed his residence to a solitary situation, more remote from the city of Petersburg than his former abode. Of this habitation and the feelings with which his mind was attended, the following account was given in a letter dated at Plains of Shoosharry, 10th month 14th, 1828:

"Our present residence would be thought by most a lonely one, as it is several miles from any other house, in the midst of a wild country, and on the margin of a huge bog. We have no water fit for use, but what is supplied from rain or snow; and I have several times remembered the many draughts of pure water that I have enjoyed when at Doncaster, a glass of which would now be a treat indeed. We have bored to a great depth in vain; and from the nature of the subsoil and other local circumstances, it is not probable, that any spring will be found in our neighborhood. A very bad and almost unfrequented road leads to our habitation, so that we seldom see the face of a visitor of any kind. When it was fixed for us to remove hither, I had the offer of some soldiers to guard the premises, but declined it; as I consider that watchmen selected from our workmen are quite sufficient. It is necessary to keep a good look out, as the whole of the premises are built of wood, and are consequently very inflammable; and as the property belongs to government, proper precaution is needed both against fire and robbery: but I trust that my confidence in the all-sufficiency of the divine arm (which hath so often and so eminently preserved and supported us,) will never be at so low an ebb, as to induce me to place dependence upon the arm of flesh for protection. Notwithstanding the dreariness of our abode, I should be deficient in gratitude, if I were to omit saying, that to myself it is a peaceful retreat. We have been here about four months, and I do not recollect having been permitted to enjoy so much solid peace and comfort, since my lot has been cast in this land, as hath been at seasons graciously vouchsafed within the wooden walls of our solitary mansion; and I believe my wife has partaken equally with myself in this comfort and precious privilege. So that our greatest difficulties, which might appear to others like mountains, are happily nothing but mole-hills, and not worth recording for a moment in our remembrance; except as they serve to keep us in an humble and dependent state of mind, and produce the grateful tribute of thanksgiving and praise to an omnipotent, omniscient, and omnipresent Lord God, for all the blessings, comforts and benefits, which are permitted to descend upon the heads of such poor unworthy creatures.

"I often feel a longing desire that a path would clearly open, which would lead to a peaceful departure from this our exile; but, I trust, that such a desire is never cherished, or dwelt upon, without being accompanied by a willingness to submit, in humble resignation, to the divine disposal of Him, who knows best what is best for us; who knows our frame, that we are but dust, and who pities our weakness. If I know my own heart, no earthly motive, no plans for the future, induce a desire to be released from this country; but I do most earnestly desire that the remainder of my days, whether many or few, may be devoted to the glory of God, and the exaltation of my dear Redeemer's kingdom in the hearts of mankind,—I need not add—and to the eternal welfare of my fellow-creatures, because the last must be the result of the first. Ease and indulgence, I think, I despise; although I sensibly feel the decay of this frail tabernacle. My sight has failed considerably since I was last in England, my limbs are stiffened by the damp to which I am daily exposed, and are subject to pains on every approaching change in the weather: and I find my strength is unequal to the fatigue, which but a few years back I could bear with cheerfulness, if not with pleasure. But in the midst of all, my soul ventureth to hope in the goodness and mercy of God, and that through the merits of a crucified Saviour, my sins—even mine—will be blotted out."

In the summer of 1831, the cholera prevailed to a fearful and fatal extent in Petersburg and its vicinity. D. Wheeler and his wife had visited their native country in the preceding year, and were returning to Russia, when they received some alarming intimations respecting the progress of this terrible epidemic. A letter dated at "Plains of Shoosharry," 8 mo. 31, (O. S.) 1831, gives some account of the ravages of this fatal malady, and of the circumstances attendant on their voyage from England to their Russian home.

"Let me acknowledge with thankfulness and gratitude, that we are all in the enjoyment of the inestimable blessing of health, which nothing earthly can bestow; a high privilege at all times, but how much enhanced when the earth has been opening around us, and swallowing up the people to a fearful extent from cholera, in some cases at the short notice of from two to three hours. Old and young, strong and weak, rich and poor, have fallen; but such as were in the constant habit of drinking spirituous liquors were amongst the first victims. Although we have had to stand as with our lives in our hands, yet we have been favored beyond precedent; as out of our establishment, employing this year more than five hundred persons, not a single man has been taken off by this disease: when it is a well authenticated fact, that in one house in the city, (a large one of course, containing several families,) forty persons have died. What, indeed, can we render to the Most High for such unmerited mercies showered down upon such poor unworthy creatures; whilst so many thousands have been hastily summoned hence by the undeniable herald of the grave! 'Who can utter the mighty acts of the Lord? Who can show forth all His praise?' Truly in vain is the attempt, my soul right well knows, for any of us to exalt and magnify His ever great and adorable name, without his strengthening aid; though glowing with renewed desires to proclaim to all mankind, if it were possible, his matchless and unutterable love.

"From a variety of circumstances which occurred both before reaching the Sound, and after leaving it, our suspicions were awakened as to the state of things, in regard to the fatal disease at the place to which we were bending our course; but the weather threw us out of the track of the homeward-bound ships, and prevented our getting the least information till we entered the Gulf of Finland. From all the accounts we received from the vessels then spoken with, there seemed no doubt but that the cholera was raging both at Cronstadt and Petersburg; and the nearer we approached to these places, the more alarming the reports became. One night, when off that part of the coast nearest to the seat of war, we were quite annoyed with the unpleasant state of the air; although we were not in sight of the land, I believe, but the wind blew from that direction: it pervaded the whole ship, so that my wife, though in bed, discovered it, and thought it arose from something on board: the atmosphere seemed filled with tainted air. From this time our captain fumigated the ship daily, making free use of the chloride of lime, of which he had a plentiful supply.

"The long continuance of contrary winds had hitherto tried our stock of patience too severely; but now the time was at hand for a trial of faith, and of our resignation to that holy will, which is ever excellent, though it is beyond the reach of poor finite man to develope its ever merciful and all gracious designs. The captain had been told shortly after we sailed, that I had regularly arrived in Russia on one particular day; and he now began to talk of this in rather a sneering manner, saying that my calculation had failed, for the ship was a long way off her port, and the wind still contrary. I told him we should be there soon enough in all probability, merely alluding to the sickness. When we had been twenty-two days from Hull, the wind changed, and once again blew a fine, fresh gale from the westward, which, in ordinary cases, would have brightened every countenance on board; but such was the gloomy prospect before us, that even this, so often hoped for, had no power to charm. The breeze continued through the night, and the rising sun increased its strength; and our noble vessel seemed to rush onward with more speed than we desired, except as the recollection arose of the three dear children, whom we dared now only to look forward with a very trembling hope to behold again in mutability. As the day advanced, the wind became stronger and stronger, so that by noon we were favored to anchor safely off the entrance to the Mole of Cronstadt, amidst a crowd of shipping. Is it not worthy of something more than ordinary remark, that we should arrive on the very same day, on which I had three times before been permitted to do so—the 15th of seventh month, N. S.?

"I would gladly impart to my dear friends a share of the marvellous loving-kindness and tender mercy, which was so graciously displayed for our relief and consolation on this memorable day; but language is utterly incapable of conveying it,—words cannot set it forth. I think that nothing short of being placed in an exactly similar situation, could make it be felt and understood to its full extent. However much it may be thought an uncharitable desire, I cannot help craving, that all my beloved friends were brought by any means under a similar state of feeling; —not a mole-hill to rest upon, humbled in the dust. How softened every heart!—how tearful every eye!—the Lord alone exalted! This is what I want all to witness for themselves; that they may indeed witness the power of everlasting love, to comfort and strengthen their hearts; and

enable them to assert, in similar language with the great Apostle of the Gentiles, and from the same heart-felt knowledge, 'We glory in tribulation.'

I have made a long digression from the subject of our arriving at Cronstadt, but my heart warms with the remembrance of the sustaining evidence with which our minds were favored in the midst of the scene of terror that awaited us. My poor wife was greatly supported, and only in one instance expressed any thing like discouragement, and that was at the thought of my having to expose myself amongst the people on shore. But it was not a time for any one to flinch, particularly when mercifully favored, as was my happy portion, to banish all fear, and not experience a single desire to arise, to be any where but where my lot was cast.

On landing, some difficulties arose from a new law respecting passengers' luggage: the captain proposed applying to the British Consul for advice. I felt averse to this; but nothing else suggesting, it was attempted. It was soon ascertained that no person was admitted into his office; and that letters, &c., were received with a pair of tongs, for fear of infection. It seemed as if nothing was to be achieved by any contrivance of our own; but the very barrier which at first appeared insurmountable, proved to be the channel through which relief and comfort were to flow. This new law occasioned my having to go to a particular department of the Custom house, when I was accosted by a stranger with a letter in his hand, who asked if it was for me. The measure was now filled; the tide which had flowed in such an appalling current, was now at its height, and beginning to turn. The letter was in dear William's hand writing; and I had the joy of finding, that my children had wholly escaped the ravages of this awful disease; which was considered to be at its height, just about the time of our arrival.

"I hastened on board again with my letter, and will leave thee to judge of what followed, and partake of the joy which once more we were permitted to share together,—I hope with humble gratitude. I was on shore again until late; but every thing moved tardily, and no wonder, when the judgments of the Almighty were at the very doors of most, in so striking a manner. In this small town one hundred and fifteen died that day.

"After another day unavoidably spent at Cronstadt, we got into the steam-boat on the 17th of seventh month, and reached the city about noon. It being first-day, it was expected that a considerable number of persons would be waiting the arrival of the steam-boat, as in former similar instances it has sometimes been difficult to get through the crowd. But the contrast was so remarkable, that I did not suppose we had reached our proper destination, as there were only three or four people belonging to the wharf to be seen, and not a single carriage standing for hire: scarcely anybody was to be seen in the streets, and in some the grass was growing. We were at length favored to reach our abode, and to find all well, to our mutual rejoicing,—such was the abundant and unmerited mercy bestowed upon us. William had anticipated our arrival, and thoughtfully got the letter conveyed only the day before, which afforded us so much relief. If it had not been for the new regulation, it is probable the letter would not have found me, as I should not have had occasion to go the Custom-house. How admirably things are brought about, and a way made, when to finite comprehension none could be expected."

In a letter dated 9th mo. 22, O. S., 1831, we find the following notices:

"In my last letter, I could give few particulars as to the number of persons that have fallen victims to this disorder, nor will the total number ever be known or made public. I have heard through a channel that cannot be doubted, that on the day we landed, eight hundred died in Petersburg. The public accounts state the total loss throughout the empire, at fifty-two thousand; and, we may be sure, that this is a very moderate calculation indeed. Through mercy, this calamity seems nearly overpast; and how should I rejoice if it was in my power to say, that the inhabitants have learned righteousness, whilst the 'judgments of the Lord' have been so signally manifested in the earth.

"I mentioned in a former letter, that no part of our establishment had lost a single man; but we afterwards lost a poor woman, who had been in the city, and fell ill the next day. Every thing in our power was done for her, but all was in vain. Two women were employed to attend on her; but it was quite needful to look well after them: as an instance, the poor creature had had a warm bath, and in getting her out, her nurses perceived that her countenance was distorted, which so alarmed them, that they let her fall upon the floor, and ran away from her; so that it was absolutely necessary to compel them to return, and stay with her. Now, what must have been the neglected situation of thousands of these poor people, when it was with great difficulty that we could procure tolerable assistance for even one.

"The past has been a memorable year indeed; I seemed to partake pretty largely of changes, whilst hovering about my native land; and yet how much was to be passed through to complete a year, from the date of our leaving this country to its next anniversary.

"I have brought back with me impressions, to which my mind continually reverts, when looking at the past; impressions strongly engraven on my heart by the love, unity, and, may I not say, godly sincerity, and kindness, of many of my friends in England and Ireland. Although de-

prived of all these as to the outward, the remembrance of them remains sweet and precious, and I trust will lastingly endure with freshness and fragrance, and brighten the days that I may yet have to sojourn in Mesech, and dwell in the tents of Kedar."

To be continued.

SIR JOHN SINCLAIR.

(Continued from page 455.)

The establishing a Society for the improvement of British wool became one of the most important services ever rendered to the nation. Though wool had been for centuries the staple commodity of Britain, and a duty on this production had, from the days of the Plantagenets, formed a main source of the royal revenue, yet not an individual in the nation had systematically studied how to improve the breed of sheep. In consequence of improper management, therefore, the quality of British wool had so obviously deteriorated, that foreign imports increased to a startling amount; and in 1788, wool to the extent of 4,000,000 lbs. was brought from Spain. Sir John wrote letters to every landed proprietor with whom he had any influence, and called a meeting in Edinburgh, where he proved, in a masterly speech, that the pasture in Scotland, which then supported 300,000 head of cattle, might maintain 1,200,000 sheep, thus affording a proportionate quantity of butcher-meat, and at the same time several million pounds weight of wool. Sir John imported, at his own cost, 800 sheep, natives of all countries, from Abyssinia to Sweden, Shetland to South Wales, and specimens of the real Spanish sheep from the royal flocks of France. One of these was so pre-eminent for its shape and beauty, that a celebrated farmer declared, he would have travelled 500 miles to see so perfect a specimen. Sir John's Merino sheep, on their arrival from the continent, were seized by the custom-house officers, who, in observance of some obsolete law, were about to have them summarily slaughtered for the use of the poor, which Sir John had a most laborious correspondence to prevent. It was now that the baronet introduced into Scotland the hitherto unknown Cheviot breed of sheep; and there were in a few years above 300,000 diffused over the four northern counties alone. Farms, which had previously been stocked with coarse-wooled sheep or black cattle, yielding scarcely any rent, now more than doubled their value. The proprietor of Bighouse, in Caithness, who had offered Sir John at that period, and pressed upon his acceptance, the entire possession of that extensive estate for an annuity of £300, which he declined to give, sold it afterwards, in consequence of its value as a sheep farm, to the Duke of Sutherland, for upwards of £50,000. Another property, near Fort William, rose almost at once from £150 a year to £1000; and the estate of Reay, which had previously produced but £500 a year, was sold, with its sheep, to the Sutherland family, for £300,000.

The farmers, both in Caithness and Northumberland, scouted the idea that English flocks could thrive in the far north, where no sheep had hitherto been kept during the winter, except carefully shut up in houses; therefore that they could survive on the hills seemed to them a most visionary hope of Sir John's. The baronet foresaw, that if he merely tried a few southern sheep under native shepherds, they would perish; therefore he at once engaged the most experienced men in the south, and settled them on his property, with 500 sheep. The succeeding winter was stormy, with much snow; but no casualities happened till spring, when many of the young lambs were carried off by foxes, which were afterwards with great difficulty kept under.

After Sir John's flock had increased to 6000 sheep on the estate of Langwell, where he had also planted no less than 345,000 trees, stretching over the hills, that property which had been purchased by Lady Janet for £8000, he sold to Mr. Horne for about £40,000.

While Sir John pursued, with ceaseless perseverance, every scheme of public usefulness, no man living acknowledged more generously the universal brotherhood of mankind. If he could serve a single human being, known or unknown, any trouble became a pleasure; and so effectually did he exert his interest with his friends, Pitt, Melville, Wyndham, and Percival, that above 200 young men, chiefly from Caithness, acknowledged him as the patron who laid the foundation-stone of their fortunes. The baronet used in subsequent years to tell, with great good-humor, of one not very grateful Caithness proprietor, who said, on receiving a good appointment for his son through Sir John's interest: "It cost Sir John nothing more than the mere writing of a letter!" "Little did he think what it cost me," added the baronet, laughing, "to become the man whose letter could obtain such a situation."

The baronet's generous patriotism had become conspicuously known, when an English traveller, passing through Kenmore, related that he was surprised, in so remote a district, to observe a very thriving manufactory, which he stopped to inspect. The owner, Mr. Macnaughten, led his visitor over the extensive building with great pride and pleasure, saying, "I long wished to try the experiment of raising this factory here, but had no hope of obtaining the funds; when one day a stranger, driving along the road, stopped his carriage, and having got into conversation, pointed out the advantages of Kenmore for such an establishment. No sooner had I expressed my hopelessness of ever realizing sufficient capital to attempt the plan, than he offered me a loan of the whole necessary funds, taking no other security than my own, and asking no share of the profits. I succeeded as you see, and have now two additional mills in regular employment."

"Ah!" replied the Englishman, at once guessing right, "I know one man, and only one, who could be capable of volunteering such an offer. It must have been Sir John Sinclair!"

Sir Walter Scott said, respecting his cotemporary, Sir John, that he was "of projects rife;" but they were all for the public good; and the importance of his inventive genius became so obvious to Mr. Pitt, as well as the value of his persevering energy, that he was summoned one day to Downing street, where the prime-minister emphatically said to him, "There is no man to whom government is more indebted; and if you have any object in view, I shall attend to it with pleasure."

This offer of Mr. Pitt's might have opened an opportunity for personal advancement; but the characteristic of Sir John was a disinterested devotion to the public good, and he replied, that, desiring no favor on his own behalf, the reward most gratifying to his feelings would be, the institution by Parliament of a great national corporation to be called "The Board of Agriculture." Sir John then convinced Mr. Pitt how small a quantity of additional cultivation at home would have provided the whole amount of corn imported from foreign countries during the eighteen preceding years; and so great was Sir John's enthusiasm on that important subject, that his friend, the Duke of Roxburghe, gave him the soubriquet, by which some of his old friends afterwards distinguished him, of "Sir John Agriculture."

There had long existed a Board of Trade; but Mr. Pitt was startled at the probable expense of establishing another Board for the encouragement of agriculture. Almost any other branch of industry had hitherto received more support than tillage.

Sir John immediately printed a sketch of his plan, to be distributed among members of parliament; and a keen discussion followed in the House, when Mr. Sheridan, after indulging in some characteristic jocularities, proposed that the Board should be established, "provided that no expense whatever attending the same should ever fall on the public." Sir John's speech, however, carried the motion by a majority of eighty-five, and a grant was voted of £3000 per annum for supporting the enormous outlay. In after years, Mr. Sheridan and many of the minority candidly acknowledged the immense benefit derived to Great Britain from the active efficiency of this Board, over which Sir John was elected President.

Thousands of acres were now redeemed from barrenness by the encouragement afforded to individual enterprise through the Board of Agriculture. A correspondence was immediately opened by Sir John with all the most distinguished cultivators on the continent, to whom he proposed an exchange of information and of good offices; and soon the whole stock of Great Britain became immensely increased in value by Sir John's judicious experiments in importing new species of grain and of cattle. The Board of Agriculture grew at once into a general magazine of information; and the president immediately published his *Agricultural Report of Scotland*, in five closely printed volumes, collected at an immense expense of time and income. Thus, in the course of little more than a year, Dr. Anderson writes, that "the Board has printed already a number of authentic facts respecting the agricultural and internal economy of the country, greater than was ever before obtained in any other nation since the beginning of time."

Mr. Macadam, commonly called "the Colossus of Roads," frankly declared to his dying day, that it was owing to Sir John's energetic encouragement, that his improvements on highways were ever effected.

Hardly had the Board of Agriculture been established, before a deficiency in the wheat-crop caused an alarming rise in the price of bread; and Sir John immediately desired experiments to be tried in the manufacture of bread from every species of grain. No less than eighty different kinds of bread were soon exhibited by Sir John to an astonished public. On a subsequent occasion of anticipated scarcity, the baronet wrote a circular letter to the clergy of every parish, in which he recommended that 50,000 additional acres of potatoes should be planted, by which means he produced a supply of food sufficient for the support, during six months, of nearly a million persons. He drew up and printed a report, containing all that could be suggested to improve the cultivation of that vegetable; and Sir William Pulteney wrote from Wolverhampton to Sir John, that the people there had been without bread during four days, but had not actually starved, "owing to the astonishing quantity of potatoes planted in that neighbourhood in consequence of being recommended to do so by the president of the Board of Agriculture." Experiments were then tried, for the first time, by Sir John, of cutting potatoes into thin slices, and drying these in a hop-kiln; specimens of which, and also of potato-flour, were exhibited by the president forty years afterwards, as fit for use then as on the day they were first preserved.

(To be continued.)

It is recorded of the mother of Philip Doddridge, that she taught him the rudiments of Scripture history from the Dutch tiles round their fire-place; and that for this, her son expressed himself indebted to her for his first serious impressions. John Newton imputed much to early maternal instruction. "Further," said he, "my dear mother, besides the pains she took with me, often commended me, with many prayers and tears, to God; and I doubt not but that I reap the fruits of these prayers to this hour." Philip Henry is said to have often mentioned his thankfulness to God, in having a mother who was to him as Lois and Eunice were to Timothy, acquainting him with the Scriptures from his childhood.—*Gleanings from Pious Authors.*

THE ARTS FOUR THOUSAND YEARS AGO.

[Concluded from page 461.]

From the remnants of the ancient Egyptian civilization preserved in the monuments, we learn how far the mother-nations of the earth had advanced in the cultivation of the arts of civilized life, and how immense the distance between their social condition and the savage state. In this respect Egypt represents many contemporary nations; we learn from Scripture that Nineveh was a great city; and Herodotus tells us that it was the capital of the dominant power in Asia before the rise of Babylon. This great city, "the glory of the Chaldeans," which derived its religion and its arts from Egypt, was for centuries the admiration of the world; and for its extent, the magnitude of its public buildings, the strength of its fortifications, its wealth, magnificence, and luxury, has never been surpassed. Numberless other cities sprung up throughout Asia, the most celebrated of which was Palmyra—truly a city of palaces, as if created by enchantment in the desert, surrounded by an oasis of marvellous fertility, and attracting to its crowded streets the commerce of the East. But in the course of ages their riches, and the effeminacy generated by luxury and vice, tempted the approach of the barbarous conqueror and ruthless spoiler, who converted their grandeur and beauty into a mass of ruin.

But civilization did not perish. Nor could the destroyer obliterate all the vestiges of glory. The artists of Egypt have their reward. Their works have lived to instruct and astonish the nineteenth century of the Christian era. The papyrus, indeed, betrayed its trust, and the embalmed mummy has little to reveal; but the stones, more durable than brass or iron, have faithfully kept the records committed to them by that wonderfully hopeful generation which built the pyramids, and temples, and tombs, which render the valley of the Nile such a land of mystery. Never were stones so full of sermons, and the perusal of them may well abate the self sufficiency and self-glorification of modern society.

They tell us of a well ordered society, under an august monarchy and learned priesthood, with life and property protected by laws justly administered, and enforced by a standing army; of trade and commerce flourishing; of business systematically pursued, with its well-regulated markets, and its deeds and contracts carefully prepared; of well-built towns, paved streets, country houses and villas, with their gardens and pleasure grounds; of a nobility and gentry living in splendor, and enjoying every luxury of the toilette and the table, using cosmetics which have preserved their rich perfume in bottles to our own time, and viands which might satisfy a modern alderman—going to their parties in chariots or palanquins, or on foot with parasols and umbrellas, clothed in fine linen and other costly raiment, drinking wine from goblets of gold, glass, bronze, and porcelain, entertained by bands of music, consisting of the harp, the lyre, guitar, tambourine, double and single pipe, flute, and other instruments, while military ardor was roused by the trumpet and the drum. Cabinet-makers and upholsterers were in demand. They had tables, chairs, sofas, ottomans, stools of all sizes, and bedsteads. Exquisite vases and dishes were made by the potters, and those composed of gold and silver and brass were elegantly shaped, and carved with admirable taste. Not to speak of porcelain, alabaster, stone, ivory, even the earthenware for the common people was adorned with figures of flowers, animals, and men—the latter, no doubt, representing their Washingtons, Jeffersons, Hamiltons, and Websters. The glass-blowers formed bottles of all shapes and sizes. They had beer for the working-classes, as well as wine for the rich. Their cooking was as elaborate as Soyer's, and perhaps as good; but unfortunately they lacked knives and forks, and ate with their fingers, aided occasionally by spoons.

Perfect imitations of the precious stones were exhibited at the Crystal Palace, London, in 1851, but not more perfect than those made by the Egyptians more than 4,000 years ago. From them the Israelites learned the art of engraving precious stones. They largely exported vessels of glass and porcelain, and they manufactured linen as fine as muslin. They had the art of dyeing to perfection, and by chemical preparations they brought out various colors on their cloth by dipping it in liquid of one color. They were skilful in manufacturing the precious metals—drawing gold out into the finest wire, and beating it into the thinnest leaf. There are not more accurate assayists in the National Mint, nor eyes more skilful to detect alloy. With the arts of navigation they were familiar, having barges for merchandise, and yachts for pleasure, and galleys fitted for a broadside with the enemy at sea, the sails being richly painted and ornamented with various devices. They excelled in statuary and portrait-painting, failing only where the knowledge of perspective was required. They had judges learned in the law, but no "Bar." They had doctors paid and held responsible by the State, and the medical profession rose to such eminence, that the healing art of Egypt was celebrated in the surrounding nations.

"There is nothing more certain," says Mr. Hugh Miller, the celebrated geologist, "than that the human species is of comparatively recent origin. All geological science testifies that MAN is but of yesterday." Sir Isaac Newton agreed that almost all the great discoveries and inventions are of comparatively recent origin. "Perhaps the only great discovery or invention that occurs in the fabulous ages of history is the invention of letters; all the others, such as the mariner's compass, printing, gunpowder, the telescope, the discovery of the New World and Southern Africa, and of the true position and

relations of the earth to the solar system, lie within the province of the authentic annalist; which—man being the inquisitive, constructive creature that he is—would not be the case were the species of any long gone antiquity."

Steam, gas, and electricity, are discoveries of our time, which have done more than all that went before to civilize the world. The electric wire now conveys our messages from one end of the Union to the other with inconceivable rapidity. New Orleans and New York are within speaking distance; and the electric cable, which will do more to bind society than all other human ligaments, will probably soon stretch across the Atlantic, animating with one soul the old world and the new. In the midst of these achievements of science, let us not forget what human ingenuity effected in the ages when the world was in its infancy.

What will be the state of the arts four thousand years to come, if the world should last so long, would form a curious subject for speculation. Whether, as many believe, the new elements infused into modern civilization by Christianity will save it from the fate of its mighty predecessors, is a question which time only can determine. But in discussing it, it is important to remember that at no former period was a knowledge of the arts and sciences so widely diffused as at present; in no other age was the face of the earth so well known, and the resources of nature so extensively drawn upon for the general good of mankind. Our knowledge and appliances may not, for aught we know, in some departments be so great as those of the ancients, but they are open to all, and are used for the good of all. They are not shut up amongst the members of a caste or hierarchy, and are not dependent for their growth and culture upon the existence of a system. Governments rise and fall, great and powerful orders of men fall into contempt and decay, without impeding for a moment the advance of science. The spirit of caste, the cankerworm of antiquity—and which still exercises its blighting influence in Hindostan—never found footing in the western hemisphere; and any fondness for it, which still lingers amongst the denizens of the old world, is unknown amongst the energetic colonists of America and Australia. If, which we think hardly possible, an excess of riches, or luxury, or any other cause, should ever paralyse the efforts of Americans, Englishmen, or Frenchmen, and consign New York, London, or Paris, to the awful doom of Nineveh or Babylon, the arts, sciences, laws, languages, and civilization, which have been our glory, will, nevertheless, live amongst the offshoots of our race as long as the world shall last.—*Illustrated Magazine of Art.*

If our heart and affections are placed on the world, can we have any reason to suppose that our treasure is in heaven?

INSECTS AND BIRDS.

Without a doubt, the great preponderance of noxious insects is, in some degree, occasioned by the indiscriminate destruction of birds. There are large numbers of the feathered tribes that live almost exclusively upon insects, and these should, under all circumstances, receive the encouragement and protection of men. The *Hirundinæ*, or swallow tribe, particularly, are the most industrious and indefatigable little friends of mankind that, perhaps, belong to that class of the animal kingdom. Several species of them, too, are semi-domesticated, and prefer the habitations provided by men, as places of shelter in which to rear their young. The common chimney swallow, (*Acanthylis pelasgia,*) the barn swallow, (*Hirundo rufa,*) and the purple or house martin, (*Progne purpurea,*) are familiar, especially to farmers and villagers, if not to those who reside in larger towns and cities. But their general usefulness, connected with the destruction of insects, may, perhaps, not have been so duly considered by those, even, who have been wont to greet their coming every year as the harbinger of a more genial season. When it is fully considered that these birds usually rear from two to three broods of young before they take their departure again in autumn; and that insects constitute the entire food of the whole family, the important office they perform in the economy of Nature, can only be estimated and properly appreciated. Some years ago I shot a chimney swallow as a specimen for scientific preparation that could not have been more than an hour on the wing in the morning, when, on opening its crop, I found that it contained over two hundred of the smaller tribes of insects, principally two-winged flies, (*Diptera.*) There are also other families of birds that are partial to or live wholly upon insects. The fly-catchers, (*Musicapidæ,*) the warblers, (*Sylvidæ,*) amongst the latter the industrious little willow wren, (*Sylvia trochilus,*) and also the Titmouses, (*Parus,*) the common Blue Bird, (*Sialia sialis,*) the Oriole or Golden Robin, (*Icterus Baltimore,*) and a host of others that visit forests, orchards, and gardens in early spring, when the trees are in bloom, for the purpose of feeding upon the various species of insects that are attracted thither by the odor and nectar of the flowers, or for the purpose of depositing their eggs in the opening calyx. When it is known that this is the time when the eggs are deposited that produce the insects so injurious to cherries, plums, pears, &c., it will also be seen of what service the birds are to the trees and the fruit. Often, when the fruit is *ripe*, there are certain species of birds that visit the trees for the purpose of searching after insects; and even when they have perforated the fruit, it has been more on account of the larvæ it contained, than for the fruit itself. Some years ago a neighbor of mine was wont to take a station near a fine tree of ox-heart cherries, and remain

there (gun in hand and powder-flask well filled) all day, shooting indiscriminately every thing bearing the form of a bird that dared approach it; and at each shot, I ween, he destroyed more fruit than all the birds that visited it for that purpose would in a whole day, beside doing an incalculable injury to the tree in permitting the insect broods to mature, by keeping off their natural enemies. I have often even doubted the utility of setting up scare-crows, to prevent birds from visiting cornfields in the spring; for they just as often are after the various kinds of insect larvæ, especially cut-worms, (which their instincts teach them are somewhere in the vicinity of the corn-hill,) as they are after the corn itself, particularly after the corn has germinated. Witness, for instance, how industriously and regularly crows, blackbirds, robins, &c., will follow the furrow in spring plowing, and eagerly dart after every thing of a creeping nature that is turned up by the farmer. Some of the gallinaceous families, or common fowls, &c., especially turkeys, perform an important office as insect scavengers, and therefore large stocks of poultry might be made profitable to the farmer in more ways than one. It is well known to tobacco growers, that a flock of turkeys turned into a tobacco-field, will, for the time being, perform as much labor, almost, and as well, as so many persons. In order to restore a healthy equilibrium between birds and insects, the destruction of the former should be prevented by public opinion or stringent laws. In this enlightened age, the merciless destruction of tom-tits, catbirds, and sparrows, is a species of "sport" of a very equivocal character; and the sooner it is brought to an end, the better for the cause of Agriculture, and of common humanity.

Farm Journal.

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

PHILADELPHIA, FOURTH MONTH 9, 1853.

The curious article relative to the state of the arts 4000 years ago, which is concluded in the present number, and which has been extracted from the Illustrated Magazine of Art, a monthly periodical published at New York, may justly suggest serious consideration respecting the transitory nature of all human productions. We may rationally suppose that the projectors and artists engaged in the stupendous works, which are here described, imagined they were erecting monuments which would preserve their names as long as the world shall last; and yet the very existence of these monuments of labor and skill, has been but recently awakened from the oblivion of ages. How little do we know, and how little are we likely ever to know of the characters and actions of the men whose genius devised, and whose skill executed the various works which modern research has brought into view.

The perusal of such descriptions of cities, once filled with an active and busy population, embellished with every production of nature and art, and guarded against aggression by walls and bulwarks deemed nearly impregnable, naturally excites the inquiry by what means these magnificent cities were brought to desolation. Hence the reflection arises that the time may possibly come, when the proudest capitals of Europe or America may be swept away by similar calamities, and a succeeding age be left to the bewildering inquiry, where they stood. If the instrumentalities which have swept the superb cities of Thebes, of Nineveh and of Babylon with the besom of destruction, are in operation in the west of Europe, and on the American continent, we may reasonably apprehend that a similar result will eventually be produced. We have sufficient evidence that those cities were not reduced to desolation for want of armies or fortifications to defend them. The description of Thebes, as given by the poet;

> 'That spreads her conquests o'er a thousand states,
> And pours her warriors through an hundred gates,
> Two hundred horsemen and two hundred cars
> At each wide portal issuing to the wars;'

would seem to indicate a degree of military strength which might set all invaders at defiance. But the very means which were devised for security, have often proved the instruments of destruction. Great military preparation leads almost unavoidably to aggression, aggression to resistance, and resistance to combinations, by which the original assailant is not unfrequently crushed in the end.

In making a hasty comparison between those ancient cities, now exhibiting only a mass of splendid ruins, with those in America and the west of Europe, which are still advancing in population and wealth, with an apparent prospect of permanent continuance, there is one important difference in our condition, which may furnish a hope that the fate of Nineveh and Babylon does not await London or Philadelphia. We have the incalculable benefit of the Christian religion, which is freely preached, and generally professed, however imperfectly maintained in practice among us; but those eastern nations were involved in the darkness of paganism. Our Saviour told his disciples they were the salt of the earth, and the religion which he came to establish in the world, has always proved the great civilizer of our race. In proportion as a people become imbued with the spirit that breathes peace on earth, and good will to men, the elements of individual and national prosperity become incorporated with the social system. With the increase of wealth, which the arts and sciences of the moderns are producing on every side, the

luxury and effeminacy, which naturally follow in the train of prosperity, and which proved so destructive to the ancients, may be justly expected to produce similar results among us, if not restrained and counteracted by the preserving influence of our holy religion. We may imagine and loudly proclaim that our mountain stands strong, and will never be removed; we may suppose that the civilization, the refinement, the science, and the literature of Western Europe and America, will afford stability to our institutions, and permanency to our prosperity, but we are not to forget that science and art may be applied to purposes of destruction as well as of security; and that the strength of a nation consists in the virtue of the people, and its security in the Divine blessing which can be secured in no other way than by a virtuous course. Nebuchadnezzar's image though of terrific dimensions, and composed of the strongest as well as the most precious of metals, became as the dust of the summer threshing floor, while the stone that smote the image on the foot became a great mountain and filled the whole earth.

The editor has in several instances taken occasion to enter a plea in behalf of the feathered race, which seems to be rapidly vanishing from our fields and groves. An article on that subject is copied into the present number, and gladly would the Editor awaken the attention of his rural, and more especially his juvenile readers, to the humanity as well as the policy of sparing those active and useful auxiliaries of the farmer. The wisdom and benevolence of the Creator have supplied, in the feathered race, the means of keeping down the countless numbers of insects and worms for which human ingenuity can probably never devise an efficient substitute. Why then should a cruel sport be permitted to render the beneficent provision ineffectual?

If some of the numerous correspondents who have recently sent communications to this office, should find less attention given to them than they expected, they will no doubt, readily understand the reason of this apparent neglect. The notice respecting the lamented publisher, will supersede the necessity of further explanation.

Elizabeth Fry.—In the first volume of the Review, several notices of the life and character of this remarkable woman were introduced, with copious extracts from the biography prepared by her daughters. Within a few days the Editor has received a new "Life of Elizabeth Fry, compiled from her journal, as edited by her daughters, and from various other sources, by Susanna Corder," which was printed at London, and bears the date of the current year.

This volume, which the editor has not yet had time to examine, except very partially, is, so far as it depends on the biography of her daughters, professedly an abridgment. The compiler, however, has had recourse to various other sources of information, and she certainly possessed some important advantages over all the other writers who have attempted to delineate the character, and record the philanthropic labors of Elizabeth Fry. She is well acquainted, both theoretically and practically, with the doctrines and discipline of the religious society to which Elizabeth Fry belonged, and in which she was an acceptable and valuable minister. Those writers who, with sentiments on religious subjects widely differing from hers, undertake to record the actions of her life, however disposed they may be to treat the subject fairly, can not readily, if even possibly, enter into a feeling of her motives and principles of action. In whatever department of life any person may become conspicuous, a just appreciation and consequent delineation of the character of such individual, must belong to a mind in some measure congenial. A man destitute of mathematical knowledge would not be likely to produce an instructive and interesting life of Sir Isaac Newton; nor would a writer ignorant of chemistry, successfully attempt a delineation of the career of Lavoisier or Davy. So, none but a Friend can be expected to render entire justice to the character of Elizabeth Fry. An intelligent person, of any religious persuasion, may readily estimate the extent of her labors, and observe the remarkable influence which she exercised over the extremes of society; but to comprehend her motives of action, and the nature and depth of the exercises by which she was prepared for the part which she was called to act, requires a mind trained in the same school, and acquainted with the same principles of action. Such, it is believed, Susanna Corder is, and hence we naturally and confidently look for a more correct delineation of character, in her compilation, than any preceding biography affords.

It is probable that this volume may receive further notice in a subsequent number of the Review.

Josiah Tatum.—Many of our readers will unquestionably learn with profound regret, that this dear and valued Friend who has conducted the publication of this Periodical from its commencement, has been recently consigned, amidst a large circle of sorrowing relatives and friends, to the house appointed for all living.

His decease took place on the morning of the 4th inst., after an illness of about ten days—in the sixty-third year of his age.

He was for many years a valuable member of Woodbury Monthly meeting, N. J., and he has been during several of the last years of his life a useful and justly esteemed member of the Monthly meeting of Philadelphia for the Western district. His sterling worth and integrity of character were best known to those who had the privilege of an intimate acquaintance with him; and it may be truly said, he has left behind him an unblemished reputation. His disease was from its commencement attended with great prostration of strength, and early assuming a typhus character, left little opportunity for expression; enough, however, to indicate his trust in the merits and mercy of a crucified and risen Saviour.

Married,—On the 13th of First month last, at Friends' Meeting House, Union, Miami Co., Ohio, Isaac C. Teague, of Wabash Co., Indiana, to Joanna M., daughter of John Miles.

——, On the 23d of First month last, at Friends' Meeting House, Lickbranch, Miami Co, Ohio, Moses K. Miles, to Julia Ann J., daughter of Jesse Coate.

Died,—On the 13th inst., of typhoid fever, at the residence of his father, near Smithfield, Ohio, James Carr, in the 35th year of his age.

He was born blind, and thus deprived of many sources of instruction and enjoyment; yet he was never known to murmur, but bore this affliction with meekness and patience. From childhood, he was remarkably fond of learning, reading, and the conversation of those from whom he could derive useful information, and having a sound discriminating mind and retentive memory, these opportunities were seasons of pleasure and profit to him. As he grew in years, his desire for more solid information increased—the Holy Scriptures, and the writings of our early Friends were those most highly prized. In his early youth he became attached to the doctrines and principles of our religious society, and his more mature years deepened his conviction of their soundness and beauty. He was exemplary in all the relations of life, as a son, a brother, and a friend.

He was diligent in the attendance of our meetings, and for several years filled the station of an overseer acceptably.

Having thus through faith in Christ Jesus, endeavored to walk consistently with his profession—when disease and the near approach of death came upon him, he was enabled feelingly to commend himself and all his friends to our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, as the only safe refuge.

HAVERFORD SCHOOL.

The Semi-annual Examination will commence on Second-day, the 11th inst., and close on the Fourth day following.

Applications for the admission of "Friends, the sons of Friends, or of those professing with them, who desire their children to be educated in conformity with their Christian principles and testimonies," may be made to the undersigned. The age and previous studies of the applicant should be mentioned, and it should be stated whether or not he is a member of the Society of Friends.

Charles Yarnall,
Secretary of the Board of Managers,
No. 39 High Street, Philada.

Account of Elizabeth Crosfield, *of Liverpool, who died 22d of 4th month, 1852, aged 28 years*

(Continued from page 453.)

Eleventh month 14th, 1842. "Self-love and self-gratification are the ruling principles of nearly all my actions! Surely there never was so selfish a being as myself! I want self to be entirely annihilated, that the glory of God and love of Jesus may be the ruling principles of my heart. I fear even this desire is influenced by self-love; but I do indeed wish, from the bottom of my heart, that I may know Christ to be all, and in all. O Lord, be pleased to disclose to me more fully, my entire depravity, and how much self influences even what seem to be my best actions! O, be pleased to humble me! Empty my heart entirely, and make it a temple fit for Thee to dwell in. Enable me to attend very closely the pointings of thy Holy Spirit, and continually to look unto Jesus, as the only Mediator and Atonement for my manifold transgressions."

Sixth month 13th, 1843. "Under a little renewed sense of the goodness and mercy of Him who has said, 'Ask and ye shall receive, seek and ye shall find,' I would desire to ask, for Jesus sake alone, for ability to worship thee, O Lord, in spirit and in truth; to be enabled to draw nigh unto thee; and also, to ask for the blessing of a meek and quiet spirit. O Thou, who alone canst say, 'peace, be still,' so as to cause a great calm, be pleased to give me a little patience in waiting upon Thee, and to know a little of the silence of all flesh before Thee. O, be pleased, for my Saviour's sake, purely to purge away the dross, and to take away all the reprobate silver!"

Twelfth month 10th, 1843. "The enemy has various snares by which he seeks to entrap us. I believe one that I am in great danger of falling into, and do often fall into, is that of giving my judgment rashly, and consequently overstepping the mark, in condemning things which may be wrong to a certain extent. How contrary to the humble, lowly spirit of Jesus! O, that he would be pleased to make me continually sensible of my own weakness in thus setting up my judgment, without seeking counsel of Him. I want to be humbled, and to look continually to Christ, instead of leaning on the briers and thorns of my natural understanding: may every plant

that my Heavenly Father has not planted, be indeed rooted up."

Second month 7th, 1844. "O, for more of a fervent desire that Christ might be 'all in all,' that I might indeed love the Lord, with all my heart, and soul, and strength, and know him to be truly my God, and that I have none in heaven but Him, and none upon earth that I desire in comparison of Him. Be pleased, O Lord, to stain all the things of this world in my view; and, O, enable me to seek after and attend to the convictions of the Holy Spirit. Thou, O Lord, alone knowest the depth of my sin, for how often have I rebelled against thee. Thou alone canst enable me truly to repent and turn to thee; be pleased to do this, for Jesus' sake."

Twelfth month 9th, 1844. "It is now about three years since I first knew Christ to be precious to me. What advancement have I made, since that time, in the Christian course? and what advancement might I not have made had I but kept my eye single unto my heavenly Leader? How often have I turned aside from Him and served other gods; yet in his wonderful condescension, He has been pleased, again and again, to visit me: ah, how long shall I halt as between two opinions? Why, seeing I believe the Lord to be God, do I not follow him? Often I fear, because I seek to do, in my own strength, what I can only do in His strength, which is made perfect in weakness, and not when we think we are able to do what is right by ourselves. I had almost forgotten that true worship can only be performed in spirit and in truth, until something in conversation last evening directed my attention to it. Though I have sometimes thought I prayed for the help of the Holy Spirit, yet how have I neglected to wait for it,—to wait upon God for his help; have I not then been kindling to myself a fire, and compassing myself about with sparks of my own kindling! Be pleased, O Lord, to enable me henceforth to serve thee with full purpose of heart, and to look continually to Jesus for help to do so."

Twelfth month 31st, 1844. "This is the last day of the year, and I do not know that I may live another. I do not think that I yet bear the fruits of being a new creature in Christ. I do not act just in the same manner at all times, without reference to the persons I am with; too often, I fear, what appear my best actions, are performed in order that I may have the praise of men; yet, at times, I do feel that Christ is precious, and did I but seek for help to abide more in Him, I believe this would oftener be my happy experience. Truly the Lord is round about us, when we put our whole trust in him; no good thing does he withhold; but alas, how is it, that I so often descend from the watchtower, and seem to forget, that without Christ I can do nothing!"

Eighth month 17th, 1845. "It is now nearly two weeks since I attained the age of twenty-two years. I am almost afraid that I have been living, lately, in a state of forgetfulness of God, at least, in a state of forgetfulness of how entirely dependent it behoves us to be, if we would be led by the Spirit of God. When shall I learn practically, that without Christ I can do nothing. O that I may, from this time forth, seek constantly to be endued with his Spirit, and for his help to overcome my fault-finding and differing disposition;

'O give me the heart that would wait and be still,
Nor know of a wish nor a pleasure but Thine.'

I do not think that I have made many steps in the right way since this time last year; and then, how awful is the thought, that I must have been going back. I fear I love this world more than Jesus."

Twelfth month 19th, 1845. "During the past few weeks I have frequently felt the goodness of the Lord; and I believe I may say, that I have felt greater thankfulness for the blessings I enjoy, than has often before been the case; but I still have great need to watch over a hasty, fault-finding, and discontented disposition, which leads me to speak to, and of others, in a manner which is quite contrary to the meek and lowly Spirit of Christ. I have also still to lament that I know but little of that entire prostration of soul before the Lord, in which Christ is felt to be our all. I have a very active mind, and it seems peculiarly difficult for me to attain to a state of mental stillness, yet I believe this is attainable, and, O, may I earnestly seek after it!"

First month 15th, 1846. "Truly the Lord is very good; he hears and answers prayer, however feebly offered. He has lately permitted me, at times, to feel a little of that silence of all flesh before Him, in which the soul holds communion with Him, and feels that all good comes from Him alone; but I want to know far more of a steadfast abiding in Christ, in which I alone believe we can be safe from the attacks of the enemy. I have naturally a very strong will, and far too high an opinion of myself, and of my own judgment and discretion. I want to know my own will brought down, that I may know no will but Christ's, and that self may become of no reputation. Divine grace alone can work this change, and will assuredly work it, if I, on my part, do not resist its operations. Enable me, O Lord, to close in with the working of thy Spirit in my heart; and, for Christ's sake, help me to give up my own will, and to abide in Thee far more than I have yet done."

Fourth month 3d, 1846. "I have lately felt desirous of recording how good the Lord has been to me. Surely if I were but more willing to follow his guidance, I should have abundant cause to magnify his name. Though I sadly too often neglect to seek his help, I can truly say, that whenever I have sought it, I have found it to be near, and often I have had great cause to rejoice in his mercy, and to be glad in his salvation.

Yet, at times, a fear attends me lest I should not be allowing all my deeds to come to the light; and O, that I may keep nothing back, but that I may indeed know the Lord to search me! I want to be made quick of understanding in His holy fear, and to be much more afraid of offending Him; and O, that He would enable me to know that 'the words of my mouth, and the meditation of my heart,' are acceptable in His holy sight; for I fear this is far from being the case; and while it is so, it is an evidence that my heart is not right. I must know far more of abiding in Christ before anything like Christian perfection is attained; nevertheless, I sometimes have a little hope which is indeed as an anchor to my soul."

Sixth month 21st, 1846. "It is a privilege to have a quiet home, and kind friends, who are ever desirous for my best welfare; and it is a privilege, too, which I am very apt to forget, that there is a quiet home within, where I may be still. How strange, that notwithstanding I have felt the preciousness of the blood of Christ to my soul, and have at times known something of the 'communion of the Holy Ghost,' my mind is still so taken up with the pleasures of the world, and I so often descend from the watch-tower and allow earthly love to take the place of love to Christ, and of thankfulness to Him who has done so much for me. May I be quickened in the fear of the Lord, which is as a fountain of life to preserve from the snares of death."

Eighth month 2d, 1846. "I have had a cough for a month past, and feeling poorly a few evenings since, I was led to think that perhaps I should not live long, in which consideration I felt that my will was not resigned, and that I should not like to leave all the pleasant things of this world. I was grieved to find how much the thought of death pained me, for it shewed me that I still loved the world more than God; whereas I had sometimes comforted myself with the hope that, if my life were called for, I should be enabled to trust in Christ, and through Him to find an entrance into heaven. But it will not do to be thinking what we may be enabled to do; we must realize this blessed trust at the present time, if we hope to realize it at the day of death. My little indisposition has shown me how incapable the mind often is of seriously considering these things, when the body is out of health; what need there is for me to give diligent heed to the things which I have heard, and believed, lest I should let them slip, and O, may I seek to know, day by day, that I have such an interest in Christ, as that I need fear no evil."

Eighth month 4th, 1846. "My twenty-third birth-day. What a strange life I have led for the last five years! I have been acknowledging that Christ has an undoubted right to rule and reign in my heart, and yet I feel that his kingdom is not established there. Sometimes he has, I trust, been set up as King, but how often has the government been usurped by enemies who have said, 'We will not have this man to reign over us,' and whose servants have so filled the house, that there has been no room for the Prince of Peace! Yet, truly, the compassion of the Lord has been wonderful towards me, whenever I have turned to seek him; He has so often stretched forth the crook of his love to gather me into the fold, when my rebellious heart was wounded by the roaring lion, that walketh about seeking whom he may devour, that there seems cause for me still to hope in His mercy, still to seek to abide in the true sheepfold, in which there is but one Shepherd. O, that after all this wondrous love, this being followed even as into the wilderness and plucked out of the pit, I may indeed seek to have the sign of one of the true Shepherd's sheep, who know His voice, and follow Him, and who will not follow a stranger."

(To be continued.)

SMOKING TOBACCO.

The following remarkable circumstance was recently mentioned in a company in this city by a very intelligent man, who was personally acquainted with the principal actor in the case.

A physician in one of our northern States who occupied a conspicuous place in his profession, having reached an age between sixty and seventy, abandoned the usual course of practice, and adopted the cold-water system. While engaged in this new practice, he was called upon for professional aid by a wealthy lady, who had lost her husband, and been otherwise subjected to considerable trouble, under which her health had deeply suffered. She was extremely emaciated, and her complexion had lost its usual appearance. According to her own account her appetite was gone, and her strength so impaired that she was scarcely able to walk. The Doctor, who probably had discernment enough to judge by her appearance what was the manner of her living, began to intimate, that he supposed she was not accustomed to use strong tea. To this she answered, that she did drink strong tea. He then supposed she did not drink strong coffee; but she answered, that she did take coffee in the morning, and that she drank it strong. "Well, then," said he, "there is one thing of which, no doubt, you are clear; you don't smoke." "Oh, Doctor," she exclaimed, "I can't live without smoking; I smoke nearly all my time." "Then," said he, "I can do nothing for you." She, however, insisted that he *must* do something for her, though apparently convinced that she could not possibly live without smoking. But the Doctor resolutely asserted that, with her inveterate habit of smoking, he could not relieve her. At length he compromised the matter by agreeing to admit her as a patient, on condition that all her smoking should be done at a distance from their place of residence. This arrangement soon reduced her

smoking to zero, and the use of strong tea and coffee was also excluded.

The patient was then wrapped, by the necessary female attendants, in conformity with the Doctor's direction, in sheets dipped in cold water, covered with the needful amount of warm clothing, to bring on a profuse perspiration. The consequence was, that the sheets became so completely saturated with the fumes of tobacco as to be quite offensive. By repeating these sudorific processes at reasonable intervals, for about two weeks, it was found that the tobacco was expelled from the system, the parchment with which she had been covered was changed to a healthy skin, the appetite restored, and the natural functions brought into healthful action. E. L.

CONFERENCE ON PEACE.

The recent Conference of the Friends of Peace at Manchester has been made the subject of general and varied comment, both by metropolitan and provincial newspapers. The principle of Christian non-resistance, as held by the Society of Friends, and maintained by the Peace Society and the League of Brotherhood, was not put forth by the Conference as the standard of action to which it invited public support.

The Conference presented a union of Peace reformers, those who hold fully and faithfully the non-resistant principle, and those who, without yielding assent to this principle, advocate such practical measures as may tend to promote a good understanding between nations, and the development of friendly and fraternal relations between the people. Richard Cobden was most clear and explicit on this point in his speech in the Free Trade Hall, yet the animadversions and objections which have crowded the public journals in reference to this important demonstration, have been directed almost exclusively against the doctrine of non-resistance, and those who can see neither authority, beauty, nor practicability in the commands given by Christ himself, "Dearly beloved, avenge not yourselves! Recompense to no man evil for evil!"—"But I say unto you, Love your enemies, do good to them which hate you!" have exhausted their ingenuity in endeavoring to pour contempt and distrust upon a principle which the gracious and loving Redeemer taught with such emphasis, and urged with such fulness and frequency of illustration.

Amongst many writers who have sought to hold up the principles and efforts of the Peace Society to public odium, we have regretted to find one, who, on other subjects, has proved himself a true friend and powerful advocate for the oppressed and the suffering, and has been remarkable for the discernment and courage with which he has exposed and rebuked error and wrong. Under the signature of "S. G. O.," the initials of a country clergyman, many social abuses, and political blunders have been keenly attacked in the columns of the *Times*—but now, the sharpness of his wit and vigor of his reproach are directed against those who are endeavoring to relieve mankind from one of the grossest delusions and most cruel wrongs which afflict the world.

It is grievous to us thus to see a minister of the Gospel arraying himself against what we believe to be the true interests of his flock, the servant pouring contempt upon the teachings of his Divine Master. We think it lamentable to see one who professes to be a disciple of the great law of love, proclaiming with earnest, we had almost said savage vehemence, his readiness to spill the blood of an assailant, or even to take his life.

The Saviour's command was "Be ye tenderhearted, forgiving one another, even as God, for Christ's sake, hath forgiven you!" How painful the contrast conveyed in the following declaration by "S. G. O." one of his professed ministers—"Just as I would shoot, and expect my servants to shoot a burglar who invaded my house at night, so I would have an army and navy, and every appliance at the nation's command, equal to the task and ready to perform it, of slaying those who, in invading us, would slay us on our resistance."

Can it be possible that this writer in penning such a ferocious sentence, could have remembered the words of Christ, "My kingdom is not of this world, *else would my servants fight?*" but "S. G. O." would not only shoot a robber himself, but would order his servants to shoot. We can hardly conceive a more open defiance, not only of the whole spirit, but of the very letter of gospel truth.

And why would "S. G. O." shoot a burglar, as a punishment for his offense, or to deter him and others from a repetition of the crime? If the former, then it was wrong to abolish capital punishment for theft, and "S. G. O." would revive the barbarities of our ancient penal code. If the latter, his object is not gained—a remarkable illustration of which occurred very lately at Brighton. An account appeared in the papers of a young man shot dead in the act of burglary, by a gentleman's servant. Within a week the *Times* announced that this frightful example had apparently *produced no effect*, as several robberies had subsequently been committed or attempted in the immediate neighborhood.

"S. G. O." is not only thus prepared to wreak deadly vengeance upon any assailant, keeping his household too in this hair-trigger state of defense, but he assumes that English homes generally are thus armed citadels, for he says—"Why do I—why do most people—keep loaded fire-arms in my house?" We should like to know upon what authority he grounds these statistics of domestic gunnery. It is perfectly certain that "most people" do not keep "loaded fire-arms" in their houses. We very much doubt, if "S. G. O."

could search every man's house in Great Britain, whether he would find one in five hundred with a loaded gun kept for the reception of midnight burglars. There are few things of which good housewives have a more wholesome dread than loaded guns "about the place," and it is not always easy to persuade them that even an unloaded piece "*may not go off.*"

If "S. G. O.'s" experience of English dwellings lies principally among such as are thus defensively armed, he seems also to have found that these "loaded guns" afford marvellously little peace of mind, or real sense of security, for he speaks with strong feeling of the extreme terror of burglary prevailing within the circle of his acquaintance. We know very many families who have never thought of seeking protection from loaded guns, but who repose peacefully and fearlessly in the remembrance that "the very hairs of their head are all numbered," and that "If a man's ways please the Lord, He maketh even his enemies to be at peace with him."

We are bound to acknowledge the kindness and courtesy with which "S. G. O." speaks of our Society. He says, "I respect Quakers—I love them for what they did in Ireland." We commend to him a careful study of the conduct of Friends in Ireland during the period of revolutionary violence, and we think he will be compelled to acknowledge a *protective power* in Christian principle greater than he has found in "loaded fire arms."—*London Friend.*

OJIBUE MISSIONS.

These Missions are located in Minnesota Territory, on the extreme head waters of the Mississippi river, from five to six hundred miles north-west from the Falls of St. Anthony, and upwards of two thousand miles from the city of New York. They were commenced under the patronage of the Western Evangelical Missionary Society of Ohio, in 1843, which Society has since been merged in the American Missionary Association. The undersigned devotes his whole time to superintending the concerns of these Missions, raising funds to sustain them, and making purchases; and it may not be amiss further to state, as showing his sense of the importance of these Missions, after a personal investigation of them, that he relinquished an appointment under Government, with a salary of $600 for about three months' actual services, to act as the agent of these Missions, for the bare support of his family on $450 per annum.

Seven persons, male and female, went into that wilderness in 1843, and commenced two stations, one at Leech Lake, the head of one branch of the Mississippi river; and the other at Red Lake, which lies thirty miles north-west from the head of the north branch of the Mississippi river. The station at Leech Lake was abandoned in 1845, and one commenced at Cass Lake, in 1846. Another station was commenced during the past summer on the northern shore of Red Lake.

These are the only Missions in that section of country. There are now twenty-two persons, male and female, connected with these three stations.

The Ojibues are one of the largest tribes in the country, being estimated at about 30,000 souls. They are divided into bands of from two hundred to a thousand persons in a band, and these bands are located from twenty-five to a hundred miles apart, each band having their home, hunting-ground, and chief.

When these missions were commenced, the Indians raised nothing, and were destitute of all domestic animals except dogs, and had no agricultural implements. They depended for subsistence upon hunting, fishing, wild rice, and sugar. Being in a poor country for game, they often suffer with hunger, and more or less die of starvation. Their sufferings are at times very great. They sometimes resort even to human flesh to satisfy the cravings of hunger. They are very destitute of clothing; many of their children, from one to ten years of age, being in a state of nudity, they sometimes perish with cold.

The country is very difficult of access, the only mode of conveyance for the last five hundred miles being in bark canoes, except from twenty to thirty miles portages, where canoes and all supplies have to be carried upon men's backs.

In consequence of these difficulties, and the want of adequate funds, these Missionaries have had but a meagre support, and have at times been left for days and weeks to subsist upon fresh fish without salt, and mouldy corn. For three years they toiled under great privations, hardships, and sufferings. They were obliged to clear and cultivate their own land, saw their lumber by hand with a pit-saw, and build their own houses, preach the Gospel, teach school, visit the sick, and aid the Indians in every possible way.

We have a farmer at each station connected with the Mission, to aid the Indians in clearing and ploughing the land. At Red Lake the Indians are now raising about 4000 bushels of corn annually, and a comfortable supply of potatoes; and were it not for other destitute bands around, who come in and live upon them during their hungry seasons, they would not want for food.

A school has been established at each station. Their children have quick, active minds, and learn fast, when they can be kept steadily in school. But while they remain with their parents, and depend upon them for support, they are very irregular in their attendance, being obliged frequently to go away for a time in pursuit of food. In their absence they forget most that they had learned and become discouraged, and much of the labor bestowed upon them is lost.

We commenced a Manual Labor Boarding-School in the Fall of 1851, at Red Lake, in which we board, clothe, and educate a child for $25 per

annum. We now have pledges for the support of twenty-six scholars for the term of five or six years each. Many of our scholars can now read well in any book printed in their language, and some can read and converse freely in English.

A church has been organized at Red Lake, which now embraces ten native converts. Three have died who have been members of that church, and died in the triumphs of faith.

There have been some hopeful conversions also at Cass Lake; but one, however, had been admitted to that church when I left the country a year since. The Cass Lake band are yet in a very destitute condition, and when I visited them last, they were suffering for want of the necessaries of life. It is next to impossible for them to change their habits of life until they are assisted; and as far as we have been able to assist them, they have generally shown a disposition to try and improve their condition.

These Missionaries have thus far been sustained by their own efforts, and the poor pittance I have been able to collect for them. They have had no regular salaries, but have subsisted upon what they could get. For the first three years, they all (seven in number) received less than $800 per year. The present year they have received about $2000, including their outfit and the travelling expenses of five Missionaries into that country, purchase of cattle and farming implements for a new station, printing books, &c. In addition to the ordinary expenses of the Mission, we are now in great want of funds to purchase cattle and erect a mill. Our missionaries have hitherto been obliged to do their grinding and sawing by hand. We have a small stream near the Mission at Red lake, where we can get sufficient water-power for grinding and sawing. For about $1500 we can build such a mill as we need, and thus relieve the Missionaries from a great amount of hard labor, and save their time and strength to be exerted more directly in the great work to which they are called.

J. P. BARDWELL.

Whatever encouragement the parable of the laborers who were invited at the eleventh hour, may afford to the old, it can furnish none to the young to neglect the divine calls extended in the morning of life. Experience clearly proves the danger of delay; for those who have ever become conspicuous for piety, have with but few exceptions, chosen the paths of virtue in the early stages of their journey.

A WORD FOR PEACE.

"Peace I leave with you, my peace, I give unto you: not as the world giveth, give I unto you."—ST. JOHN xvi. 27.

If such the legacy bequeathed
By JESUS to his own;
If such his meek injunctions, breathed
Ere he from earth had flown;
How should his lowly followers fight,
Reading his gracious words aright?

His kingdom is not of this world!
Nor by it understood;
The banner from his cross unfurled
Leads not to acts of blood!
The Christian's warfare is *within!*
With pride and passion, self and sin!

Whence come your wars, frail worms of dust?
What are your fightings for?
Envy and hatred, greed and lust,
Which in your members war!
Dwell such a dark, unhallowed host
In temples of the Holy Ghost?

When angels first, to shepherd's ears,
Announced the Saviour's birth,
What watchword did the heavenly spheres
Pour down on listening earth?
Glory to God! who dwells on high;
Toward men—good will and unity!

When Christ, on Calvary's blood-stained hill,
His life a ransom paid,
What peaceful love, triumphant still,
Prompted the prayer HE prayed!
A prayer so tender, brief, and true—
"FORGIVE! *they know not what they do!*"

'Tis by its fruit the tree is known!
THE TEST OF TRUTH IS LOVE!
Have they, then, reverently shown
Theirs to their Lord above,
Who bid their fellow-creatures bleed,
And by their acts belie their creed?

Thank God! this gospel truth, no more
To one small sect confined,
From sea to sea, from shore to shore,
Shall flash on many a mind;
Till earth below, and heaven above,
Join in one hymn of PEACE and LOVE!

B. BARTON.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.—The steamship Niagara reached Boston on the morning of the 1st inst., bringing Liverpool dates to the 19th ult.

ENGLAND.—The political news is unimportant. Government had received notice that the Grand Duke of Tuscany had liberated the Madiai family and allowed them to leave Tuscany.

The Canada Reserves Bill had been ordered to a third reading. The Jew Bill was postponed to the 11th inst.

The accounts from London inform us that eight liberal, and seven conservative members of the House of Commons, have been unseated for bribery at the elections.

FRANCE.—There is little political news. Much anxiety is manifested for the Pope's visit to Paris. Gen. Canobert has been again offered St. Arnaud's portfolio, but declines, unless Changarnier, La Moricere, Bedeau and Leflo be amnestied.

Orfila, the celebrated chemist, died at Paris on the 12th ult. The pensions heretofore paid by Government to the Polish refugees, have been withdrawn.

SWITZERLAND.—This country is represented as being still greatly agitated in consequence of Austrian measures, and it was feared that some collision would take place. From Berne it is reported that Austria, without occupying Ticino, will maintain the blockade indefinitely—but no answer has yet been given to the note of the Federal Council. Private accounts tell sad stories of the sufferings of banished Ticinese.

Germany.—An American lady has been arrested at Heidelburg, charged with having revolutionary pamphlets in her possession. She was direct from America.

Austria.—The town of Cremona has been placed in a state of siege in consequence of an Austrian sentinel having been killed.

It is denied that Mazzini escaped on board an English frigate, and he is still supposed to be in Piedmont.

Marshal Haynau died at Vienna, on the 14th ult.

The inhabitants of Milan have been relieved from the order to illuminate their houses at night, but on a signal of a cannon shot, from the Castle, the whole city must be illuminated, the doors closed, and the streets deserted. The military are employed in strengthening the fortifications and gates. The state of siege is still rigidly enforced, and no officers go out without an escort. Der Eloyd states that the value of the confiscated property is fifty million sterling.

Turkey.—The Turks have evacuated Montenegro, and Omer Pasha had retired into Albania, Reis Pasha to Niesitch, and Dervis Pasha to Kowine—the Montenegrins having attacked the last named General, and completely routed him.

Cape of Good Hope.—Advices from the Cape to 2nd mo. 6th, say that arrangements are making for a declaration of peace. A Commission had been appointed at Graham Town to investigate claims for losses sustained in the war.

Guerilla bands of Caffres still infest Zonsberg.

India.—The Overland Indian mail had arrived at London, with dates from Calcutta to Second mo. The new revolution in Ava is confirmed. The King of Burmah has been dethroned by his brother, and the English Ambassador had set out for the capital.

Commerce in India was active.

The advices from China state that the rebellion was making rapid progress. Trade was inactive, but large operations had, however, been made in teas, at an advance in greens and Congous.

Honduras.—Dates have been received from Guatemala, to the 5th ultimo. The difficulties with Honduras continued. Carrera occupied the frontier of Chiguinala with a large force, but no serious hostilities were anticipated by the Gautemalians, and Honduras was believed to be too weak to keep up the contest.

In consequence of difficulties between the authorities of San Juan del Norte and the Nicaragua Transit Company, and the espousal of the part of the Company by the U. S. sloop of war Cyane, the Mayor and other authorities of the town abdicated their offices. The flag was lowered, a protest made, and the Commercial Agent of the United States furnished with a duplicate protest, accompanied by a note. Captain Hollins declined exercising any power except what he deemed necessary for the protection of the Company.

Tuscany.—The conclusion of a treaty of commerce between France and Tuscany has been officially announced.

Egypt.—Alexandria letters of Third mo. 9th, announce a commercial crisis there. Over a dozen mercantile houses had failed. They were chiefly second rate firms, and their failures were mainly owing to speculation in grain. Confidence was recovering.

The value of landed property within the walls of Alexandria has increased to an enormous extent, and the rents of houses have within the last year, been in many cases doubled. The sons of Ibrahim Pacha, who possess great wealth, are building very extensively, but the demand far exceeds the supply, and new houses are occupied even before they are completed. Abbas Pasha, the Viceroy, is going to remedy this state of things, which presses so heavily upon the residents, and is about to build a very considerable number of houses, and from a new quarter, altogether for the accommodation of the European population.

Buenos Ayres.—Accounts from Buenos Ayres state that the beleagured city is in a critical situation. The army raised by Begrano in the South, for the relief of the city, has been entirely routed by the forces under Logos, with a loss of two hundred killed and wounded. Begrano was himself taken prisoner. Pancheco had subsequently resigned.

A war steamer belonging to Urquiza had appeared on the waters of the La Plata, and captured a war schooner and a pilot boat.

The Government was about to invoke the mediation of Brazil.

The British, French and American commodores had endeavored to bring about an accommodation between the contending parties, but Urquiza refused to listen to any terms.

Mexico.—Mexican news have been received to the 3d ult. Seventeen States have voted for Santa Anna for President and all parties desire his election. The difficulty between Puebla and the General Government was about being settled.

California.—The U. S. Mail steamship Georgia, from Aspinwall, arrived at New York on the evening of the 28th ult. bringing advices from San Francisco to 3d month 1st. She brings 250 passengers, $1,680,000 in gold on freight and $200,000 in the hands of passengers.

The Legislature of California was discussing the question of a Convention for the revision of the Constitution.

Dates from the Gila River to 2d month 11th, had been received. The Indians were quiet. The news from the mines continues highly favorable. The miners are more plentifully supplied with provisions, and at cheaper rates. Large numbers of miners were leaving for Australia. Provisions were in active demand at San Francisco and prices well sustained. Breadstuffs had declined; flour was selling at $9,50 per barrel.

Domestic.—Major Stevens of the coast survey, has been appointed Governor of the new Washington Territory, and it is stated that he will proceed to his post from Lake Michigan to Paget Sound, and cross the Rocky mountains some five or six degrees north of the South Pass, and that this will constitute one of the surveys for the Pacific railroad. Two other routes will be surveyed by separate corps; one along the Platterion, through the South Pass, past the Salt Lake; and the other the southern route, through Texas, New Mexico, &c.

Pennsylvania Legislature.—The bill providing for the establishment of a School for Idiots and feeble minded children passed the House on the 1st inst. In the Senate it was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Thomas F. Marshall of the U. S. Senate, was killed by one of his tenants on the 30th ult.

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

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DANIEL WHEELER.

(Continued from page 468.)

In the 1st month, 1832, Daniel Wheeler addressed the following impressive and instructive epistle to the Friends of York Quarterly Meeting:

Under a renewed sense of the Lord's manifold and tender mercies, which, to His praise and to His glory be it spoken, have compassed us about "as with a shield," since we last saw each other, my soul feels bound thus to recognize the good hand that has led us, and to salute my dear brethren and sisters, in a feeling of that love which cannot change: earnestly desiring that "grace, mercy, and peace, from God the Father, and our Lord Jesus Christ, may be multiplied to them;" causing the hearts of the faithful to rejoice,—and joy, gladness, and thanksgiving to abound amongst them.

Although far separated from each other as to the outward, yet such is the glorious privilege of the least living member of the true church universal, that nothing can separate, or prevent us from standing fast in the one Holy Spirit, striving together in one mind, for the faith of the gospel; —"till we all come in the unity of the faith, and of the knowledge of the Son of God, unto a perfect man, unto the measure of the stature of the fulness of Christ." For assuredly, my beloved friends, a day of trial is approaching, yea, hastening upon the nations, when nothing short of an individual heartfelt knowledge of Him, in whom we profess to believe, will stand unshaken by the storm.

Great is the solicitude I feel on behalf of our highly favored religious Society, that it may be preserved immoveable upon this its ancient and sure foundation, Jesus Christ—"Christ in you the hope of glory;" which never did, and never will, fail those who in simplicity believe, and faithfully build thereon, nothing doubting. By diligently maintaining the watch in that holy light, bestowed in redeeming love on every individual of the human race, the snares of the insidious adversary, although laid in the most insinuating manner, will be detected and broken; the specious guise of a false religion itself will be penetrated. This has assuredly slain its thousands, who dazzled and distracted by creaturely activity and excitement, have thus been corrupted from the simplicity that is in Christ. "Watch ye therefore, and pray always; that ye may be accounted worthy to escape all these things that shall come to pass, and to stand before the Son of man." Blessed and holy injunction,—never out of season,—never more needed!

We may feel lamentably conscious of unworthiness, weakness, and incapacity from our manifold backslidings, to come up "to the help of the Lord against the mighty," or to unveil the subtle workings of the mystery of iniquity to the sight of others. These feelings are painful; and how great is the need of circumspection under them, lest, in the impatience of our spirits, heightened as this too often is, by the ill-advised example and counsel of those about us, we should attempt to stay the ark with unsanctified and unauthorized hands; or lest we should countenance to our own condemnation willings and runnings, on the part of those with whom we may stand connected, which, however specious in themselves, nevertheless contribute most essentially and insidiously to promote the kingdom of Anti-christ, already, alas! extensive in the earth.

Frequently am I brought under appalling apprehensions for us, as a people, sought out and chosen of the Lord: for had we followed the footsteps of our honorable predecessors in religious profession, who bore the burden and heat of a day of deep suffering, in the faithful support, in their original brightness, of those principles which they transmitted to us, the spiritual beauty of the gospel church might have shone forth even through us, with a splendor which the different professors of the Christian name could neither have gainsayed nor resisted. And it is awfully impressed upon my mind, I might almost say, it is given me awfully to believe, that if the "world, and the things of the world," which "are not of the Father," had not stolen away our hearts from His love, the glad tidings of that gospel, which is indeed "the power of God unto salvation,"

would, long ere this, have been proclaimed in remote, in heathen portions of the habitable globe, by instruments raised up from amongst us, duly prepared and clothed with the true, baptizing authority of the Lord Jesus; whose "inheritance is the heathen, and the uttermost parts of the earth his possession." He alone can endue His messengers with "power from on high," in His name to open the eyes of the spiritually blind, to turn them from darkness to light, and from the power of Satan unto God. Mark, then, the awful consequences of our short-comings as a people; and let us tremble, lest God should visit our iniquity upon us; and the awful language should be sounded in our ears:—"The kingdom of God shall be taken from you, and given to a nation or people bringing forth the fruits thereof." "Watch ye therefore," and remember, "and pray always;" for "the time is come that judgment must begin at the house of God;" what then "shall the end be of them that obey not the gospel of God?"

"Fear, and the pit, and the snare are upon thee, O! inhabitant of the earth!" from which nothing but a Saviour's all-powerful arm can extricate and deliver. All are involved in the momentous consequences; yet it is an individual work, and admits of no delay. Then, dear friends of every age and of every class, let us hasten to it in earnest: let us "humble ourselves under the mighty hand of God," even to the state of little children; and turn inward to his pure unflattering witness, which cannot deceive, or be deceived. Let us accomplish a diligent search, and patiently examine how far those indispensable conditions are submitted to on our part, without which none can follow the blessed Jesus. Where is that self-denial and the daily cross He enjoins? Are we denying ourselves those gratifications of time and sense, which nourish sin, and keep alive in us the evil propensities of fallen nature? Have we taken up that daily cross, and offered all to him, "who died for us and rose again?" It is not giving up this or that particular thing that will suffice: a full surrender of the will must be made to Him, "whose right it is to reign." Let none plead for disobedience in what they may think little things, on the ground of their being so. If such they really are, they are the more easily parted with; and our tenacity in wishing to reserve them, assuredly indicates that they are of more importance in our practical estimation than we may be disposed to allow. Let no man deceive himself;—unqualified obedience is the necessary condition of discipleship. Without it we cannot be consistent followers of our Lord; and if not followers of Him, we cannot serve Him, be where He is, nor learn of Him that meekness and lowliness of heart, which draw down heavenly blessings and regard, and which he alone can bestow.

As the sorrowful declension which has so marred the beauty of our religious Society, may be traced to departing from this heavenly indwelling principle of light, life, and love; so our restoration to primitive purity can only be effected by returning unto the Lord with full purpose of heart, in the depths of humility and self-abasement:—yea, my friends, nothing less than this will do. We must deny ourselves, take up our daily cross, and follow Him, who is "holy, harmless, undefiled, separate from sinners, and made higher than the heavens;"—ever mighty to save, and to deliver; and who will deliver out of every distress the soul that in sincerity seeketh Him.

Come brother—come sister—come all my dear friends; let no earthly consideration whatever be suffered to hinder this important work: for "the night is far spent, the day is at hand; let us therefore cast off the works of darkness, and let us put on the armor of light;" that we may no longer bring forth fruit, whereof we are ashamed,—for the end of those things is death; but that we may "be strong in the Lord, and in the power of His might, to stand against the wiles of the devil. "For we wrestle not against flesh and blood, but against principalities, against powers, against the rulers of the darkness of this world, against spiritual wickedness in high places." Let us "pray always, with all prayer and supplication in the Spirit, watching thereunto, with all perseverance;" striving together in one mind for the faith of the gospel, even for that faith which worketh by love, purifieth the heart, and giveth victory over the world. Thus shall we indeed be found with "our loins girded about, and our lights burning, and we ourselves like unto men who wait for their lord, when he will return from the wedding, that when he cometh and knocketh, they may open unto him immediately;" even unto Him who said—"Behold I stand at the door and knock, if any man hear my voice and open the door, I will come in to him, and will sup with him, and he with me." Then "lift up your heads, O ye gates! even lift them up ye everlasting doors! and the King of glory shall come in. Who is this King of glory? The Lord of hosts, He is the King of glory."

In this epistle, we may observe that Daniel Wheeler expresses an apprehension, that if the world and the things of the world had not stolen away the hearts of Friends, the glad tidings of the gospel would, before that time, have been proclaimed by some of them, in remote and heathen lands. The impressions which prompted this remark, may be considered as among the exercises which prepared him for engaging in the labors thus indicated. We accordingly find that about this time he began to withdraw from his services with the Russian government. But as his engagements there were extensive, and no doubt somewhat complicated, he proceeded cau-

tiously, with a strict regard to the openings of Divine counsel, in changing his relations with the people and government. And he was especially solicitous that nothing on his part should abuse, in any degree, the unbounded confidence which had been reposed in him. A letter to one of his friends, dated in the seventh month of this year, (1832) states that after about seven months, from first to last, employed in making the arrangements, it had been finally agreed that his eldest son should succeed him as head of the concern, and that in all other respects everything should remain on its original footing. By this arrangement, Daniel Wheeler himself was set at liberty to return to his native country; but as he had no prospect of a permanent residence there, his wife and family still remained in Russia.

As his mind was then deeply engaged in a prospect of paying an extensive visit, in the love of the gospel, to the inhabitants of several islands in the Pacific Ocean, this separation from his family, and particularly from his wife, proved a severe trial of his faith. The prospect of seeing them again in mutability was remote and uncertain; but this trial was borne with Christian fortitude and resignation. Could they have foreseen the events which a few succeeding months disclosed, the separation must have been more painful than it actually was. While he remained in England making the necessary arrangements for his Polynesian voyage, his beloved companion, to whom he had been united for upwards of thirty years, was removed by death, after an illness of about nine days.

Previous to this event, he had opened to his friends in England, his prospect of visiting the inhabitants of some of the islands in the Pacific Ocean, New South Wales and Van Dieman's Land. This religious prospect, though widely different from those in which the gospel messengers of our Society have been usually engaged, obtained the unity and concurrence of his friends; and the proper credentials were issued by the respective meetings to which, according to the order of the discipline, this concern was submitted.

After due consideration, it was decided, as a method the most economical of time, and probably of expense, to purchase a vessel suited to their purpose, capable of running in shallow water; to be placed under the direction of Daniel Wheeler; and to be furnished with a crew who would willingly substitute cocoa, tea, &c., for spirits, except when required for medicinal purposes. A small vessel, called the Henry Freeling, of 101 tons burthen, was accordingly procured; and his son Charles, offering himself, from an apprehension of religious duty, as a companion, the offer was accepted.

After the needful preparations were completed, Daniel Wheeler and son embarked on their long and hazardous voyage, in the Eleventh month, 1833; but they were detained until the middle of the Third month of the following year, before they were able to proceed on their voyage.

(To be continued.)

Account of ELIZABETH CROSFIELD, *of Liverpool, who died 22d of 4th month,* 1852, *aged* 28 *years.*

(Concluded from page 476.)

Eleventh month 28th, 1846. "I have lately been in a scene of much bustle and excitement, and have too often allowed my mind to be cumbered with the cares and perplexities, and pleasures of this life. O, that these may not be permitted entirely to choke the seed which the Good Husbandman has, I trust, sown in my heart! Surely I have great cause to praise Him for all His mercies, and for the marvellous manner in which He has condescended to regard my weaknesses.

Twelfth month 31st, 1846. "In looking a little at the events of the past year, I can indeed acknowledge, that unmerited mercy has been extended to me, and that notwithstanding my very many backslidings and short-comings, there are seasons to which I can recur with thankfulness, in the belief that the overshadowing of Divine goodness has been extended towards me, and that, at times, I have been enabled to feel that Christ was precious, and desires have been raised that I might indeed love Him above all. I want to know more of an entire dependence on the Lord, for I feel that I am not yet entirely His.

Eighth month 8th, 1847. "In reviewing the events of the past year, I am led to fear that I have made but little, if any, progress in the way to the kingdom. I have talked and written a great deal about the necessities of journeying thither, but have I myself been walking in the narrow way? Alas! I fear I have too often been sleeping, or losing strength, by entertaining in my heart many guests which had no business there. I greatly need to be made more sensible of my sinful condition, and of my entire inability to help myself; I have not that lively love to my Saviour which I ought to have; and though, at seasons during the past year, I have been favored to feel His Divine overshadowings, yet I have known little or nothing of that abiding in Him wherein I should be kept from evil."

On the 18th of 8th month, 1847, Elizabeth

Backhouse was united in marriage to Joseph Crosfield, of Liverpool. In the prospect of this union, earnest were her desires for right direction, and very deeply did she feel the responsibilities which attached to her new position. Her home was a very happy one, and her serious deportment evinced that the work of grace was going forward; yet again and again, in her diary, we find her mourning over her own earthly mindedness; and as the light of Christ shone with increasing clearness in the secret recesses of her soul, so the hidden things of darkness were made manifest; and whilst thirsting after holiness, and an entire conformity to her Heavenly Father's will, she felt that in His free mercy, through Christ alone, was her only hope of salvation. In her memoranda, dated Fifth month 7th, 1848, she remarks:—

"I doubt if I feel sufficiently sensible of the uncertainty of life, or rather whether I feel sufficiently alive to the great importance of being entirely ready, should it please the Great Disposer of events to take away my life. I know that life is always uncertain, and that we know not the hour in which we may be called to stand before the judgment-seat. I enjoy many blessings, and I sometimes think that my enjoyment of earthly things is so great, that it cannot last long. I cannot speak of much if any progress of late, my thoughts are much occupied with present and expected pleasures; I sometimes want to be made entirely the Lord's, and I sometimes feel desirous to be enabled to leave the future entirely to Him, knowing that he will do with, and for me, as he sees best.

Tenth month 27th, 1848. "Many months have now elapsed since I wrote anything in this book, and now I feel that I have been making an idol of my precious child; I have known much of the loving kindness of the Lord, but very little of thankfulness and obedience to Him. I sometimes wish to be stirred up, and I ought to be very thankful that I am still, at times, permitted to feel uneasy about my state.

Twelfth month 31st, 1849. "On the 3d of Eighth month, a second dear little boy was given to us. At the time of his birth I felt very ill, and thought my recovery very uncertain, but I seemed disposed to turn away from the thoughts of death with a sort of dread, which evinced that I was not ready to meet it without fear; no truly, for I live too much to myself, and am mostly very lukewarm. I feel that love to the Saviour has grown cold, whilst love to the dear babes whom God has been pleased to give us, has abounded. To my shame be it written, for surely these things ought not so to be. O, if I am permitted to live another year, may it be more to the glory of God!"

From this period, Elizabeth Crosfield's private memoranda appear to have ceased; but whilst there might be less of expression, it was evident to her friends that the work of sanctification was going forward in her heart, and that her spiritual experience was deepening, while her attachment to the principles of the Society of Friends, and the interest which she felt in its discipline, continued unabated. Many of her friends ventured to cherish a hope that she was in a course of preparation for further usefulness; but He who alone knoweth what is best, saw meet that it should be otherwise.

On the 20th of Fourth month, 1852, six days after the birth of her fourth child, feelings of uneasiness were aroused in the minds of her friends, from her extreme weakness; and the following morning, it was thought best to call in additional medical advice. After the doctors had been there, she expressed a wish to be informed if they thought her in danger. On being told that they thought her case a critical, but by no means a hopeless one, she remarked upon the desirableness of always being ready, and expressed some fear whether this was her own case. On her aunt reminding her, that we have nothing to trust to but the mercy of God in Christ Jesus, she immediately replied, "As to the true foundation of hope, I have long had no doubt of that; but then thou knowest there ought to be a going forward; the watch has not been always maintained.' On allusion being made to the many weaknesses of the flesh, she spoke of the difficulty she at times felt in restraining her mind from wandering, and planning what was to be done in her house and family. On being reminded, that though Martha was cumbered with much serving it was said that Jesus loved Martha; she looked very animated, and said this had often been a source of great comfort to her. After awhile again speaking of her critical state, she said, "I have been thinking of the words, 'This sickness is not unto death, but unto the glory of God,' and if this should be the case with me, and my life should be spared a little longer, I desire that I may live more to the glory of God."

Her quiet calmness was very striking, no anxious expression, but evidently a deep searching of heart, as to the grounds of her hope of salvation.

About five o'clock, calling her husband, she spoke seriously of the probability of a change taking place, saying, "My dear, in a short time my little children will be deprived of a mother's care; but I feel that there is One who can take far more care of them than ever I could do. After a pause, she continued, "I do not mean that I feel certain that I am going to die, but I am growing weaker, and it seems as though there could be but one termination." Her exhaustion at this time was so great, that it was only at intervals that her remarks could be fully understood. She continued,—"I do not yet feel the full assurance of acceptance that I should wish." Her husband encouraged her to hope that, through infinite mercy, this would be permitted before the time of her departure came. She then

proceeded, "I hope, my dear, thou wilt endeavor to train up our little ones in the love of the Lord; teach them to follow the guidance of the Holy Spirit, and when they feel anything within them correcting them for sin, that it is the Holy Spirit. Be sure to bring them up in the use of the plain language, and set them the example of this." She spoke of some of the views of Friends, as to what many termed "little things," but said, that in her mind, they were of much importance, and did not deserve the appellation of "little things." About this period, she seemed a little to revive; but when the medical men came, they expressed their opinion that the case had become much more decidedly unfavorable; she enquired what they thought, and received this opinion, as she had done before, with perfect composure. Her father arrived soon after nine o'clock; upon his going to her bed-side, she said, "It is a comfort to me to see thee again once more in this world. I have nothing triumphant to boast of, but am favored to feel quiet and peaceful." After a time of solemn silence, she said to her father, "Father, if thou thinkest that I am building up where I ought to be pulling down, I hope thou wilt tell me." Her father replied, that he believed she was resting on the only right foundation; she remarked, that she had long known the way to the kingdom, but had not walked in it with sufficient diligence, but that she believed her Saviour had condescended to take all her sins upon himself, and she was permitted to feel quietly peaceful in this belief. She said, "It seems difficult to me to realize the idea that I shall so soon enter into a state of eternal rest, there to join the innumerable company in singing the song of Moses."

After a time, she said that her prospect did not seem quite so clear; but on its being remarked, that she was now passing through the valley of the shadow of death, particular stress being laid upon the word shadow, she immediately caught the idea, and added, "Thy rod and thy staff, they comfort me." From this time, the shadow which seemed to have been permitted to cross her path vanished, and soon afterwards she said, "I now feel a degree of assurance, I cannot say triumph, but I am satisfied." At another time she said, "How marvellous it seems that, at so early an age, I should be freed from all the cares and anxieties of this world, and permitted to enter a mansion prepared for me in eternity." About midnight she expressed a wish to see her two eldest children; deeply touching was the scene when they were, first one and then the other, brought from their beds; their rosy cheeks forming a striking contrast with the paleness of their precious mother, whose face, however, beamed with affection, as they were brought to receive her last kiss. Rousing all her remaining strength, she told them that they would never see their dear mamma again; that God was going to take her to heaven to dwell forever with Jesus; and desiring them to be good boys, and kind to their dear papa and brothers and sister, with tenderest affection, but with perfect calmness, she kissed them, and took a final leave of these precious treasures.

She now seemed to have done with the things of time, and soon afterwards said, "I may adopt the language, 'Death is swallowed up in victory,' —I wish you all to join with me in praise."

As the night wore away, and the morning began to dawn, apprehending her end near, she held out her hand to each of those who surrounded her bed to take a final leave; and almost the last sentence that could be collected was, "I wish you all to know, that I feel a full assurance that, through unmerited mercy, my name is written in the book of life of the Lamb that was slain from the foundation of the world."

For a short period, she lay breathing with difficulty, until a few minutes past five in the morning of the 22d, the spirit was released, we reverently believe, to be forever with the Lord. Sweet was the feeling at that solemn moment, and the tribute of thanksgiving and praise arose to Him who had thus marvellously shown his power, and, through his infinite mercy, had taken this beloved one to a mansion of everlasting rest.—*An. Mon. for* 1853.

From the London Athenæum.

THE EXPEDITION TO CENTRAL AFRICA.

Now or never will the great "terra incognita" of our planet be laid open. Central Africa, having for ages baffled the most determined efforts at a thorough exploration, has hitherto remained a sealed book. The vast extent between the Upper Nile and the Zaire or Congo River, between the Nyassa and Lake Tsad, is virgin ground —untrodden by Europeans. This equatorial region is the most interesting portion of that continent. Its largest rivers rise therein,—and snow-capped mountains are their never-failing feeders.

The history of African Discovery has been a painful one:—many lives of brave and intelligent men have been sacrificed in the attempt to add to our imperfect store of knowledge respecting that mysterious portion of the world. From the commencement of the Expedition under Drs. Barth and Overweg, it has been a matter of congratulation to their friends that an almost unprecedented success has so far accompanied them in their different journeys. Their continued health and personal safety in particular are rare facts under such circumstances. Great care in acclimating themselves to those dangerous regions, coupled with indomitable energy—and the ability to converse with most of the nations in their own languages—have made Central Africa a sort of second home to them:—and they speak of Kuka, their head-quarters, as being to them in Africa what London or Paris would be in Europe.

An outline of their progress has from time to time been submitted to our readers;—from which it will have been gleaned that they allow themselves scarcely any rest, but are almost always on the march,—exploring the country in every direction, and accumulating a vast amount of knowledge rather than wasting time in sending home more ample reports. This has been the reason why comparatively little of their labors has as yet been communicated to the European public. Frequently have the travellers expressed a wish that one or two companions might join them, to increase their forces. Dr. Barth, in his last letter, after stating their determination to devote other three years to their perilous undertaking, once more expressed himself thus:—"But what can two persons do in this vast unknown world?"—Indeed, for only two persons their gigantic plan is a most perilous one:—should one of the two die, it would paralyze the energies of the other. Hitherto, however, no opportunity has occurred to their patrons and friends of realizing their often-expressed wish:—the chief difficulty having been that of finding a suitable and competent person for the undertaking.

Twice has Dr. Barth penetrated far to the south on tours of reconnoissance to examine into the best direction for their intended journey across the continent to the Indian Ocean,—the great object of their accomplishing this design seemed surrounded by insurmountable obstacles, on account of the warlike disposition of adjoining nations. The travellers stated, however, in their last communication, that, far from giving up their plan, they would wait for a more favorable opportunity to push on to the south. Meanwhile, they would complete the survey of Lake Tsad, agreeably to their instructions, and would attempt to reach Timbuktu in an excursion to the west. In August or September of this year they would be ready to start from Kuka towards the Indian Ocean. Under these circumstances, it was suggested that, if a suitable person could be found, who would at once start for Africa, there would be ample time to join the two travellers at Lake Tsad previous to their finally leaving it *en route* for the Indian Ocean. Such a person happily presented himself in Dr. Edward Vogel, of Mr. Bishop's Observatory,—who volunteered for the service with enthusiasm. Dr. Vogel is by profession an astronomer,—and is, in addition, a good botanist;—two branches of science with which neither Barth nor Overweg is *professionally* acquainted.

The Chevalier Bunsen communicated with the first scientific authorities,—among whom may be named Col. Sabine, Capt. Smyth, Sir William Hooker, and Dr. Robert Brown; all of whom strongly recommended Dr. Vogel,—and urged the Government to sanction the proposal. Taking the various circumstances into consideration—the friendly relations established by Barth and Overweg in Inner Africa, the facility and comparatively trifling cost with which a companion might join them,—and that the recommended person was "remarkably suited" for the undertaking,—Col. Sabine took occasion to remark in his letter, that, for obtaining sound information respecting the interior of Africa, "such an opportunity as the present has never before occurred, and is not very likely soon to occur again." On a representation being made to Lord John Russell, he acceded,—and considerately offered to have Dr. Vogel accompanied by two chosen volunteers out of the corps of Sappers and Miners. Thus, the two travellers will be strengthened by a most welcome force.

Dr. Vogel and his companions will leave London this day, *en route* for Malta, by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Packet. With the least possible delay they are to proceed to Tripoli and Murzuk; and having reached the latter place, the state of the country between it and Lake Tsad will determine their further route,—the most direct to be selected. Dr. Vogel will be well equipped for astronomical, magnetical and botanical researches; and in this respect he has had the continued assistance and advice of the kind friends who recommended him. The astronomical instruments have been selected with a special view to replace those which have failed or which have been injured during the three years' travels of Barth and Overweg.

We are informed, that among the instructions which will be given to Dr. Vogel are the following:

When arrived at Lake Tsad he is to determine, in the most accurate and complete manner, the latitude, longitude and elevation of that important point; and the following communications are to be sent at the earliest opportunity:

1. Dr. Vogel's own observations.
2. His account of the astronomical proceedings of the Expedition up to that time.
3. All plants and seeds of plants that he may have been able to collect. (This would be highly interesting, as the Flora of those countries is almost unknown;—neither Denham nor Clapperton, Barth nor Overweg, having been botanists.)
4. The collection of the natural products and manufactures of Bornu which was making by Dr. Overweg's advice.
5. The geological and zoological collections.

February 23, 1853.

As if impressed by a sort of presentiment, I remarked in my last communication to your columns that "the History of African Discovery was a painful one." A second of the three travellers of whom the Expedition to Lake Tsad originally consisted has alas! fallen a victim to the fatigues of the undertaking and to the pernicious influences of the climate. By a singular coincidence, on the very morning on which the reinforcement, consisting of Dr. Vogel and his two companions, went on board the vessel which

is to take them to Malta *en route* for Tripoli, letters from Dr. Barth were received in London, in which he announces the death of his only companion and friend, Dr. Overweg.

It appears that, in his anxiety to await the return of his companion from Baghirmi, Dr. Overweg had remained too long in Kuka during the unhealthy season not to be influenced by it,—and a certain weakness in his frame was apparent when Dr. Barth returned. In the hope of regaining his strength, he determined on immediately setting out on an excursion to healthier regions, and thus employed the first two weeks of September last; returning to Kuka after that time, in the belief that his indisposition had entirely left him,—as he had been well since he went away from that place. But, on the 20th of September he was most seriously attacked by fever. At his own wish, he was removed to Maduari,—which is ten miles east of Kuka, and near Lake Tsad. This is a very open and pleasant place, interspersed with trees, and had always been a favorite spot with the deceased. The boat in which he had navigated Lake Tsad was also there. There was, however, no help. He sank from day to day,—and, after much suffering, expired on the 27th of September, at 4 o'clock in the morning. In the afternoon Dr. Barth fulfilled the heart-rending duty of interring his only companion and friend.

The loss of Dr. Overweg is the more deeply deplored by his relatives and friends from its being so sudden and unexpected. During the whole of the three years of his travels in Africa he had possessed the best of health, and it was hoped that he had become entirely acclimated.

Dr. Adorf Overweg was a native of Hamburgh,—where he was born on the 24th of July, 1822. Consequently, he was only thirty years of age when he died. He had received his education at the Universities of Bonn and Berlin,—in the latter of which places he had taken his degree. During several years he followed his favorite walk in science, Geology. When in 1849 application was made in Berlin for a naturalist to accompany Mr. Richardson in his journey to Lake Tsad, Dr. Overweg was strongly recommended for the service by the first scientific men of that capital,—and he was consequently accepted. His name will now be added to those of Mungo Park, Oudney, Clapperton, Lander, and others who sacrificed their lives in the same region for the sake of science and humanity. This is not the fit occasion to enter minutely into his African researches and discoveries,—but he will take a high rank in this respect. His kind and cheerful deportment and his amiable disposition made him beloved by all who were personally acquainted with him. The inhabitants of Kuka and the surrounding regions, among whom he had resided for a considerable period, and made himself a universal favorite, showed much grief on the occasion of his death.

Dr. Barth's health was unimpaired when he wrote; and however great the loss of his only companion must have been to him, his courage and enthusiasm seem to have remained unshaken. He says, that, as the completion of the objects of the Mission now devolve entirely on him, he felt his powers doubled, and his mind all the more determined to follow up the results already obtained. It is, indeed, only in this way that the interior of Africa is ever likely to be explored:—such undertakings, if once begun on a plan that may justify the hope of ultimate success, must be followed up with an amount of energy and perseverance corresponding to the great difficulties connected with the subject. Two urgent wishes are expressed by Dr. Barth:—that a scientific traveller may immediately be sent out to join him,—and that an English Consul may be appointed for Kuka. Happily, the reinforcement already despatched will exceed his most sanguine expectations in that respect. Dr. Barth, in the mean time, has planned two important journeys:—one, to Timbuktu, on which he hoped to set out within a month's time from the date of his letters (12th of October last,)—another, to the regions between Adamaua and the Kawara. Among the communications now received, he has sent a most valuable map of Central Africa. It extends from north latitude 4 deg. to 15 deg., and east longitude 8 deg. to 23 deg. I have no hesitation in pronouncing this map as the most comprehensive and complete that has ever resulted from the travels and researches of any single African traveller. AUGUSTUS PETERMANN.

WILLIAM PENN.

A meeting of the New York Historical Society was held on the evening of the 5th instant, at which, after some preliminary business, a paper was read by John C. Devereux, entitled, "William Penn, considered as a Law-giver, a Statesman, and eminently the Apostle of Civil and Religious Liberty."

Mr. D. enlisted the entire attention of his auditory for nearly an hour and a half, and was frequently applauded during the reading of his highly interesting and elaborately prepared paper. The extreme pressure on our space reluctantly compels us to exclude anything more than the merest glance at the points of this interesting discourse. He observed that the subject of his remarks—WM. PENN—had but recently been at all popularly understood, for he was long regarded rather as a mysterious than a historical personage. It had been customary to view him in the light of a reasonably sagacious man, full of benevolence, who, in a hat and garb of peculiar cut, with religious predilections quite as unusual, led a large number of those of his own persuasion to these shores. The life of Penn, in its correct lights and shadows, had been, except to some occasional student searching for knowledge in un-

usual places, a perfectly sealed book. But the apparent neglect of historic justice in his behalf, could not be accounted for with serious blame to any. His biographers, beyond sympathy with his religious ideas, had few qualifications for the task they assumed. As members of the Society of Friends, they regarded him from but one point of view, and that a religious one—as the leader of new opinions. To a different motive we should attribute his exclusion from general history—to the fact that, from the peculiar qualities of his mind and habits of thought, Penn was, at no period of his life, a partizan. The men who led pre-eminently in the career of party, or sect, were certain, not only of sympathy or reward of some kind or other, but often of a name prominent beyond that of others more worthy in every way of distinction. The recent attempt by a distinguished essayist to disparage the character of Penn, had the effect of bringing out his character in more full relief before the public, and opened up new sources of information to public attention. William Penn now stood before the world as he should long since have appeared—a great historical character; the courageous defender of free thought; the champion of religious equality; the consistent friend of civil liberty; a patriot incorruptible; eminent as an author; a lawgiver and statesman of enlarged and liberal views. The speaker, at considerable length, and with much felicity of expression, took a cursory view of the political condition of England and France about the period when George Fox first stood out as the leader of the Friends. He also described, with minuetness, the birth and education of Penn, and the progressive influence of Fox's opinions upon the mind of the youthful Penn. He then dwelt upon his consistent and most earnest exertions in behalf of religious toleration for the persecuted Catholics, Quakers, and other non-conformists of that day; his political efforts in conjunction with Algernon Sydney also received a fair share of mention. Mr. D. then alluded to Penn's disappointment in his projects in Europe, which led him to seek in the wilderness of Pennsylvania, a field in which to test the experiment of the plan of a government, combining the largest civil and religious liberty, founded upon a broad representative basis, and which had ever been the darling object of his ambition. How he succeeded in his endeavors, the present position of Pennsylvania would afford an ample evidence. Penn was far ahead of his age, and he actually carried into effect that which the wisest of his day hesitated even to think of seriously, and the prudent regarded as visionary and dangerous. He maintained, without fear of contradiction, that Wm. Penn was the first to plant free institutions on this Continent upon the true Republican basis. He did not except the Puritan, for the Puritans only understood liberty in opposing tyranny, and took up its advocacy as a shield or a weapon against oppression; he did not plant in New England freedom of the true stamp, or toleration' Mr. D. then spoke of Penn as an author, and alluded to the extensive circulation which his various writings enjoyed; and passing from that point, he entered into an elaborate inquiry regarding the elements of true religious liberty, and the influences which in all ages had been brought to bear against its diffusion.

N. Y. Daily Times.

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

PHILADELPHIA, FOURTH MONTH 16, 1853.

Notwithstanding the numerous instances in which the life and character of WIlliam Penn have been brought before the readers of the Review, the editor has ventured to introduce into the present number, an article on that subject, extracted from a late public paper. The biographies of William Penn which have been prepared by members of his religious society, were designed to furnish a correct delineation of his character and labors as a *Friend* and a minister of the gospel. Hence a minute examination of his course as a statesman and a legislator, did not fall within the limits of their plan.

The Editor of the Review has been long of the opinion that the character of William Penn has been imperfectly understood, even by the generality of those who were most conversant with the history of his life. And, probably, full justice will not be rendered to his character and labors till the subject shall engage the attention of some writer possessed of qualifications not often united in the same individual—an accurate acquaintance with the principles of the society of which he was a conspicuous member; and a thorough knowledge of the laws, and of their administration in Europe and in the western world, at the time when George Fox and his coadjutors proclaimed anew the doctrines of the gospel in their original purity, to a highly professing age.

That William Penn was a man of unusual sagacity, greatly in advance of the age in which he lived, is certainly not a new discovery; but what agency the government which he established, and the legislation effected under his auspices, have had in meliorating the codes of modern law, can hardly be understood without a careful inspection into the progress of legislation from his day to ours; and, to ascertain how far his superiority as a legislator is to be attributed to a far-seeing political sagacity, and how far to the religious principles which he so earnestly espoused, and so ably and consistently advocated, requires an acquaintance, theoretical and practical, with those

principles, and the practice to which they lead. We never hear George Fox spoken of as a legislator or statesman, yet we may readily discover in the history of his life, and even in the early part of it, conclusive evidence of a clear perception of abuses in government, which had received the sanction of ages; and there can be no reasonable doubt that a portion of William Penn's political sagacity was supplied from the same fountain that rendered George Fox so able a reformer.

Whatever influence may be justly attributed to the stern republicanism of the Puritan settlers in New England, it requires very little penetration to discover the difference between the kind and degree of liberty which they established, and those engrafted on the government of Pennsylvania.

The Editor takes the liberty again to remind such of his correspondents as furnish notices of deceased friends, that as these notices are designed to be limited to *members* of our society, it is necessary that the fact of membership should be stated, and the name of the monthly meeting to which the deceased belonged. It is also desirable that the name of the informant should be annexed to the notice.

With a full appreciation of the tenderness with which the memory of a deceased relative or friend is cherished, it must still be remembered that the space which can be afforded to such notices in the Review, is necessarily small; of course the Editor is often obliged to curtail the obituaries which are sent for insertion. If, in some instances, the writers find their notices unexpectedly shortened, they are respectfully requested to consider that to insert *all* the obituaries received just as they come, would certainly give dissatisfaction to many of our readers; and as no unkindness to any contributor is intended, the Editor trusts to the indulgence of his friends, while exercising the necessary duty of making such abridgments as his judgment may dictate.

Woodstock Manual Labor Institute. — A colored man, named Price Foster, has been recently in this city, endeavoring to obtain contributions in aid of a manual labor school, which he has been laboring for some years to bring into successful operation. This institution is intended for the education of colored people, and is located in a healthful neighborhood, about twenty miles from Adrian, Michigan. A farm is attached to the school, and the necessary buildings are partly but not fully completed.

This effort to extend to the colored race, principally through the instrumentality of their own people, the benefits of a literary and scientific education, certainly deserves, as it is hoped it will receive, the encouragement and assistance of the liberal and humane. The seminary being conducted on the manual labor plan, it is of course adapted to the circumstances of the class for whose benefit it is chiefly intended.

Married,—At Friends' meeting house, Ansable, N. Y., on Fifth day, 31st of last month, George Wood, of the city of New York, to Elizabeth E., daughter of William Keese, of the former place.

——, At Friends' meeting, Rush Creek, Parke county, Indiana, on Fifth day the 10th of last month, Jonathan Hadley, to Martha, the daughter of John McCoy.

——, At Friends' meeting in Thorndike, Waldo county, Maine, on Fourth day the 23d of Second month, Charles W. Earle, of Cranston. R. I., to Cynthia J., daughter of Ezra Hawkes of Jackson, Maine.

——, At Friends' meeting, Burlington, N. J., on 17th of Third month, Joshua Harmer of Moorestown, N. J., to Priscilla W., daughter of Ruth Brown of the former place.

——, At Friends' meeting, Moorestown, N. J., on the 24th of Third month, Dillwyn Woodward, to Hannah R., daughter of Isaac and Lydia Lippincott, all of that place.

Died,—At his residence in Wayne county, Indiana, of paralytical affection, Mordecai Ellis, a member of Springfield Monthly Meeting, in the 62d year of his age.

——, At his residence near Plainfield, Hendricks county, Indiana, on the 18th of 5th month last, in the 59th year of his age, Brazleton Brown, a member of White Lick Monthly Meeting.

——, At the residence of his father, on the 19th of 1st month last, in the 23d year of his age, Achilles W. Stanley, a member of Mill Creek Monthly Meeting. His disease was pulmonary consumption.

——, In the 22d year of her age, on the 14th of 2d month last, at her residence in Hendricks county, Indiana, after a lingering illness of many weeks continuance, which she bore with christian patience and entire resignation to the divine will, Edith H., wife of Hiram Lindley, (daughter of George and Mary Madden,) a member of White Lick Monthly Meeting.

——, At the residence of her father, Henry Jewell, Farnham, Canada East, on the 24th ult., Almyra Jewell, a member of Farnham Monthly Meeting, in the 21st year of her age. She was long afflicted with a painful disease, which she was enabled to bear with patience and resignation, the everlasting arm being evidently underneath for her support.

A Friend of this city is desirous of obtaining as an apprentice to the drug and apothecary business, an intelligent lad, a member with Friends, about 17 years of age. Apply at Friends' bookstore, No. 84 Mulberry street.

BIBLE ASSOCIATION OF FRIENDS IN AMERICA.

The stated Annual Meeting of the Bible Association of Friends in America, will be held at the Committee room, Arch street, on Seventh-day evening, Fourth month 16th, 1853, at 8 o'clock.

Friends generally of both sexes are invited to attend. JOHN CARTER, Secretary.

For Friends' Review.

THE DAUPHIN OF FRANCE, LOUIS XVII.

Among the wonders of the age, there is one which is offered to our credulity or to our examination, of a character so singular that an inventor of wonders might be considered as hard pressed, before he would offer to our acceptance a narrative so much out of the usual course of events.

Our readers are no doubt generally acquainted with the fact, that Louis XVI. of France was beheaded in the First month, 1793, and that his queen, Marie Antoinette, the daughter of the Emperor Francis I. and Maria Theresa, was not permitted long to survive him. The Dauphin Charles Louis, born in the Third month, 1785, being under eight years of age at the death of his father, could not, with any shadow of justice, be charged with any political crimes; yet his continuance in France gave considerable uneasiness to the violent republicans of the day. This child, we are informed, was committed, after the death of his mother, to the custody of a cobbler named Simon, by whom he was treated in so barbarous a manner that his health was greatly impaired, and his mind reduced to idiocy. Near the end of 1794, it appears a decree was passed in the Convention, that he should be removed out of the territories of the Republic; but on the 9th of Sixth month, 1795, it was reported that he was dead. At this point the mystery begins. The question is now raised whether the Dauphin of France did actually die then, or whether the child, whose body was subjected to a minute post mortem examination, and the symptoms of the disease officially reported, was not in reality a substitute. The son of Louis XVI. is said to be still living, under the name of Eleazer Williams, a pious missionary among the Indians at Green Bay, Wisconsin.

In support of this strange assertion, it is alleged that Charles Louis was confined during the summer of 1795 in a solitary prison, and was visited professionally by the celebrated surgeon Desault, physician to the royal family, from whose report it appeared that the state of his health was widely different from what was described by the physicians who made the post mortem examination about a month afterwards. They represented the disease as scrofula of long standing; whereas Dr. Desault appears to have asserted that the scrofulous symptoms were but slightly developed, showing the disease to be merely in an incipient stage. Dr. Desault, it is said, died very suddenly shortly after his last visit to the Dauphin; and the examiners who inspected the body, are said to have been strangers to his person. After the last visit of Dr. Desault there appears to be an interval of several days of which little is known; yet, it is stated, that a man named Belanger had free access to the Dauphin's place of confinement. We are further told that, in 1848, an old Frenchman who bore that name died at New Orleans, and on his death-bed declared that he brought the Dauphin to this country and placed him among the Indians in the northern part of New York. Belanger is represented as having bound himself by an oath to keep this disposition of the Dauphin a secret, but that finding himself near his end, and circumstances being greatly changed, he was induced to divulge the secret.*

The Indian family to which the supposed Dauphin appears to belong, in which at least Eleazer Williams found himself, are stated to be of a mixed race. We are informed that, about 1704, a clergyman of Massachusetts, named John Williams, was captured with his family by the Indians and carried to Canada. When the family was liberated, one daughter remained behind, and married an Indian Chief. One of her daughters married an English Surgeon named Ezekiel Williams, to whom she bore a son named Thomas, who, though only one fourth Indian, entirely renounced civilized life, and was regarded as an Indian of the Iroquois tribe, to which his grandfather belonged. Thomas married a full blood Indian woman; and in this family Eleazer Williams was found, under the character of their son; they having eleven other children. Now, it is asserted that these eleven children were all plainly marked with the Indian feature and complexion, but that Eleazer is evidently a Frenchman, with a strong resemblance to the Bourbon family, and a tinge of the Austrian. It is likewise stated that Thomas Williams and his wife were members of the Roman Catholic church, and that all their children except Eleazer were baptized according to the rituals of that communion, but of his baptism no register can be found. By some means Eleazer was placed at the school of Nathaniel Ely of Long Meadows, Mass., from whose books it appears that his

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*Within a few days the following note has appeared:

THE DAUPHIN BUSINESS.—We are told by one of the parties engaged in this investigation, that a letter has been received from a lady at New Orleans, who states that she is the person to whom Belanger made his dying declaration, in regard to the Dauphin. She is well known to Dr. Hawkes, having been a member of his church when he was settled in New Orleans. She states that she has in her possession a trunk full of documents relating to this question, communications from the royal family, &c., which set the matter entirely at rest, and prove Eleazer Williams to be the Dauphin, beyond cavil. An agent has been sent to New Orleans, to obtain possession of the documents. —*N. Y. Tribune.*

boarding and tuition were paid for half yearly, with a punctuality which proved the pay-master to be conversant with regular business habits; very different from what could be expected from his reputed father.

In Putnam's Monthly Magazine for February and April, 1853, we find a number of facts which seem to cast a shadowy light on this subject. But there is one circumstance which presents a serious obstacle to the recognition of Eleazer Williams as the genuine Louis XVII. He appears to have believed, till he reached the meridian of life, that he was the son of Thomas Williams and his Indian wife. According to his own account, the events of his childhood and early youth are obliterated from his memory. Whatever his parentage, he does not profess to remember anything that happened till he was about thirteen years old. The attempted explanation of this mystery is, that he was reduced to idiocy by the terrible abuse received from his eighth to his tenth year; and that he was an idiot until, in his ignorant gambols, he plunged headforemost from a rock into a lake, from which he was taken for dead; but being revived, his understanding was resuscitated, and his intellectual life commenced at this period.

If the facts stated in the Magazine above referred to are to be relied upon, they afford considerable plausibility, if nothing more, to the supposition that the lineal heir to the crown of France, and a grandson of the celebrated Maria Theresa, is now a humble missionary among the Indians, living in indigent circumstances on the shores of one of our American lakes.

With our republican opinions, it may be considered a matter of little importance to himself or to the world, whether Eleazer Williams is descended from the royal and imperial families of France and Austria, or from Thomas Williams and his Indian wife; but, if this man should eventually be proved to be the lost Louis XVII. the story of his life may be justly ranked among the wonders of the age. E. L.

SIR JOHN SINCLAIR, BART.

(Concluded from page 469.)

Most extensive fisheries were now established by Sir John at Thurso, as well as at Wick; and he prevailed on the British Fishery Society, after many years of assiduous attempts at persuasion, to erect a harbor at the latter town, the size and prosperity of which have been more than doubled since. The magistrates on this occasion voted him a unanimous presentation of thanks, both at Thurso and Wick; while the freeholders of Caithness united in offering him an address in 1806, declaring that he had laid a solid foundation for the prosperity of the county. It was one of Sir John's favorite projects to make a harbor for Thurso; and though it was represented to him, that by doing so he would injure his own salmon-fishing, the rental of which was 2000*l.* a year, yet wherever his own interest stood in the way of any public advantage, he trod it under foot at once; and not an effort was left untried to obtain this boon for his native city, for which he promised himself to subscribe 1000*l.*

The most laborious, and almost impracticable, of Sir John's patriotic undertakings has now to be described. Being in 1790 a member of the General Assembly of the Scottish Church, and on terms of friendly intimacy with its leaders, he obtained a promise from several of its members to furnish information regarding their respective parishes; and printed a circular letter, containing 160 questions on the geography, antiquity, natural history, and productions of each parish.—Having received some returns, he printed in 1791 a volume, containing accounts of four parishes; and having, at his own entire expense, thrown off 1000 copies, sent them gratuitously, with a second circular, by way at once of specimen and excitement, to every parochial clergyman in Scotland. The term "statistics," as is mentioned in Walker's Dictionary, was now first introduced by Sir John, from the German, into our language, as such researches were perfectly new in England; and those who, like his friend Bishop Watson, prophesied that the undertaking could not succeed, had not miscalculated the difficulties or the irksomeness, but only the zeal and perseverance of Sir John. Some of the clergy felt a jealousy of one individual expecting that the whole nation would consider him "a fit centre for general co-operation;" many having condemned the work as impracticable, felt unwilling to retract an opinion so publicly expressed; many were indolently disinclined to such new terms of inquiry; several, needlessly diffident of their own abilities, dreaded the severity of criticism; many, being compelled to preach extemporaneously, were unpractised in writing; others were advanced in years, or laboring under infirmities; and there was an apprehension that the furnishing details of property might lead to taxation. Even superstition raised a barrier, as the Highlanders consider it unlucky to count their cattle or to describe their possessions.

Sir John, with great persuasion, induced Principal Robertson the historian, Sir Henry Moncrieff, Dr. Blair, and other eminent clergymen, to importune their clerical friends in the country for reports. He induced the Earl of Leven, the Duke of Argyle, the Earl of Fife, and other great Scotch proprietors, to address the different ministers whom they had presented to parishes, or over whom they had influence, urging them to co-operate in the work.

Twenty-three different times Sir John himself wrote circulars to the clergy, entreating those who had not yet sent in their reports to do so; and in the ninth, which was penned, to look more emphatic, in *red ink*, he facetiously announced, that the laws of Draco were in force

against defaulters. He obtained a royal grant to the society for the Sons of the Clergy, then newly instituted, of 1000*l.*, and to interest his reverend friends in the success of his undertaking, he generously assigned to that society the whole profits of his statistical volumes, for which he received a public vote of thanks; while Principal Hill said: "I trust that neither the fathers nor the children will ever forget how much they owe to your zealous and persevering exertions."

Notwithstanding all these efforts, as there were several parishes from which no report could be procured, the indefatigable baronet had recourse to the singular expedient of employing, at his own expense, agents, whom he designated "statistical missionaries." These he sent to the undescribed parishes, to draw up reports; and Sir John's own pen contributed an account of Thurso, which is considered one of the most ably-written and accurate of the whole.

The fourteenth volume was consumed by an accidental fire in the printer's office; but nothing discouraged the editor. He earnestly solicited the authors to recommence their labors; and on the 1st of January, 1798, after seven years, seven months, and seven days of ceaseless labor and anxiety—during which he received above 20,000 letters on the subject—Sir John Sinclair had the happiness to complete his great work in twenty-one volumes. It comprehended the contributions of above 900 individuals, many of whom had never intended to become authors, or expected to see themselves in print.

From that day, any traveller to the most obscure nook in Scotland could make himself master in an hour of its whole history, antiquities, and peculiarities of every description; and a book of more varied entertainment, for all ages and classes, than the *Statistical Account of Scotland*, can scarcely be found.

No one who lived in his house could remember a day, till Sir John was above eighty, in which he was not able and ready for active exertion, chiefly in the public service; and the inventive genius which he frequently displayed, astonished even his friend, Mr. Pitt. None of his numerous suggestions were more useful than one which he threw out at the commercial crisis of 1793, for the relief of the suffering merchants. At that time, in consequence of the stagnation of trade produced by the war, the number of bankruptcies exceeded all that had previously occurred in the most calamitous times. Sir John, with great difficulty, obtained the consent of Parliament, that notes from the Exchequer, to the amount of five millions, should be issued immediately, as a loan to such merchants as could give security; and he also offered, without receiving any remuneration, to carry out his own plan, with the assistance of Lord Sheffield, Mr. Wilberforce, Sir William Pulteney, and Mr. Thornton, who had consented to act as a committee.

Many of the first houses in Manchester and Glasgow were tottering, not from want of property, but from the temporary stagnation of sales and of credit. Sir John, therefore, immediately after carrying his motion in Parliament, borrowed, on his own personal security the sum of 70,000*l.*, which he despatched to the merchants the morning after the vote was granted. Mr. Coutts advanced Sir John a loan of 20,000*l.*, and Mr. Devaynes lent 10,000*l.* Pitt, meeting Sir John next evening in the House, expressed great regret that the pressing wants of Manchester and Glasgow could not be supplied so soon as their urgent difficulties required, and added: "The money cannot be raised for some days." "It is already gone! It left London by to-night's mail," was Sir John's triumphant reply; and in relating this anecdote, he used to add, with a smile of pleasure: "Pitt was as much startled as if I had stabbed him."

The good effect of lending Exchequer bills exceeded the hopes of its very sanguine adviser, for embarrassment ceased, credit was reëstablished; and Sir John's scheme not only cost nothing to the country, but actually brought a profit to the nation, after the whole loan had been thankfully repaid, of about 4000*l.* It is difficult now to imagine such a thing as the utter ruin of Glasgow and Manchester; but unquestionably it was then believed that, but for the plan suggested by Sir John Sinclair, that event must have taken place.

Sir John had a strong feeling of sympathy for the laboring poor, and was frequently heard in his latter years to say, when he observed an old man either breaking stones on the road, or carrying a heavy burden: "Why does the kind Providence who made us both, ordain that I shall roll in my carriage here at ease, while he is worn with bodily labor and inevitable poverty?" One day, having alighted from his chariot near a singularly abject-looking hovel, some miles from Edinburgh, he entered into conversation with the owner, an intelligent old laborer, working for very moderate wages, and living completely alone. On taking leave, our baronet, pleased with the aged man's civility and acuteness, kindly inquired whether he could serve him in any way; but this modern Diogenes, not quite so sulky as the ancient philosopher, replied, with a look of honest contentment: "There is not in this world a thing that I want, sir!" The baronet, much pleased, remarked afterwards that this poor abode was the only house in which he had ever discovered perfect happiness; and he requested one of his daughters to draw him a picture of that "one-windowed hut," in which lived the man who had no wish ungratified. Who is not here amusingly reminded of what the Latin writer observes? —"Philus was not so rich as Lælius; Lælius was not so rich as Scipio; Scipio was not so rich as Crassus; and Crassus was not so rich—as he wished to be!" Very different from the cottager's

experience was that of the great Lord Melville, when Sir John wished him on his birthday many happy years, and the minister of state thoughtfully replied: "They must be happier than the last, for I had not one happy day in it."

Sir John and Lady Sinclair placed such a generous confidence in their children, that nothing was kept secret from those who were old enough to understand the subjects in which they were themselves interested. Amidst the domestic circle, every letter was considered as a family newspaper, to be generally read and freely discussed. In their more mature years, when the father associated with his children on the most companionable terms, he entrusted them with all his thoughts and plans; and with characteristic good-humor told them they were perfectly at liberty to give him their opinion, or even their advice, on any subject, as it remained with himself whether to take it or not. He assured them that he never would be angry at their doing so with perfect freedom—and he never was.

It may be truly said, that no one in this world was ever the less happy for Sir John's having lived in it—as his watchword was, in public life, "Usefulness," and in private life, "Kindness." His servants seemed to remain with him forever; and he tolerated in them faults that he would not have tolerated in himself.

An old butler who entered the establishment as a boy, in the baronet's own youth, died about five years ago, still a servant at Thurso castle. The same old housekeeper, also continued to wield the keys of office during much more than half a century, legislating over her own department among the preserves, and disapproving of all modern innovations.

Sir John died near the end of the year 1835.

Two volumes of his correspondence with the remarkable men of his time, beginning with Washington and his contemporaries, and coming down to the statesmen who still flourish on the public scene, were published during his lifetime, and constitute a very curious and entertaining work. After his death, his own biographical memoirs were written, and published by his son.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

The following details respecting this new Territory, created at the recent session of Congress, will be read with interest. They are copied from the National Intelligencer:

Among the few acts of positive legislation consummated at the session of Congress just concluded, that organizing the new *Territory of Washington* is one of the most important and interesting. It adds another step to the ladder of empire on which this growing nation is mounting to the loftiest heights of political greatness. This *ultima thule* of our domain forms the northwestern block in the huge mosaic whereon our national energies are to expend themselves. We need not look forward to a longer territorial probation than between five and ten years ere this far off land shall seek an honorable entry into our great family of States.

"Washington Territory" (so named with singular inappropriateness, and, as contributing fresh confusion to our already confused nomenclature, will have to be changed) comprises the northern portion of the recent Oregon Territory, and is bounded on the south by the Columbia river, up to near Fort Walla-Walla, (some two hundred and ninety miles,) where the parallel of forty-six degrees of latitude intersects it; thence the boundary follows this mountain crest to latitude forty-nine degrees, and thence runs west on this parallel to the Gulf of Georgia and the Straits of Fuca to the Pacific, by which it is limited on the west. We derive from a scientific and well-informed source some particulars respecting this Territory, not readily accessible to the public, which we present to our readers.

"Washington Territory" lies chiefly between latitudes 46 deg. and 49 deg. and between longitudes 110 deg. and 125 deg. west of Greenwich. The boundary initial points and parallels must soon be accurately determined, and it must be decided where the crest of the Rocky Mountains really is. This latter problem may not be easy of solution, for Lewis & Clark, Father de Smet, the Irving Astoria Map, and the Indian Bureau and Topographical Bureau maps all represent these mountains differently. Lewis & Clark exhibit four distinct ranges, with which the best recent explorations essentially agree; indicating at least three parallel ranges running nearly northwest, instead of a more prevalent indication of a single north and south range. Exploration may show the necessity of a more definite eastern boundary. On the North, the mouth of Frazier's river is so near to latitude 49 deg. that a portion of it may be found to fall in the United States, though this is improbable. There are thus several important geographical questions connected with the boundaries of this neophyte State.

"Washington Territory" has within its limits portions as unexplored and others as nearly unknown as can be found west of the Mississippi. The Columbia river was thoroughly surveyed by Captain Wilkes, two sheets out of six being now published. It was surveyed by Belcher, in 1839, and two sheets are published among the Admiralty charts. The Coast Survey has twice surveyed its mouth, and published one sheet. A comparison of these several surveys with Vancouver's indicates a remarkable degree of shifting in the sand-banks at its mouth. Shoalwater Bay has been surveyed by the Coast Survey, but the survey is not published. Grey's Harbor has also been just surveyed, and this, with Chickalees river, has been surveyed, and the survey published by Capt. Wilkes. The Admiralty charts cover the Straits of Fuca and many har-

bors on the mainland and on Vancouver's Island. A Coast Survey reconnoissance has now extended up the entire Pacific coast and along the south coast of the Straits of Fuca, and will soon be published. The surveys under Capt. Wilkes and his narrative give full information of all the group of Islands in the Gulf of Georgia, and the channels leading to and making up Puget's Sound, with much detail. The shores of this wonderful net work of channels are so favored in soil and location that they must soon possess great value. Through a surprising extent of line they are directly accessible for ocean vessels, and form, as it were, an immense network of harbor. They present the foundation for a kind of agricultural Venice, far into the heart of the west half of Washington, the resources of which they will greatly aid in developing.

The interior portion of this section is but imperfectly known. The land office surveys north of the Columbia, have, as yet, made but little progress; but the sketches prepared in that office give more recent and correct information than is elsewhere to be found on the section between that river and Puget's Sound. On penetrating farther towards the Rocky Mountains, the country is essentially unknown. The narrative of Lewis and Clark, the book on Oregon Missions, by Father de Smet, published in New York in 1847, and Irving's Astoria, (the last edition) are the chief publications of value on this ground. These serve merely to show that the country bordering the Rocky Mountains between 46 deg. and 49 deg., on both sides, is still a fine field for exploration. Much may be expected from Dr. Evans, who is engaged in a geological reconnoissance of the old Oregon Territory, which has taken him much among the Rocky Mountains and over their basal plains.

With a field every way so requiring examination, it is fortunate that the newly appointed Governor Stephens possesses so many peculiar qualifications for his station, and especially a thorough training in geographical science. We expect, from his energy, from his liberality of views and attainments, that he will not permit his present term to expire without presenting to the public a tolerably complete map of the Territory, and such reports as will give a clear conception of the surface, soil, resources, products, and peculiarities of a region so soon to become a State, with a voice in our National Councils. Those who best know him are confident he will be able to accomplish this, and much more, in addition to those important and laborious duties which will devolve on him in organizing and putting into thorough operation the machinery of a new Territorial Government.

The world is a good servant, but a bad master. A wise man will be the ruler, not the slave of the things he possesses.

THE LIFE OF FAITH.

The following extract from a letter on *Experience*, is copied from a tract published in Boston, in 1810, and entitled, "The Life of Faith:" a letter found in the study of the late Mr. Belcher, of New England, (probably Samuel Belcher, of Newbury, Mass.;) being an answer to the question, "How to live in this world so as to live in heaven."

"I will tell you familiarly what God hath done for my soul, and in what train my soul keeps toward himself. I am come to a conclusion to look after no great matters in this world, but to know Christ and him crucified. I make best way in a low gale. A high spirit and a high sail together will be dangerous, and therefore I prepare to live low. I desire not much, and pray against it. My study is my calling; so much as tends that way (without distraction) I am bound to plead for, and more I desire not. By my secluded retirements I have the advantage to observe how every day's occasions insensibly wean off the heart from God, and bury it in self, which they who live in care and cumbers cannot be sensible of. I have seemed to see a need of every thing God gives me, and want nothing that he denies me. There is no dispensation, though afflictive, but either in it, or after it, I find that I could not be without it. Whether it be taken from, or not given to me, sooner or later God quiets me in himself without it. I cast all my concerns on the Lord, and live securely on the care and wisdom of my Heavenly Father. My ways, you know, are, in a sense, hedged up with thorns, and grow darker and darker daily; but yet I distrust not my good God in the least, and live more quietly, in the absence of all, by faith, than I should do, I am persuaded, if I possessed them. I think the Lord deals kindly with me, to make me believe for my mercies before I have them; they will then be Isaacs—sons of laughter. The less reason has to work upon, (that is, the more entirely reason is perplexed, and is at a loss what measures to adopt,) the more freely faith casts itself on the faithfulness of God. I find that, while faith is steady, nothing can disquiet me; and when faith totters, nothing can establish me. If I tremble not amongst means and creatures, I am presently lost, and can come to no end; but if I stay myself on God, and leave him to work in his own way and time, I am at rest, and can sit down and sleep on a promise, when a thousand rise up against me. Therefore my way is, not to cast beforehand, but to walk with God by the day. 'Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof.' I find so much to do continually with my calling and my heart, that I have no time to puzzle myself with peradventures and futurities. As for the state of the times, it is very gloomy and tempestuous. But why do the heathen rage? Faith lies at anchor in the midst of the waves, and believes the accomplishment of the promise, through

all these overturning confusions, and seeming impossibilities.

"Upon this God do I live, who is our God for ever, and will guide us unto death. Methinks I lie becalmed in his bosom, as Luther in such a case, (viz., when beset with troubles.) I am not much concerned; let Christ see to it. I know prophecies are now dark, and the books are sealed, and men have all been deceived, and every cistern fails; yet God doth continue faithful, and faithful is he that has promised—who will do it. I believe these dark times are the preludes of a bright morning.

"Many things more I might add; but enough. O, brother! keep close to God, and then a little of the creature will go a great way. Maintain secret communication with God, and you need fear nothing. Take time for duties in private; crowd not religion in a corner of the day. There is a Dutch proverb—'Nothing is got by thieving, nor lost by praying.' Lay up all your good in God, so as to be able to overbalance the sweetness and bitterness of all creatures. Spend no time anxiously in forehand contrivances for *this* world. They never succeed. God will turn his dispensations another way. Self-contrivances are the effects of unbelief. I can speak by experience. Would men spend those hours they run out in plots and contrivances in communion with God, and leave all to him *by believing*, they would have more peace and comfort. I leave you with your God and mine. The Lord Jesus be with your spirit."

"I hear a voice you cannot hear,
Forbiding me to stay;
I see a hand you cannot see,
Which beckons me away.

ICE HOUSE MANAGEMENT.

This is a matter of no small importance, yet how often do we see it treated, not only with indifference, but upon the very worst principle to insure its preservation; not one ice house in fifty is constructed upon the correct principles—not one in the same number is managed correctly. When we consider that damp and heat are the two great agents of thawing, it should be our endeavor to counteract these by every means in our power. To effect this, ventilation must be had recourse to, and non-conducting materials employed in the erection. Of materials, we may observe that stone is, of all others, the worst; timber and brick are the best. The usual practice of sinking ice-houses to a great depth under the surface, is bad; indeed it has only one redeeming property, which is, the convenience of filling from the top. Its disadvantages are, the difficulty of admitting sufficient ventilation to correct the dampness, which, build them as we may, is sure to exist in under-ground houses, the conduction of heat from the surrounding soil, and the difficulty of effecting sufficient drainage; these very far over-balance the advantages thus offered.

The cheapest and best way of constructing an ice-house, is to make its walls double, with a space between them, which should be filled with that excellent non-conductor "charcoal dust." Where timber is the cheapest, the house should be boarded inside and out, with the charcoal dust between the walls; where bricks are cheapest, they should be used. Stone may be safely used with such a good non-conductor between a double wall. Dry saw-dust is also a good non-conductor, and it can easily be obtained everywhere in our country; but it should not be used unless it is perfectly dry.—*Scientific American.*

From the S. S. Union.

"THY WILL BE DONE."

My God, my Father, while I stray
Far from my home, in Life's rough way,
O teach me from my heart to say,
"Thy will be done!"

Though dark my path, and sad my lot,
Let me be still, and murmur not,
But breathe the prayer, divinely taught,—
"Thy will be done!"

What, though in lonely grief I sigh,
For friends beloved, no longer nigh,
Submissive still would I reply,—
"Thy will be done!"

If thou shouldst call me to resign
What I most prize—it ne'er was mine;
I only yield Thee what was thine—
"Thy will be done!'

Should pining sickness waste away
My life in premature decay,
My Father—still I strive to say,—
"Thy will be done!"

If but my fainting heart be blest
With thy sweet Spirit for its guest,
My God to Thee I leave the rest—
"Thy will be done!'

Renew my will from day to day,
Blend it with thine, and take away
All that now makes it hard to say,—
"Thy will be done!"

Then when on earth I breathe no more
The prayer, oft mixed with tears before,
I'll sing upon a happier shore,—
"Thy will be done!"

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Foreign Intelligence.—The American steamship Artic arrived at New York on the 5th, and the English mail steamship Europa, on the 9th inst. The former brought Liverpool dates to the 22d, and the latter to the 26th ult.

England.—Parliament was not in session, and there is no political news of importance.

The renewal of the East India Company's charter is a subject of inquiry among commercial men.

A meeting of the bankers, merchants, and manufacturers of Manchester was summoned, under the Presidency of the Mayor, on the 22d ult., to consider the subject, and the feeling of the meeting was opposed to the longer domination, over 150,000,000 of population, by a Board of four-and-twenty Directors in Leadenhall street.

So unpropitious a Spring, the papers say, has scarcely ever been known in Ireland. Corn sowing and potato planting were much behindhand, owing to the severity of the weather.

The papers also mention that of late, the American mails have brought unusually numerous remittances, some of them of very considerable amount, from the Irish resident in the United States, to their friends in Ireland.

A fire, involving a lamentable destruction of property, broke out in the private apartments of Windsor Castle, at a quarter before ten o'clock, on the night of the 19th ult. The outbreak was discovered within a very few minutes of its occurrence; but the fire had obtained such ascendancy that its progress was not altogether subdued until six o'clock the next morning. The damage to the rooms in the Prince of Wales' Tower, and adjoining apartments, is very serious; all the apartments in this tower, including the beautiful Gothic dining-room, are destroyed. The fire extended to the roof, which is also destroyed. The loss is variously estimated at from $100,000, to $500,000.

Another expedition in search of Sir John Franklin was about sailing from England.—The Liverpool Cotton Market was less active, and in some descriptions, prices were one sixteenth lower. Flour had advanced sixpence per barrel.

France.—Great alarm prevailed throughout France, caused by rumors of difficulties in the East. A publication in the Moniteur, stating that it was hoped these difficulties "would be arranged without compromising the good understanding of the European powers," had served, in some degree, to tranquillize the public mind: and the Bourse, which had been much depressed, became steady.

The Madiais had arrived at Marseilles in a most destitute condition, not having been permitted to take their necessary clothing.

Spain.—Spain has concluded with the Barings a loan of 500,000,000 of reals, at 7 per cent., to pay off the floating debt.

The Madrid correspondent of the Morning Chronicle makes the following important statement:

"Through the exertions of Lord Howden, the Spanish Government has agreed to give complete liberty, before the end of the year, to that class of negroes called emancipados, after the completion of their five years consignacion or apprenticeship. Those emancipados who, at the end of 1853, shall not have finished their term of servitude, shall be manumitted according as their several probationary periods expire. This measure has been occupying the British Legation at Madrid, for the last thirty years, and its concession now may be looked on as an earnest of better things.

Austria.—Austria has revived the system of passports with great rigor towards English travellers.

Some students of the University of Prague, had been sentenced to be beaten with rods for making a demonstration in favor of Kossuth.

Prussia.—The Berlin Cabinet had expressed a resolution to maintain its integrity, not only on the Federal question, but also in relation to England.

Turkey.—Despatches received by the Turkish ministers at Paris and London, say, that Prince Menchikoff has made some modifications in the pretensions which he first announced, and that the Sultan has accepted the modified propositions. It was supposed, therefore, that all danger of hostilities was at an end.

The ambassadors of Austria and Prussia at Constantinople, had requested that the Montenegros should be placed under the protection of Austria, in the same position as the Danubian principalities now under the protectorate of Russia.

Mexico.—Santa Anna has been officially announced as President of Mexico. On the 21st ult. a treaty was signed by Judge Conkling, the American minister, on the part of the United States, and Senors Tornel, Castillo, and Lauras, on the part of Mexico, guaranteeing neutrality and protection to Col. Sloo, for transit over the Tehuantepec route, and giving entire security for the capital invested in the undertaking.

California.—The steamship Illinois, with the California mails, and six hundred passengers, arrived at New York on the 9th inst. The Illinois brings San Francisco dates to the 15th ult., and about two millions and a half in gold.

The most important intelligence by this arrival, is an account of the total loss of the steamship Tennessee, near San Francisco, on the 12th ultimo, by running ashore in a fog, whilst on her voyage up from Panama. Her passengers, 600 in number, were all landed in safety, and her mails were also saved. The Tennessee was a steamship of 1300 tons burthen, belonging to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and was valued at $170,000, the greater part of which is covered by insurance.

A large part of the town of Weaversville, in Trinity county, has been destroyed by fire, including the Post-office, and most of the places of business. The loss is estimated at about $100,000.

New and very rich diggings have recently been discovered near Nevada; also in the neighborhood of Coloma. The mining news, generally, is highly favourable. New and valuable gold mines have been discovered in Oregon.

The mail by the Golden Gate was the largest ever made up for the Atlantic States. It contained one hundred and fifty thousand letters, and thirty-five thousand newspapers.

The following is the result of the Census of the State of California:

Whites, 201,856; citizens over 21 years of age, 105,344; negroes, 2070; mulattoes, 572; Indians domesticated, 33,530, foreign residents, 59,991.

The counties of Nevada, Placer, and Yuba, have reported 9809 Chinese. The other counties have embraced them, without discrimination, under the general head of foreign residents. The number of Chinese is believed to approximate 25,000.

Domestic.—Pennsylvania Legislature. The joint resolutions submitting the question of the enactment of a prohibitory liquor law to a vote of the people, passed the Senate on the 6th inst. Yeas 18, Nays 13.

The House, on the 6th, concurred in the Senate's amendment to the bill appropriating $30,000 to the establishment of a school for idiotic and feeble-minded children, and the bill was finally passed.

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

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DANIEL WHEELER.

(Continued from page 483.)

The long and unexpected detention of the Henry Freeling on the English coast, which was upwards of three months, was occasioned by contrary winds and boisterous weather of unusual continuance, and so far was Daniel Wheeler from indulging a murmuring or distrustful spirit, that his confidence in the Divine guidance and protection was rather strengthened than impaired. Of his feelings and sentiments at that time, the subjoined extract from a letter to the Meeting for Sufferings, dated on the day previous to that of proceeding on their voyage, affords an interesting exhibition.

Among the many multiplied mercies and blessings which unceasingly flow from the bounteous and compassionate hand of Him, who "crowneth the year with His goodness," and "satisfieth the desire of every living thing," I feel bound to acknowledge with humble thankfulness and admiration, our long detention on these shores. Notwithstanding there have been many gloomy days, and days of darkness, "as the morning spread upon the mountains," and many long and dreary winter nights to pass through, when the raging storm has again and again whitened with foam the surface of the agitated deep around us; and not only the strife of elements to witness without, but a conflicting and spiritual strife within, "tossed with tempest and not comforted;" yet how unspeakably great the faithfulness of our good and gracious Lord God! "His compassions fail not," but have been, and still continue to be, "new every morning," as the returning day; for in moments of the greatest conflict and trial there has been something permitted, like the "bow in the cloud," for the poor mind to look at, to animate and cheer, and to strengthen with hardness to endure and to stand firm.

But although moon after moon hath waned, and faith and patience have been beset as on the right hand and on the left, and the afflictions of the gospel have at times been permitted to abound, yet, to the glory and honor, and praise of Him whose name, ever excellent and adorable, shall be great among the nations, from the rising of the sun to the going down of the same, the consolations of the gospel have also abounded, in a degree of the fulness of that heavenly blessing which makes truly rich, and whereunto no sorrow is added; when faith hath been mercifully strengthened, and patience renewed under the tribulations of the day. And notwithstanding an untrodden path has been my portion, yet after all, though weakness and fear are my constant companions by the way, safety and peace have been hitherto found. I would, therefore, encourage all my beloved friends to keep near to their heavenly Teacher and Leader; who, if faithfully followed, will not only conduct their steppings to a hair's breadth, but will preserve and keep the mind in calmness and serenity, securely as in a pavilion, from the strife of tongues.

In addition to the marvellous loving-kindness I have thus endeavored to portray, many other mercies and blessings have been showered upon our heads, during the apparently long and unaccountable detention of our little bark upon our own coasts. These I have often had to number with grateful sensations, when the light has shone brightly, and manifested clearly to my finite understanding how much we should have missed, if our progress had not thus been arrested. So that with myself, instead of this delay having been productive of regret, or the cause of letting in fear or doubt to stagger or depress my tribulated mind, I do, my dear friends, hail it with gratitude and thankfulness, as the gracious and compassionate dealing of my Lord and Master; not only as a time of Divine favor and condescension, but as an earnest of His love and mercy, for our encouragement, instruction, and future benefit, graciously vouchsafed; a time of preparation for the important work before us, and of weaning from every dependence and guidance which is not of Him; to strengthen our confidence in His power to help and deliver out of every distress;

who not only commands the storm, but at whose rebuke the mountain billows cease to undulate, and lo! "there is a great calm."

Within the last two or three days, the prospect of liberation has begun to dawn with clearness; but I trust, that if even a further detention should be meted out to us, either here or in some other port, the same resignation to the Divine Will will be vouchsafed; for although I have for more than two years past felt anxious to move forward in a work which has yet to begin, when the decay of nature is visible, and the shadows of the evening proclaim, as they lengthen around me, the steady decline of life's setting sun; yet I have been frequently comforted by a renewed evidence that we have not yet been here one day too long.

It will, I feel assured, afford my dear friends much satisfaction to know, that the crew of the vessel, notwithstanding the frequent though unavoidable communication with the neighboring shore for so great a length of time, have given no cause for uneasiness by improper conduct; and that they have at all times behaved, with scarcely an exception, in an orderly and agreeable manner. The captain now provided for us seems to be judiciously selected, and the man who, beyond all expectation, is admirably adapted to aid and assist, by example and experience, in the accomplishment of the important object before us; so that I hope what has passed, and what may yet be in store for us, will be found and acknowledged to be among the "all things that work together for good." I must not omit adding, that the solemn covering frequently witnessed in mercy to prevail and preside over us, when sitting together before the Lord, is worthy to be commemorated with humble gratitude, as the strongest and most indubitable evidence for our encouragement, that at seasons "He is with us of a truth."

As it is now a period of the year when ships seldom sail to those parts to which we are destined, whether we proceed by the Cape of Good Hope, which is most probable, or by Cape Horn, in either case a wintry season awaits us; but my trust is in the Lord, not doubting but that we shall have the privilege of the prayers of the faithful for our preservation; and though conscious of our own weakness and utter unworthiness, and often under a feeling of being less than the least of all my dear brethren and sisters that are alive in the unchangeable Truth; yet I think I can say, that these things trouble me not, nor move me; neither count I my life dear unto myself, so that I might finish my course with joy, and the ministry which I have received of the Lord Jesus, to testify of the gospel of that grace "which bringeth salvation, and hath appeared unto all men," teaching all; that so from the uttermost parts of the earth songs of praise may be heard, and the grateful tribute of "thanks be to God for his unspeakable gift," may resound to his glory: for it is not of him that willeth, nor of him that runneth, but of God that showeth mercy; it is "not by might nor by power, but by my Spirit, saith the Lord of Hosts."

And now, whilst my heart is bearing towards the isles afar off, the same constraining love which wrought the willingness to leave all for my gracious Lord's sake and His gospel's, extends its binding influence to all my dear brethren and sisters, of every age and of every class, wherever situated, and however circumstanced; desiring in tender and affectionate solicitude, that they may be found steadfastly following the footsteps of those honorable and worthy predecessors in the same religious profession with ourselves, who have long since rested from their labors, and whose memorial is on high; who bore the burden and heat of a day of deep suffering in the faithful discharge of their duty, for the support of those principles in their orignal purity and brightness which have been transmitted to us.

Of the singleness of purpose, and child-like simplicity with which he relied upon the openings of divine counsel, the following extract from his Journal, written about nine days after the commencement of their voyage, affords an instructive illustration. After a time of rather boisterous weather, the temperature of the atmosphere had become milder, and the wind had lessened, and things around them began to wear a brightened aspect:—

But, he remarks, what tended most to enliven and make all things smile, was the marvellous condescension of my dear Lord and Master, who, in the greatness of his love, was graciously pleased, for the first time since I had offered up my all to follow Him in this untrodden path of apprehended duty, to open my spiritual understanding, and permit me to behold, to a certain extent, the nature of the service upon which I should have to enter, in some places where my lot may be cast. I now plainly saw, that before leaving England I was not fit to be entrusted thus far with the secrets of my Master. I believe I could not have refrained from imparting them in degree to some of those whom I dearly love; but, happily, I am now beyond the reach of such a temptation. Perhaps I was not then sufficiently reduced into a state of preparation suitable for the reception of so much of the Divine Will being revealed, nor sufficiently humbled into a state of abasedness of self. Greatly do I desire for myself and all my dear friends, that we may be brought more and more into such a state as to be fit and able to bear further portions of the many things which our great and heavenly Teacher, in his wondrous and never-erring counsel, has to say to such as fear, and love, and follow Him in the great work of regeneration:—"I have many things to say unto you, but ye cannot bear them now:" and if we were but sufficiently willing to hearken to his voice, He would still, I am per-

suaded, not only have many things to say unto us as individuals, but unto the church also, by that "Holy Spirit which searcheth all things, yea, the deep things of God." Then, may all our hearts be so cleansed and purified through the efficacy of his grace, as to be prepared to receive the promised and ever-abiding Comforter, who "will take of the things of Christ and show them unto us," yea, "He will show us things to come."

After being about seven weeks at sea, finding their voyage considerably protracted by calms and light winds, it was judged advisable to abandon their original plan of steering to the Cape of Good Hope for a supply of water, and to direct their course to Rio Janeiro, and endeavor to replenish their store at that place.

After being fifty-eight days on the ocean, during fifty-seven of which no land was in sight, the lofty cliff of Cape Frio, on the coast of Brazil, rose into view, and the vessel was soon afterward safely anchored in the river at some distance from the town, where they were placed under quarantine.

A singular circumstance attending this voyage, was, that although from leaving their anchorage on the English coast, to their arrival at Rio Janeiro, fifty-nine days had passed, and the Henry Freeling had sailed over seventy-three degrees of latitude, and upwards of forty-three of longitude, such wind as they had was so uniformly in their favor, that they did not make a single tack during the whole course of their voyage. Yet between one fourth and one fifth of the circumference of the globe was interposed between the commencement and the termination of the voyage.

A few days before they arrived at Rio Janeiro, a circumstance occurred which, at the time, proved no light trial of their faith. It is thus related in the Journal:

At sunset a brig was seen upon our lee quarter, steering the same course as ourselves, perhaps three or four miles distant from us; she was soon covered up by the night, and no more thought of. Being upon the deck, (an usual practice with me the forepart of the night,) between nine and ten o'clock, the carpenter suddenly exclaimed, "Why here's the brig!" Upon looking, I saw the vessel at a considerable distance from us, but soon perceived, by the stars, that she was approaching with uncommon rapidity, in a most suspicious direction, as if intending to cross our forefoot, and cut us off. We watched her very narrowly, expecting every minute she would open a fire upon us. She continued to haul directly across our head at a very short distance from us; but we steadily kept our course, without the slightest variation, or manifesting any symptoms of hurry or fear, or noticing her in any way. I felt our situation to be at the moment very critical, knowing that these latitudes, and particularly this neighborhood, are exceedingly infested with piratical vessels, which find shelter in the Brazilian harbors as traders, where they fit out occasionally for Africa with merchandise, and return with whole cargoes of oppressed Africans for sale, landing them on private parts of the Brazilian coast; at other times they act as pirates, when it suits their convenience or are in want of stores. This was indeed a trial of faith of no common kind; but my mind was stayed upon the Lord, feeling a good degree of resignation to His holy will, whatever might be permitted to befall us. After watching the vessel with anxiety for some time, she passed away, without making the least apparent stop. On considering the matter, we concluded, that when she saw us at sunset, we were taken for a Dutch galiot, that might fall an easy prey to her; but when she came up to us in the dark, near enough to examine with telescopes the real shape of our vessel, we were found of such a suspicious build of a non-descript kind, not seen before in these seas, as led to the supposition that we were intended as a decoy; and though very tame-looking without, yet, perhaps, fiery hot within, if meddled with. From the position she took, there is no doubt she expected to throw us into confusion by firing into us, and then, in the midst of it, to have boarded us on the weather side. There was not the least glimmer of light to be seen on board of her; whilst the Henry Freeling was well lighted up in both cabins and the binnacle, and the reflection from our skylights was well calculated to puzzle and intimidate the crew, as this circumstance would be sufficient at once to show that we were not a common merchant vessel. The captain, cook, steward, Charles, and myself, were all additional persons upon the deck, besides the regular watch, which would give an idea of strength, unusual in so small a vessel as the Henry Freeling. Every thing was conducted with great quietness; not the least hint given to any one on board to prepare for an attack; the watch below was not even informed of what seemed to await us. The Lord only was our deliverer, for she was restrained from laying a hand upon our little bark; and to Him alone our preservation is with gratitude and thankfulness ascribed. The crews of these pirates consist in general of desperadoes of all nations, who frequently commit the most dreadful atrocities on board the ship they seize, putting to death all those who oppose their boarding them: they are mostly crowded with men amply sufficient in number to take and destroy some of our large armed traders. This vessel was doubtless a selected one for the work: we thought she actually sailed twice as fast as the Henry Freeling, which is far from being a slow vessel. We saw no more of her, and after midnight I partook of some refreshing sleep.

(To be continued.)

Account of BENJAMIN MIDDLETON FOX, *son of Samuel and Maria Fox, of Tottenham, England, who died 29th of 4th month,* 1852, *aged* 24 *years.*

In recording the early decease of this interesting and hopeful young friend, we are instructively reminded of the Christian character and devotedness of his excellent mother, of whom he was deprived at the age of sixteen. Her maternal solicitude and fervent prayers, on behalf of her beloved children, met with a grateful return from the tender and susceptible heart of dear Middleton. He keenly felt her loss, and, at subsequent periods of his life, we find him cherishing her memory with fond affection, and giving comforting evidence, that the religious care of his parents was not unattended with the divine blessing.

Contemporaneously with the more full development of the intellectual faculties, and the unfoldings of religious experience, it was deeply instructive to observe the progress of the Christian graces in his conduct and practice.

As he advanced towards early manhood, Middleton had become peculiarly guarded in the language he made use of, when conversing on ordinary topics, as well as on subjects of the highest moment; and the truthfulness for which he was conspicuous, both in word and action, was no longer invaded by extravagance of expression. That singular refinement of taste, which formed so prominent a feature in his character, and at one time was in danger of interfering with the self-denying requirements of the Gospel, when brought under the regulating influence of religion, served but to add to the attractiveness and beauty of his now chastened mind.

He was a diligent reader of the Holy Scriptures, which he studied with deep and reverent attention; and as he was exercised to prove all things, and to hold fast that which is good, he became increasingly satisfied with those religious principles in which he had been educated; whilst, in the progressive work of Divine grace, the difficulties and perplexities which, at one period, assailed his mind, were exchanged for a simple confiding faith; a faith which, as he approached the confines of the invisible world, sustained his mind in that heavenly composure, that fulness of peace, which were the portion of this youthful Christian, amid the weakness and weariness of the mortal tabernacle.

In proportion as his mind became imbued with the supreme importance of heavenly things, did it expand in interest for the welfare of others; and whilst, for the purpose of health, residing a while in Italy, amongst a Roman Catholic population, he was anxious, notwithstanding his feeble state, to contribute his might towards the diffusion of Gospel light, by the distribution of Testaments and tracts. But it was especially towards his much loved brothers, and many dear relatives, that his mind turned with Christian interest and affectionate solicitude, desiring that they, as well as himself, might partake of the fulness of the blessing of the Gospel of Christ.

The following letters to one of his school companions, to whom he was much attached, and who was called, before himself, to mingle with the company of the redeemed in heaven, will show the bent of his mind at that early period. One of them appears to have been written whilst at school, when about sixteen. The other after he left it, near the age of seventeen.

"To JOSEPH GILLETT, jun.

"My dear Joseph:—Seeing that our lot has been cast for some time in the same family, and that we have been connected together more closely than has often been the case with many of the members of it, and having felt of late a desire, and I trust, in some small degree, a longing that thou mayest become one of those who do 'hunger and thirst after righteousness,' I have been induced to express towards thee something of my sense thereof.

"'Faith is the substance of things hoped for, and the evidence of things not seen,' is an apostolic declaration, well worthy of our attention, as it may lead us to a consideration of the divine attributes, of our own state by nature, of the eternal consequences of sin, and of the glory that shall hereafter follow to those who have, through faith in the Lord Jesus Christ, known their sins to be washed away in his blood, and become 'inheritors of the promises.' O, may we each be stimulated to persevere in the race set before us, looking unto Jesus, the author and the finisher of our faith, and we shall assuredly know the Lord to be on our side, so that we shall not be moved; remembering the words of the Psalmist, 'The Lord is a sun and shield, he will give grace and glory, no good thing will he withhold from them that trust in him.'—Hoping that we may both experience the Divine grace in our hearts, and be permitted to meet each other in the realms of glory, when time to us here shall be no longer,

"I remain thy sincerely attached friend,
B. M. FOX.

"'Be thou faithful unto death and I will give thee a crown of life.'"

"*Tottenham Green,* 1mo. 30th, 1845.

"My dear Joseph:—I enclose now a little book, which I hope thou wilt accept from me. It is entilted, 'Sacred Harp, of American Poetry.' I hope there are some pieces in it which thou may'st like. I noticed one at p. 145, 'The Land of the Blessed;' I think that my feelings have, on one occasion at least, coincided with what is there described, particularly in the two last verses. Thou may'st remember my telling thee, in one letter which I wrote a few months since, of my sitting on the top of the cliffs, near Torquay, one evening, a little before sunset,

when feelings of a most sweet and affecting nature came over me, in contemplating the widespread ocean before me, and the chalk cliffs extending as far as Portland, with the beautiful tints of the sky. My thoughts were led, almost involuntarily, to that future scene of existence, which we are taught to believe is our lot, when we have quitted this stage of mortality, even that happy country, into which we humbly trust the spirits of those who have endeavored to serve their Lord and Master here on earth have entered, and in which I earnestly desired that I might at some period, not far distant, be permitted to enjoy eternal communion with the spirit of that loved one, who is now an inhabitant of the courts above.

"O, my dear friend! may we be enabled so to seek for pardon and remission of sins, so to put our trust in Christ, our Saviour, and to seek for his intercession with the Father, that though we see him not, yet, believing, we may 'rejoice with joy unspeakable and full of glory,' obtaining the end of our faith, even the salvation of our souls.

"I hope to return to Wellington, to-morrow morning. Mingled, doubtless, will be the feelings with which I return to my present home, a place where I have been favored with some refreshments from the table of the Lord, and where, at other times, I have been constrained to say, even with weeping, 'Lord, I am oppressed, undertake for me.' My mind is indeed often cast down, through a sense of my many transgressions, and I may almost say, even as below hope; but I do indeed trust that I may be permitted still to know His presence to go with me, who went with the three children formerly through the furnace of Nebuchadnezzar. For, my dear ——, if the Lord be with us, what can harm us? 'Though war shall rise against me, I will not fear: Though an host shall encamp against me, in this will I be confident.' I must now say farewell; and hoping we may both be favored to find 'Him of whom Moses in the law and the prophets did write, Jesus of Nazareth, the son of Joseph,' to be our strength, our song, and, finally, our great salvation—I remain thy affectionate friend, B. M. Fox."

The state of dear Middleton's health becoming more and more precarious, the winter of 1850-51 was passed at Torquay; and in the succeeding autumn, a journey on the continent was undertaken,—not so much by the advice of his medical friends, as to gratify the cravings, caused by his physical state, for the cloudless skies and sunshine of the south.

He left Tottenham the 28th of Tenth month, accompanied by his two faithful cousins, L. and R. Tregelles, from whose journal the following particulars are extracted:

"We reached Hyeres on the 6th of Eleventh month. It is delightful to see how dear M. has revived, under the influence of rest and sunshine. He has been able to walk out to see the Palms and the Cacti, and was interested, too, in the distribution of tracts, which, in most instances, were thankfully received.

"On the 10th we left for Nice. Here, after a few days, dear M. seemed drooping, and we thought it best to see Dr. Travis, before we arranged our plans for the future. Dr. T. was surprised and touched by dear M. telling him that he expected no improvement in his health, but only looked to a more genial clime than our own, as a possible means of retarding the progress of disease. He sanctioned our settling at Cimiers for a month, where we went on the 19th.

"On the 7th of Twelfth month, after appearing more than usually exhausted, a short cough was followed by expectoration of blood. M. observed, with perfect composure, but with deep seriousness, 'This is something rather more definite.' On the 19th, we met with a comfortable house at Villa France, where M. enjoyed walking on the terrace, in our fragrant orange garden.

"First month 8th, 1852. The weather warm and beautifully bright, M. refreshed by a boating on the Mediterranean, and for a few days he was so nicely, that he ventured to walk in that interesting neighborhood. On one occasion, whilst reclining amid a grove of olive and carob trees, with the blue sea murmuring before us, we had an interchange of letter reading and pleasant conversation. He appeared very happy, and talked of our return, and of the places and friends he hoped to visit in the coming summer.

"After being more poorly for a few days, he was so recruited as to be able to walk in the garden. I remarked to him, that I thought he was gathering up a little strength for the projected voyage, and hoped that this would be refreshing to him. He said, 'perhaps it might be so, but he was ready to think that the whole frame was succumbing to disease.' I could not controvert this.

"Under grateful feelings for the kindness we had experienced, and for the leadings and care of a gracious Providence, we left Villa France, and embarked for Genoa, on the evening of the 26th. Here we met some of our relatives from England, and we all embarked for Leghorn on the 30th. We had a fine passage; but an accumulation of little fatigues, with the coldness of the weather, affected our dear invalid greatly, and we had a few days of anxious nursing. He so far rallied, that on the 7th of Second month, we went on to Pisa, a change which, for a few days, he greatly enjoyed; and on the 13th, we proceeded to Florence."

A short memorandum, feebly penned about this period, instructively indicates the state of his mind.

"The day before yesterday, being the anniversary of my twenty-fourth birth-day, could not but bring with it a recollection of the merciful way by which I have been led during the past

year. Great indeed have been the favors poured upon me, but how little the evidence of their appreciation! How insignificant the returns! A large portion of outward enjoyment has been permitted since this time last year. My five months' tarriance at Falmouth afforded much interest and many pleasures; while my studies, as at Torquay, formed not a small part of them, and the facilities for getting on the water seemed very beneficial to my health. My stay on Blackdown was a choice season, which the delicious air and situation, and increased power of outward enjoyment, combined with social pleasures, cause to remain as a bright spot in my recollection of the past. As to our journeyings and situation this winter, I have had much to enjoy in different ways, although I have become so much more of the invalid, as to render the ordinary pleasures and interests of Italy, both as to nature and art, a good deal beyond my power; but greatly indeed have I been favored in having been permitted to experience something of a gradual loosening of the ties to earth, and I am ready to trust, an increased sense of the glory and beauty of that inheritance which is incorruptible. And now, in view of the possibility of having entered on the last year of my sojourn in this lower world, earnest is my desire, gracious Lord! that weak and unworthy as I am, I may be favored to receive such abundant supplies of grace and strength, as to be enabled to dwell continually near to Thee; to have my affections gradually weaned from the objects of time, and fixed on those of eternity; and to feel that the things that concern my Saviour's righteousness and his glory are my chief joy. But oh! should it be Thy will that my path should lie through the deep waters of bodily or mental conflict, condescend to assist me—to fulfil, in my experience the blessed language, 'My grace is sufficient,' and prepare me for an admittance, in Thy own good time, into Thy courts above."

(To be continued.)

RELIGION AMONG THE INDIANS.

The following notice of some religious Indians, is found in Proud's history of Pennsylvania, the circumstances of which, the author informs us, came under his own observation and personal knowledge.

In the summer of 1760, a number of religious Indians paid a visit to the Quakers in Philadelphia, on a religious account. They were mostly of the Minusing tribe, and came from a town called Mahackloosing, or Wyalusing, on, or near the east branch of Susquehanna river, in Pennsylvania, about two hundred miles northwestward from the city. Their chief man, whom the rest of the company styled their minister, was named Papunehung, or Papounan; and their interpreter, Job Chillaway, an Indian.

On their arrival, they waited on Governor Hamilton, to pay him their respects, and to deliver three prisoners, whom they had redeemed; having themselves absolutely refused to join with the other Indians in the savage war which raged about that time; though their visit was principally on a different account.

They had a public conference with the Governor, in the state house, on that occasion, in the presence of many citizens; wherein Papounan expressed the design of their visit was principally to the Quakers, on a religious account; that they desired to do justice, to love God, and to live in peace; requesting, at the same time, that none of his company should be permitted to have any spirituous liquors, &c. He refused the presents, offered by the Governor, and gave him the reasons; further saying: "I think on God, who made us; I want to be instructed in his worship and service; I am a great lover of peace, and have never been concerned in war affairs; I have a sincere remembrance of the old friendship between the Indians and your forefathers, and shall ever observe it." After mentioning some other things, and expressing himself further on the view, or design, of their visit, on a religious account, he said, "Though what he had mentioned respecting religious affairs might appear trivial to some, who thought different from him, yet he was fixed in his mind respecting them; that their young men agreed with him, and wanted to love God, and to desist from their former bad course of life;" further declaring, "I am glad I have an opportunity of mentioning these several affairs in the presence of such a large auditory of young and old people; the great God observes all that passes in our hearts, and hears all that we say one to another," &c. The notes, &c. on the occasion, were taken from the interpreter by Secretary Peters.

He then finished with a solemn act of public thanksgiving and prayer to God, with great devotion and energy, in the Indian language, (not being able to speak nor understand English.) The unusualness, force and sound of the Indian language, on such an occasion, with the manifest great sincerity, fervor and concern of the speaker, seemed to strike the whole auditory in an uncommon manner, as well as the Indians themselves; who, all the while, behaved with a gravity and deportment becoming the occasion, and appeared to unite heartily with him, in his devotion.

They were kindly treated by the Governor, and remained in town afterwards several days, visiting and conferring with divers of the Friends or Quakers, and attending their religious meetings, while they staid; who behaved towards them in a kind, hospitable and friendly manner. They repeatedly expressed their great dislike and abhorrence of war, as arising from a bad spirit, admiring that the Christians were such great warriors, rather than lovers and cultivators of

peace, &c. They kept themselves entirely from strong liquor, and uniformly observed a sober, orderly and commendable behavior, often expressing their satisfaction with what they heard from the Friends.

From the account they gave of themselves, they had been of this mind for several years before this time; and, as far as appeared, and was understood by those they visited, principally from an immediate sense of divine goodness, manifested in their minds, without any instrumental means, preaching, or information from other persons; yet, it was but lately, that in a more especial manner they had been thus disposed, and that Papounan had been induced to preach among them; in which service he was afterwards joined by two or three other Indians. They appeared very earnest and sincere in promoting true piety; which they represented, according to their apprehension of it, to be the effect of an internal operation of the divine influence on the mind; whereby it became changed from a bad to a good state: this they emphatically expressed by the heart becoming soft, and filled with good, &c.

The interpreter gave the following account of Papunehung's change, or conversion, viz. "He was formerly a drunken man; but the death of his father bringing sorrow over his mind, he fell into a thoughtful, melancholic state, in which his eyes were turned to behold the earth, and consider the things which are thereon; from seeing the folly and wickedness which prevailed, his sorrow increased; and it was given him to believe there was a greater power, which had created all these things. Upon which his mind was turned from beholding this lower world, to look towards Him who had created it; and strong desires were raised in his heart after the further knowledge of his Creator: nevertheless the Almighty was not yet pleased to be found, or known, by him. But his desires increasing, he forsook the town, and went into the woods in great bitterness of spirit. He was missed by the other Indians, who feared some casualty might have happened to him, but after searching for him, he was not found. At the end of five days it pleased God to appear to him, to his comfort; and to give him a sight not only of his own inward state, but also an acquaintance, or knowledge, into the works of nature: so that he apprehended a sense was given him of the virtues and natures of several herbs, roots, plants, trees, with the different relation they had one to another; and he was made sensible that man stood in the nearest relation to God of any part of the creation. It was at this time that he was more particularly made sensible of his duty to God. He came home rejoicing, and endeavored to put in practice what he apprehended was required of him," &c.

These Indians made a second visit to the Quakers in the next following summer, on the same account, and behaved in the same regular and becoming manner as before. They maintained an orderly public worship, in their way, at stated times: at some of which they were visited by several of the Friends. Papunehung, their chief preacher, in his discourses, at such times, principally advised and exhorted them to circumspection and brotherly love in their conduct; that it might be manifest they retained a true sense of their Creator's goodness and favor continued to them; and in his public prayers and addresses to his Maker, he acknowledged, and returned thanks for his mercy, in still affording them a sense of his compassion and loving kindness, requesting a continuance and increase thereof; that they might jointly know, in the end, a place of rest, where love would prevail and have the dominion. When they were not dispersed, as in their hunting season, it appeared they constantly met in this manner, in the morning before sunrise, and in the evening after sunset.

The purport of more of Papunehung's expressions was, "That it was an affair of much sorrow to him that men should make so bad use of the breath of life which God had breathed into them; and which ought continually to be improved to his honor, and the mutual benefit of mankind; that it was not well to speak of things which related to the Almighty, only from the root of the tongue, (meaning, in a superficial, or insensible manner); but, in order that such words should be good, they must proceed from the good principle in the heart; that he had, for many years, felt the good spirit in his heart; but, wanting to try and prove it, in order to come to some certainty, he remained in an unsettled state, till about four years ago, when he received an assurance that this love was good, and that he needed no further enquiry about it; and being past all doubt, that this was the right way, he had endeavored to walk steadily therein since that time; this spirit was a spirit of love; and that it was his daily prayer, that it might continually abide with him. That when he felt it prevalent in his heart, he was so directed as to speak what was right, and prevented from saying any wrong thing; that by reason of men not keeping to this love, which their Maker hath given them, in their hearts, the evil spirit gets possession there, and destroys all that is good in them; and this is the cause why men dislike one another, grow angry with, and endeavor to kill one another; but when we follow the leadings of the good spirit, it causes our hearts to be tender, to love one another, to look upon all mankind as one, and so to become as one family," &c.

The following curious article, is copied from our western papers:

SINGULAR RAIN STORM.—On Friday, 25th ult., there was a rain storm before day-dawn in Cincinnati, and when daylight came, the pavements throughout the city were found to be strewn with a yellow substance, resembling sub-

lime of sulphur. Several scientific gentlemen examined it, and pronounced it to be the pollen of flowers, which, they suppose, must have been gathered up in large quantities in the far South, and born northward by the wind. Many earth worms were also found on the pavements supposed to have also fallen with the rain.

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

PHILADELPHIA, FOURTH MONTH 23, 1853.

Our readers will find in the present number, two interesting articles, relative to the aborigines of our land. The elder notice referring to a period near the middle of the last century, furnishes an impressive illustration of the efficacy of divine grace operating on an untutored mind. We have, probably, at this time, no means of ascertaining what instruction the Indian, who appears most conspicuously in the narrative, had received previous to his conversion to a life of piety; or whether, indeed, he had received any. We find, in the journal of John Woolman, a notice of a visit paid by him in the year 1763 to the Indians at Wehaloosing, where this native resided. After giving an account of a meeting among them, when "the pure gospel love was felt to the tendering of some of our hearts," and in which he addressed them by the aid of such interpreters as they had, he observes: "Before the people went out, I observed Papunehung, a man who had been zealous in laboring for a reformation in that town, being then very tender, spoke to one of the interpreters; and I was afterwards told, that he said in substance: 'I love to feel where words come from.'"

After noticing the attendance of another meeting, at the same place, John Woolman adds: "When the last mentioned meeting was ended, it being night, Papunehung went to bed; and one of the interpreters sitting by me, I observed Papunehung spoke with an harmonious voice, I suppose a minute or two; and asking the interpreter, was told that he was expressing his thankfulness to God for the favors he had received that day; and prayed that he would continue to favor him with the same that he had experienced in that meeting."

The Moravians were then laboring for the conversion of the natives in that part of the world, and Papunehung had agreed to receive and join with them. Yet from the tenor of the narrative, there appears ample reason to believe that his sincere and ardent piety was much more owing to the immediate operation of divine grace, than to the instruction of others, however religiously communicated.

The article from the Cherokee Advocate furnishes conclusive and satisfactory evidence, that however inveterate the attachment of the native Indian to savage life may appear in the eyes of many, these people are susceptible of complete civilization; and, with proper aid and encouragement, would unquestionably become a prosperous and Christian people. When we recur to the manner in which these people have been plundered of their rights, we must be surprised that they have made the progress they have, rather than that they have not advanced further.

The great destroyer of the Indian race, from the early period of their intercourse with the white man, continues to follow them as they retreat before the tide of European civilization; and the efforts of government to restrain the unprincipled traders, in their iniquitous traffic, have hitherto proved ineffectual. The Cherokees, however, appear to have discovered the true and only efficient remedy; the promotion of temperance among themselves. Many of the native tribes have been wasting away, at such a rate as to afford very little hope of their escaping the fate of those who are now to be found only on the pages of history, or the vanishing records of tradition. To this downward progress, probably no other cause has so powerfully contributed, as intoxicating liquor. But we may hope that the efforts now making among the Cherokees to exclude the bane of Indian life, and the exemption from want which the cultivation of their land is likely to secure, may render them hereafter a growing, and not a declining people. It is devoutly to be hoped that the labors of the general government, through the agency of its proper officers, joined to those of philanthropic societies and individuals, may, under the divine blessing, preserve from extinction some of the numerous tribes now scattered over the wilds of the west. It is, however, a serious question whether the true and effectual mode of saving these native races from annihilation, would not be to induce them to give up their separate national existence, and become merged, so far as laws and privileges are concerned, into the great and overwhelming mass of European population.

We shall probably publish, next week, a report from a superintendent of Indian affairs in California, which furnishes an appalling representation of the abuses to which many of the native inhabitants of that region have been exposed; and conclusively proves the urgent necessity of stringent measures, on the part of our government, to secure the services of agents more worthy of confidence, than many of those who have been entrusted with the execution of contracts with the wandering tribes, in that portion of our extended domain.

A note received at this office requests the insertion of a notice that Friends are desirous of engag-

ing the services of a consistent Friend, to conduct "The Farmer's Institute." A teacher is desired who may be qualified to give instruction in the natural, moral, and intellectual sciences, together with a thorough course of mathematics. One acquainted with the languages would be preferred. To a Friend suitably qualified, a liberal salary will be given. Any person offering himself for the station, or wishing for further information, may address a letter to William Hawkins. Farmer's Institute, Lafayette, Tippecanoe county, Indiana.

Philadelphia Yearly Meeting.—This body convened on Second day, the 18th inst., the number in attendance being nearly correspondent to what we usually observe on such occasions; but it was rather remarkable that all the representatives, with a single exception, answered to their names. The absent one, it was stated, was confined with indisposition.

A number of Friends, chiefly ministers or elders, belonging to the Yearly Meetings of New York, Baltimore, Ohio and Indiana, were present, whose minutes or certificates were read as usual. Three Friends from Indiana, members of the conference which is to convene at Baltimore on the 9th of next month, were also present, and produced a minute of their Yearly Meeting, authorizing their attendance of this, which minute was read.

Epistles were read from all the Yearly Meetings on this continent, except one, and from those of London and Dublin, together with the general printed epistle from London. In the last of these, it is stated that the amount distrained from Friends, within the year, on account of ecclesiastical demands, was about 8000 pounds sterling, which is nearly equivalent to $40,000 of our money. A committee was separated to essay replies to those brotherly communications; after which the meeting was informed that an epistle from the larger body in New England was on the table; but the subject of reading it was passed by with very little discussion.

In the afternoon, William Evans and Samuel Hilles were reappointed as clerk and assistant for the present year. This session was chiefly occupied in reading the minutes of the Meeting for Sufferings for the past year, and the proceedings of that meeting were approved.

The following articles are extracted from the London Friend of the first inst.:

James Backhouse has been liberated by his Monthly Meeting, to visit Friends in Norway.

Eli and Sybil Jones left Liverpool for Manchester in the early part of last month, and remained there until the 23d ult., when they left for Huddersfield, having in prospect the attendance of the Quarterly Meeting at Leeds, on the 30th ult.

On First-day, the 6th, Eli Jones had a meeting with the children attending the First-day School in Manchester, and on Third-day, the 8th, a Meeting was held for children of all classes, from six to fourteen or sixteen years of age, which Sybil Jones was able to attend.

Eli Jones has also visited several of the neighboring Meetings in Lancashire, and attended Cheshire and Staffordshire Quarterly Meeting, held at Stockport on the 10th. During this time, the health of Sybil Jones was somewhat improved, and she was able to attend many of the meetings in Manchester as they came in course. On Third-day evening, the 22d, a meeting for Friends was held at her request, previous to leaving Manchester.

Information has been received from our friend Robert Lindsey, up to the 8th of Twelfth month last. With his companion, Frederick Mackie, he was then attending the little Yearly meeting at Hobart Town, where they landed, after a good passage, in the early part of the Eleventh month. In the interval they had been engaged in visiting the families of Friends, and of those who are or have been connected with Friends, and who reside in that neighborhood. After the Yearly Meeting they expected to visit the Friends of Swanport, and then to proceed to New Zealand, towards which country R. Lindsey had felt his mind "much drawn in the flowings of that love which extends over sea and land."

Married,—On Fifth-day, 31st of 3d mo., at Friends' Meeting House in New Bedford, Mass., Charles Taber, to Sarah Jane, daughter of Paul Howland.

HAVERFORD SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.

The stated Annual meeting of Haverford School Association, will be held at the Committee Room, Arch st., on Second-day afternoon, 5th month 9th, at 4 o'clock. Charles Ellis, Secretary.

Fourth month 23.—3t

For Friends' Review.

THE OVERCOMERS.

"He that overcometh shall inherit all things, and I will be his God, and he shall be my son."

A state of reconciliation and acceptance with God the Father, constitutes the happiness of believers. "If any man be in Christ, he is a new creature: old things are passed away; behold, all things are become new." And to all such as know of this new creation, the language of the great Apostle applies—"All are yours; and ye are Christ's; and Christ is God's." These can say, "Our Father," by right of creation, by bountiful provision, by gracious adoption.

Taking nothing to themselves, they acknow-

ledge Him to be their portion, hallowed by the thoughts of their hearts, the words of their lips, and the work of their hands. Their entrance into the kingdom being by Christ the door, they go in and out, and find pasture. They eat of the fruit of the Tree of Life with grateful hearts, attaching no value to their obedience to manifestations of Divine grace in works of faith and charity, other than it secures, through mercy, a right to those glorious privileges which Christ alone gives to "him that overcometh." Salvation is not of him that willeth, nor of him that runneth, but of God that showeth mercy. And "He will have mercy on whom he will have mercy." The testimony of sacred Scripture is full and clear in relation to who those are: that they are such as fear God, keep His covenant, hearken to His word, and do His commandments.

The writer of these few simple remarks is induced to present them to the readers of "Friend's Review," in order to invite professors to the necessity of upholding the standard of Truth in its primitive purity. Being oft reminded of the possibility of error, even among such who, jealous of the Lord's honour, desire to avoid the fatal mistake of trusting in "good works," are in danger of depending upon mercy without duly considering the value of that which secures the blessing, thus may be induced to take up with a rest which is short of the true Rest.

"To him that overcometh, will I give to eat of the Tree of Life, which is in the midst of the Paradise of God." R. G.

From the Cherokee Advocate.

MR. BUTLER'S REPORT.

We publish to-day the last annual report of our Agent, Mr. George Butler, presented by him to Col. Drennen, Superintendent of the Southern Superintendency. The tone of the Report is extremely friendly to our people, and perfectly fair.

Mr. Butler notices in particular our advancement in education and morality,—the proposition the Nation has made the United States Government to retrocede the Neutral Land,—and the military establishment at Fort Gibson, with a strong recomendation of its abandonment. Other things are also noticed, all in a spirit of manifest fairness, kindness, and good will, which does him credit, and fully entitles him to the friendship of the people with whom he is connected as the immediate officer of a Government professing friendship, protection and encouragement to the Indians.

CHEROKEE AGENCY,
September 30, 1852.

SIR: In accordance with the regulations of the department. I have the honor to make the following brief report:

The past year has been one full of interest to the Cherokees. They having received a large amount of money from the United States government, which has given quite an impetus to trade, both in the nation and on the western frontier. The crops this season present quite a contrast to those of last year; the present yield of corn, wheat, and oats being larger than it has been for the last ten or fifteen years. This vast increase is to be attributed, in part, to an increased spirit of industry and energy on the part of the Cherokees, aided by a season remarkably favorable to those who have tilled their lands. The general health of the nation has been greatly affected by the unusually wet spring and summer, which has engendered various diseases, some of which have proved fatal. During the winter, that dreadful scourge of the Indian—the small-pox—has committed its ravages in various parts of the nation. The Cherokees are beginning more fully to understand and appreciate the form of government, (a report of which I made in my last.) This change has, in part been brought about by the happy effect of education, aided by a great temperance reform throughout various portions of the nation. Within the last two months, a Division of the Sons of Temperance has been established in their capital, amongst whose members are to be found some of the most influential men of the nation. This, together with several temperance societies, composed of many valuable citizens, has produced many happy changes in the morals of the Cherokees. Within the last few weeks a celebration of the Sons of Temperance took place at Tahlequah; addresses were delivered by various members, both in the Cherokee and English languages. During the ceremony the ladies of the nation (of whom there were several hundred present) presented to the Division an elegantly bound Bible, and, from the zeal and interest exhibited by all the wives and daughters of the nation, it cannot fail of producing happiness and prosperity among them.

The trade of spirituous liquors is still carried on to a great extent, although the Cherokee laws against it are very stringent, and the sheriffs and other officers (many of them) are untiring in their zeal to check this nefarious traffic.

The subject of education is rapidly gaining the attention of the Cherokees; the number of uneducated children having greatly diminished during the past year, owing to the various schools and institutions of learning throughout the nation. At the recent examination of the male and female seminaries, a vast improvement, not only in letters, but also in morals, was to be observed among the students, and too much praise cannot be awarded to the various officers in charge of the institutions.

A matter of much importance is now before the Cherokees—that of selling their neutral land; it being valuable for its mineral purposes, and useless to them as such. This land borders on Missouri, and has very few Cherokee families upon it. Those would return to the nation proper

very readily, where there is vacant land sufficient for the use of the Cherokees for years to come. They have instructed a delegation to treat with the United States to purchase it, and unless the United Government receive it, I am fearful that the Cherokee government cannot sustain itself. The money is very much needed by the nation to liquidate the large debt by which it is encumbered, as well as to defray the expenses of the government. The last council passed an act to build a jail which will create an additional and very necessary expense.

It is gratifying to note the friendly intercourse which exists between the Cherokees and the frontier States, as well as the various tribes of Indians by which they are surrounded. This is a matter of which they are justly proud, being a strong evidence of their good standing as a nation. It is very galling to their pride to have a military force among them for the alleged purpose of preserving order, such not being the case with some of the adjoining tribes; and I think the garrison at Fort Gibson a very useless and unnecessary expense to the United States government; for, in case of emergency, (which I hardly think will ever happen,) aid could easily be obtained from head-quarters of the Department at Fort Smith, which I think is a more suitable point for the concentration of the military force on this frontier. The military reserve of Fort Gibson embraces the most valuable portion of the Cherokee country, being at the head of navigation of the Arkansas river, and the only good steamboat landing on Grand river; and hence of the greatest possible advantage to the Cherokees. I would respectfully call the attention of the proper authorities to this matter.

From a late census of the Cherokees, taken by a committee of the nation, in conjunction with myself, a visible increase is discernible in the population, especially among the half-breeds. The returns show the number of inhabitants to be *seventeen thousand five hundred and thirty*. From the short time allowed to take the census, I am not prepared to make a statistical report of their condition, &c.

I respectfully refer you to the accompanying reports for the state of education and morals in the nation.

Yours, respectfully,

GEORGE BUTLER, Cherokee Agent.

COL. JOHN DRENNEN.

As all forms of human composition find their archetypes and their highest realisation in Scripture, as there is no tragedy like Job, no pastoral like Ruth, no lyric melodies like the Psalms, so we should affirm no proverbs like those of Solomon, were it not that a greater than Solomon has drawn out of the rich treasure-house of Eternal Wisdom a series of proverbs more costly still. —*Trench.*

THE ELECTRICAL EEL.

The governor of New Amsterdam had a large electrical eel, which he kept for several years in a tub made for that purpose, and placed under a shed near to his house. Two sailors, wholly unacquainted with its properties, were one day told to fetch an eel which was lying in a tub, and to give it to the cook to dress for dinner. No sooner had they reached the shed than one of them plunged his hand to the bottom of the tub to seize the eel, when he received a blow which benumbed his whole arm; and without knowing how this could be, he started from the tub, shaking his fingers, and holding his elbow with the hand of his other arm, cried out, "I say, Jack, what a thump he has fetched me with his tail!" His messmate laughing at "such a foolish notion" as a violent blow from the tail of an eel, next put down his hand to capture the animal, but he, also receiving a similar shock, snapped his fingers, and ran out exclaiming, "Why he did give you a thump! He's a fighting fellow: he has fetched *me* a broadside too! Let's have a haul at him together, Jack; then we shall board his slippery carcase in spite of his rudder." Accordingly they both plunged their hands into the tub, and seized the eel, fully grasping it around the body. As this was rougher treatment than the animal commonly experienced, he returned it with a most violent shock, which caused the sailors instantly to quit their hold. For a moment they stood aghast, then rubbing their arms, holding their elbows and shaking their fingers, they capered about with pain and amazement, declaring that their arms were broken, and that the evil one must be in the tub in the shape of an eel. They were now persuaded that it was not a simple blow of the tail they had felt before; but they could not be prevailed on to make another attempt to take out the fish, but stole away, abusing the trick about the cook and the eel.

Some years ago, the writer saw the electrical eel, exhibited at the Adelaide Gallery, London, give one of the visitors a tremendous shock. The celebrated Professor Schonbein, the inventor of gun-cotton, also tried its power. "I endeavored to endure it," he says, "with *sang froid*;" but it seems to have caused him so to contract his countenance, and to make such curious gestures, that his friends standing by burst into loud peals of laughter. A few days before this, Captain Basil Hall, and a life-guardsman, who came on the boards with his sword and curiass, were alike laid prostrate by a shock. And, to mention only one more instance, when six or seven persons joined hands, the one at the extremity of the line near the tail touching that part, and while the one near the head touched that also, the whole party felt a succession of shocks, which caused them to jump and scream, and deprived them of all inclination for another experiment.

The organ of the eel which produces such singular effects, occupies the under part of the tail, or terminal portion of the body, and consists of four longitudinal masses, two large ones above, and two small ones below. Each mass is composed of a vast number of membranous laminæ, or thin plates, closely set together, and nearly horizontal. These plates have their external margin affixed to the skin, and they rise to a level with the vertebral column; they are also united to each other by an infinite number of small transversal plates, and thus a multitude of transverse cells are formed. These cells are filled with a gelatinous matter, abundantly supplied with nerves, and on these nerves depend the eel's electrical power. But how, or in what manner, an accumulation of the electrical fluid takes place, or how it is that the animal discharges it, and that in any direction, at its pleasure, are questions which, at present, we have no means of resolving. Here is one of innumerable instances in which we are stopped by impassable barriers in the progress of our investigations among the wonders with which the great field of creation teems. How soon do we discover the limitation of our faculties and their inadequacy to grasp but a small part of the ways and workings of the Almighty!

But why, it may be asked, has the eel this electric power? To this it may be replied, as the means of securing its natural prey. Only let live fish be put into the tub in which the eel swims about, and let it be disposed to have a meal, and by a discharge of its artillery they are instantly killed, and are swallowed at its pleasure. Its power of making this discharge has been repeatedly proved to be under its own control. In wounded animals, it is usually more feeble, and sometimes it appears to be reduced to the lowest degree. But it is not always so; for it has occasionally happened that persons have handled an apparently exhausted eel for some time, without any shock being experienced, when all at once its battery has been discharged with the greatest effect. Several times Humboldt was bold enough to hold one of these fishes by the tail, and even to pinch it, yet he received no shock, till his fellow-traveller, Bonpland, tickled it on the belly, or on the gill covers. At this crisis the shock to Humboldt was terrible, while Bonpland was conscious of no sensation. When two persons touch at once the space occupied by the electric apparatus, their fingers being two inches apart, it is seldom that both are affected by the electrical explosion at the same time. It depends, indeed, on the will of the animal to which of the objects touching it it should direct the electric fluid, or, still more strange to say—whether it will call up this or that portion of its electrical battery into action. When two persons touch the eel, each with a metallic rod, and bring the ends of the rod on the body of the animal to within five or six lines of each other, both are not affected simultaneously, for the eel discharges its electricity first through one rod, and then through the other, giving a shock to each holder in succession. It is found that when tickled on the under surface, on the pectoral fin, on the lips, eyes, and especially the gill covers, that the animal gives the most violent concussions. These parts seem to be peculiarly sensitive, and the skin over them is very delicate.

That the electricity in action is the ordinary electricity, is proved by its producing the same effects. One evidence is afforded by the shocks it produces. "I never remember," says Humboldt, "to have experienced a more terrible blow from the discharge of a Leyden jar of great size than one which I received on putting my two feet on an electrical eel which was dragged out of the water. During the rest of the day I felt great pain in the knees, and almost every joint of my body. A blow on the stomach, a stone falling on the head, a tremendous electric explosion, produce, in an instant, the same effects; nothing is distinguished, all is vague, when the whole nervous system is thus shocked violently at the same moment." The writer has seen other phenomena arising from the active power of the eel—as the electric spark and the deflagration of gold leaves, these leaves being mutually attracted from a sensible distance, and actually burning on coming into contact.

The method by which the electric eel is captured is an interesting process. Groups of Indians surround the pools which abound with this peculiar species of eel. The Indians make a sort of *battue* in collecting horses and mules, and force them to enter the pool. With bristling manes and eyes gleaming with pain, the horses endeavor to escape; the yellow and livid eels swim like large aquatic serpents on the surface of the water, gliding under the bellies of their antagonists and discharging their electricity. The horses and mules, stunned by the force and repetition of the shocks, flounder and sometimes sink. But when the battle has lasted about a quarter of an hour they appear less terrified. The eels, instead of attacking the horses endeavor to escape, their electrical power is for the time destroyed, and they are readily captured by the Indians.

Humboldt, in describing the capture of electrical eels, says: "When the eels came towards the bank they were very easily taken; little harpoons, attached to long cords were thrown at them, and two were sometimes caught at once, and that without a shock being felt, the cord being very dry and of considerable length. In a few minutes five large eels were landed, and more might have been taken had they been needed. Most were only slightly wounded in the tail." They were then transferred to little pits filled with fresh water, which had been made on the banks to receive them.

BRAZILIAN SLAVE TRADE.

Washington, March 27.

The object of the resolution submitted yesterday, by Mr. Seward, is understood to be to get before the public despatches from our Minister at Brazil, R. S. Schenck, relative to the African Slave Trade, the inefficiency of our preventive squadrons, and the impunity with which the nefarious traffic is prosecuted under our flag. Schenck's friends say he has sent nearly thirty despatches to the State Department, without receiving an answer to one of them. The following is the substance of his story:

In eighteen hundred and fifty-one the African slave-trade with Brazil became quite extinct, chiefly from the vigilance of British cruizers and the Brazilian government. In the spring of eighteen hundred and fifty-two, Schenck addressed an earnest despatch to the department, representing that there were evident indications of its revival. The difficulties in the way of the importation of slaves had doubled their price in the market. The panic among traders had subsided, and they were evidently preparing to resume their slave-hunting voyages. He said that, under the existing state of things, no flag was so likely to be prostituted to the protection of slavers as our own, because traffickers in humanity, traffickers in human flesh, knew it gave them immunity from search on the high seas by any except our own naval police, and we have no war vessels on preventive service on the Brazilian coast suitable for the purpose, and still less available as a guard against a slaver's approach to the Brizilian coast, where they find a market.

The squadron at Brazil consisted of the frigate Congress, and the sloop-of-war Jamestown, both too large, and of too deep draft to follow slavers fearlessly close in shore, and to run behind islands, into creeks, coves, and inlets, where slavers take in stores, land cargoes, or avoid pursuit. For a long time during the disturbance in the Plate river, which drew the squadron there, the American slavers had a perfectly free run. The British squadrons have small swift steamers for the service, one of which, with a single pivot gun, is worth a whole fleet of large ships with batteries of the heaviest metal. Such a vessel has been asked for repeatedly by our Ministers in vain. Mr. Schenck repeats the request earnestly. The slave traders understand the inefficiency of our preventive force, and therefore sail under our flag. Two fast-sailing American vessels, the "Camargo" and "Mary Adeline" were fitted out some time ago at Brazil, and sailed for Africa. The Minister and Consul were well satisfied of their object, but could not get proof sufficient to detain them. If our men-of-war had been present, they would have overhauled and searched the vessels; but even then they would probably not have obtained proof sufficient to condemn them under present laws. Investigations concerning these vessels disclosed circumstances sufficiently suspicious to justify an arrest, under the Brazilian law, of her citizens whose names are in the charter party; but our laws are powerless.

M. Schenck recommends the following remedies:

First. The prohibition by law of all direct trade in vessels of the United States, between Brazil and the African coast. This would be a strong measure, but would not affect honest traders, as there is no direct trade between those points which is not, directly or indirectly, connected with the slave-trade. Even if there were, the little disadvantage to commerce would be insignificant as compared with the good accomplished. Horses and cattle have been imported lately from the Cape of Good Hope to Rio Janeiro. The slave traders, under pretext of intending to import such a cargo, provide large stores, water, and other supplies, for human freights. They ship a few horses; perhaps clear the Cape of Good Hope for Brazil; after getting safely out they throw overboard the less valuable animals, and proceed to convenient points to procure negroes, and then return direct to the Brazilian market. The prohibition of direct trade would prevent these evasions.

Second. If this be objected to, then something might be accomplished by prohibiting the exportation from Brazil in American bottoms of articles suited only or principally for the slave trade; such as scarlet cloths, common guns, gunpowder, rude musical instruments, and gewgaws.

Third. The Government should prohibit the granting of Consular sea-letters to American vessels sold on the coast of Brazil or Africa for any purpose except making a direct voyage home. This would prevent sham transfers of vessels to evade the laws and get them into the slave trade under the American flag.

Fourth. If none of these measures be adopted, Mr. Schenck urges an immediate reorganization of our naval force, and makes an eloquent appeal that our national honor be vindicated, and our duty to God and humanity be no longer outraged.

N. Amer. & U. S. Gaz.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

If all the myths of the old poets were realized to-morrow, not one of them would stand a chance with the hard practical realities of the electric telegraph. The boldest story-teller of Rome or Greece never dreamed of annihilating time and space, even for the express purpose of making two lovers happy; and the most extravagant metamorphose ever imagined by Ovid might have been readily believed a century ago by the sternest philosophers of the age, if he could first have been made to swallow and accredit the prophecy, that his descendants could walk down to Cornhill and receive a reply to a message to Paris in a minute. The celebrated Hibernian bird, which

contrived to exist in the flesh in two places at once, must have encountered difficulties to which the magnetic current is a stranger; and, except that ornithological phenomenon, of which no specimens at present exist, there is certainly in art or in nature nothing more wonderful than this mastery, which man, by the aid of a few plates of metal, some acid and wire, has obtained over the subtle fluid, the effects which are as patent and striking as its source is mysterious. The electric flash—the type of all that is swift and destructive in the elements—is here chained to the car of commerce, or wielded by curiosity or caprice. The message flies "ere one can say, 'It lightens.'" The electric fire is bottled up in little wooden cases with brass knockers and screws, or is served out at will from oblong jars under the counter, moulding itself into the inflections of every language, and adapting itself to the exigencies of every thought, and beating that old but remarkably fast person—Old Time—hollow, whenever the race is long enough. There are some dissatisfied people who wish they had been born a little later; they want to see the full development, they say, of the twin giants, steam and electricity; to listen to the first announcement of the great discoverer who shall pierce the darkness that hangs over the birthplace of those family connections whose exact relationship they as yet know not, and proclaim the relationship of Light, and Heat, and Lightning in its varied forms. It is privilege enough for us to live in an age when, science having ceased to be empirical and impious, devotes itself to the practical wants of man; and, astonished at its success, confesses still how little it knows of its future, without our grudging, to those who may come after, the fruits of its more matured enterprise and experiment. There were many persons present at the opening of the direct Telegraph route between Cornhill and Paris, and yet there were comparatively few of them who could not remember the starting of the first sea-going steamer: but some, perhaps, who could not recollect the inauguration of the first railway, and not one who might not be able to call to mind the time when Faraday first compelled the sly spark to twinkle forth from the reluctant magnet. The interest attached to the proceedings arose from the circumstance that, though a telegraphic communication has existed for some time between London and Paris by means of the submarine electric telegraph in connection with the wires on the Dover line and those on the Northern of France, yet that this was the first attempt to speak direct to Paris from Cornhill by the wires of the Submarine Telegraph Company, and the European and American Telegraph Company, which have laid down a line of wires along the mail-coach road from London to Dover, where it is connected with the submarine cable, and thence is brought into communication with the French line to Paris. A great number of persons of the first rank and station attended at the offices of the Company, 30, Cornhill, when a wire having been secured for the ordinary double-needle telegraph, after the exchange of some preliminary talk, the following message was received almost instantaneously after the announcement that the communication was completely in working order, by means of the French machine, from Paris to London:—"M. Foy (Director-General of the French Telegraphs) presents his compliments to the Hon. F. Cadogan." Shortly afterwards a message was received, "Foggy in Paris." A message was transmitted from London to Paris, "Strangers are visiting the London office. Please send a few words." The answer was, "Wait." After some further experiments, the following message was received from Paris:—This day is very unfavorable for transmission between London and Paris. The atmosphere is very damp. We are to try a double-needle instrument in direct communication between Paris and London." At 10 minutes past 2 (London time) the question was asked of Paris, "What time is it?" The answer was "2.10 p. m." An inquiry was then sent to Arras, 120 miles from Calais, as to the state of the weather. The answer, received immediately, was, "Overcast and dull." Inquiry was made of the name of the transmitting clerk. The reply was, "Brassard." Several other messages were sent and answers received. Early in the day the following message was sent to Paris. It will be seen the directors of the company have been the first body in this country to acknowledge the empire:—"The directors of the Submarine Telegraph Company beg leave to approach his Highness the Prince President, with the expression of their best thanks for the assistance which he has uniformly given towards the establishment of this instantaneous means of communication between France and Great Britain. May this wonderful invention serve under the Empire to promote the peace and prosperity of the world. Dated, 1st November, 1852; 30, Cornhill, London." Up to midnight the President had not sent any reply.

English Paper.

MORAL HEROISM OF QUAKERS.

R. Cobden, who in his own seas carries more guns than any other man in England, having received a panegyric pronounced by some clergyman on the character and services of the Duke of Wellington, has written three very long and able letters, in denial of the justness of the wars of England against France, and consequently of the right of Wellington, who led in these wars, to be considered as a good man or public benefactor. He maintains, at great length, that the war against France was undertaken to put down the principles of freedom. In referring to the immeasurable superiority of victories of peace over victories in war, he makes the following striking allusion to the moral heroism of the English Quakers amid the Irish famine:

The famine fell upon nearly one half of a great nation. The whole world hastened to contribute money and food. But a few courageous men left their homes in Middlesex and Surrey, and penetrated to the remotest glens and bogs of the West coast of the stricken island, to administer relief with their own hands. They found themselves, not merely in the valley of the shadow of death—that would be but an imperfect image—they were in the charnel-house of a nation. Never since the 11th century did Pestilence, the gaunt handmaid of Famine, glean so rich a harvest. In the midst of a scene, which no field of battle ever equalled in danger, in the number of its slain, or the physical sufferings of the living, these brave men walked as calm and unmoved as though they had been in their homes. The population sunk so fast that the living could not bury the dead; half interred bodies protruded from the gaping graves; often the wife died in the midst of her starving children, while the husband lay a festering corpse by her side. Into the midst of these horrors did our heroes penetrate, dragging the dead from the living with their own hands, raising the heads of the famishing children, and pouring nourishment into parched lips, from which shot fever-flames more deadly than a volley of musketry. Here was courage! No music strung the nerves; no smoke obscured the imminent danger; no thunder of artillery deadened the senses. It was cool self-possession and resolute will, calculated risk and heroic resignation. And who were these brave men? To what "gallant" *corps* did they belong? Were they of the horse, foot or artillery force? They were Quakers, from Clapham and Kingston! If you would know what heroic actions they performed, you must inquire from those who witnessed them. You will not find them recorded in the volume of Reports published by themselves—for Quakers write no bulletin of their victories.

"TRUST IN GOD AND PERSEVERE."

BY OLIVER OAKWOOD.

Brother, is life's morning clouded,
Has the sunlight ceased to shine;
Is the earth in darkness shrouded,
Would'st thou at thy lot repine?
Cheer up, brother, let thy vision
Look above, see! light is near;
Soon will come the next transition:
"Trust in God and persevere!"

Brother, has life's hope receded,
Hast thou sought its joys in vain;
Friends proved false when mostly needed,
Foes rejoicing at thy pain?
Cheer, up brother, there's a blessing
Waiting for thee—never fear;
Foes forgiving, sins confessing:
"Trust in God and persevere."

Brother, all things round are calling
With united voice, "be strong!"
Though the wrongs of earth be galling,
They must lose their strength ere long.
Yea, my brother, tho' life's trouble
Drive thee near to dark despair,
Soon 'twill vanish like a bubble:
"Trust in God and persevere."

He, from his high throne in heaven,
Watches every step you take,
He will see each fetter riven,
Which your foes in anger make.
Cheer up, brother, He has power
To dry up every bitter tear;
And tho' darkest tempests lower,
"Trust in God and presevere."

Brother, there's a quiet slumber
Waiting for thee in the grave;
Brother there's a glorious number
Christ in mercy deigns to save;
Wait, then, till life's quiet even
Closes round thee calm and clear,
And, till called from earth to heaven,
"Trust in God and persevere."

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.—By the arrival, at Boston of the steamship Alps, on the 14th, and the America on the 15th, and at New York, of the Pacific on the 17th inst., we have Liverpool dates respectively to the 30th ult., and the 2d and 6th insts.

ENGLAND.—Parliament has reassembled. A prevailing subject of interest is a revision of the income tax, as it is believed that Ministers cannot act harmoniously on the subject, The address presented to the Emperor of France by merchants and others of London, had been discussed in Parliament, and was severely commented on by Lord Campbell and others. The Earl of Clarendon denied that it was sanctioned by Government.

Lord J. Russell stated the intentions of the Government with regard to national education. Government will not attempt to establish any new system, but will endeavor to strengthen and improve the one now in operation.

All classes of laborers are receiving increased remuneration.

The Anti-Slavery committee have made arrangements to give to Harriet Beecher Stowe a public reception in Glasgow City Hall.

About £1,500 has been sent home to Lady Franklin from Van Diemen's Land, (where Sir John Franklin was governor a few years back,) as a Tasmanian tribute, to enable her to follow up her noble attempts to save the missing voyagers.

FRANCE.—The French fleet sailed from Toulon for the Archipelago on the 23d ult.

The Budget of next year is much reduced by the Council of State. The proposed expenditure is within the income, with the Military and Naval estimates placed so low as to indicate peace.

On the 28th ult., a deputation of the London merchants presented an address to the Emperor, expressing friendly feelings to France. The Emperor replied, reciprocating the desire for the maintenance of friendly relations between the two countries.

It is reported that the coronation of the Emperor and Empress will not take place before the 8th month. It is now rumored that the Pope has positively refused to visit Paris to take part in the coronation.

The question of Switzerland and Piedmont, as between those countries and Austria and Prussia, threatens to give no small trouble. To the part

taken by the French Government in the question, is attributed the refusal of the Pope.

Some French savans have resolved to assemble in Paris, in the course of the present month, a congress of philologists, from different countries in Europe, to discuss questions relative to different languages, and to prepare the way for establishing, if possible, a universal alphabet, as the first step towards the creation of a universal language.

A prize of 1000fr. for the best popular history of the Jews, and a panegyric of the general morality of the Israelite people, has been offered. One of the conditions prescribes that the essay must be "orthodox."

Shocks of an earthquake were felt on the west coast of France, on the 1st inst.

The Madiais were expected to reach Paris on the 7th inst., and to be met by a deputation from the London Bible Society.

Switzerland.—The Berne Federal Council published on the 22d of 3d month, their note in reply to the Austrian complaints against Ticino. The Council denies the existence of cause of complaint, and expects Austria to dismiss the matter.

The government of Zurich and Varde decline Geneva's request to convoke the Federal Diet.

Several outbreaks by armed peasantry have occurred in Switzerland, but they were put down by the military.

Italy.—The accounts from Milan are to the 23d ult. The domiciliary visits and arrests continue with vigor in Lombardy, Venice, Tuscany and thoughout the Papal dominions. Radetzky publishes a proclamation announcing an amnesty to all concerned in the recent troubles. Rumors are rife of an insurrection having broken out at Palermo. The Arch-duke Albert will take the place of Radetzky in Italy.

Sardinia.—In the Chamber of Deputies, on the 29th, the suppression of the slave trade was discussed, and two clauses adopted. The first declares that the slave becomes free on touching Sardinian soil or the deck of a vessel bearing the Sardinian flag, and the second enacts penalties against those engaged in the slave trade.

The Government of Sardinia has sent special instructions to its Minister at Vienna, that if Austria refuses to concede certain stipulations, he was to demand his passport and quit Vienna.

Prussia.—A letter from Berlin, dated the 4th inst., states that a renewal of the Zollverein treaties was to be signed that evening.

A conspiracy was discovered at Berlin, on the 29th ult., and 20 arrests were made. Some eighty houses were also searched, and arms and ammunition found.

The Berlin papers publish a semi-official document stating that among the papers recently seized in that city, was a proclamation for a German Republic.

Germany.—An insurrection was to have taken place in Posen on the 5th inst., but the affair was discovered by the Police, who ascertained that the head quarters of the conspirators was in London.

Austria.—The Austrian troops continue to make arrests of Hungarians.

Eighty political refugees have been shipped on board the steamer Giovanni at Genoa, their destination being America.

The latest rumors at Vienna were, that the Imperial Council had decided to substitute the civil for the military code, in Lombardy and the Venetian territory, and a complete amnesty to refugees who return and give bonds of fealty.

Turkey.—Intelligence from Constantinople to the 15th ult. states, that the armaments in the south of Russia continued. Stores for an army of 150,000 men are said to be collecting at Odessa. Several Russian officers have left Constantinople for the Archipelago, for Greece, and Montenegro. The *Semaphore*, of Marseilles, states, that Russia demands not only the revocation of the firman on the Holy Places, but also that the Greek Patriarch shall receive his investiture at St. Petersburgh, and that the Greek Church and clergy shall be placed under the immediate protection of the Czar.

Great activity prevails in the army, and many soldiers who were on furlough had been ordered to join their regiments.

The Russian fleet in the Black Sea had been placed under the orders of Constantine.

Negotiations continue between the Divan and Prince Menschikoff. The Russian Court has addressed a note to Vienna, disavowing any intention to disturb the integrity of the Ottoman empire.

India.—The accounts from Bombay are to 3d month 1st. The Burman troops had abandoned Pegu. Rangoon had been almost entirely destroyed by fire. The rebellion in China was progressing rapidly.

Mexico.—Santa Anna has arrived in Mexico. The counting of the votes for the Presidency took place on the 17th ult., in presence of the civil, ecclesiastical, and military authorities. The votes of twenty-three states were received, eighteen of which were for Santa Anna.

An insurrectionary movement has taken place in Morelos, and several other portions of the country. The garrison at Matamoros has recognised Lombardini as President.

The Sloo treaty for a railroad across the Isthmus, was signed at Mexico, on the 20th ult., and ratified on the 26th.

Caravajal, with sixty followers, lately recrossed the Rio Grande into Mexico, and took possession of the town of Reynosa.

Havana.—The political prisoners at Havana were not executed. Their pardons were read to them on the scaffold.

Jamaica.—News from Jamaica to the 5th inst. has been received. Yellow fever was raging to considerable extent among the shipping.

Domestic.—The United States Senate finally adjourned on the 11th inst.

Pennsylvania Legislature.—Our account last week, in regard to the appropriation for the establishment of a school for idiots, proves to have been incorrect. The House bill appropriated $30,000 to the purpose, as we stated; but the Senate's amendment to the bill appropriates only $10,000 per year for two years; and this only on condition that the same sum be first collected, each year, by private subscription. This amendment was concurred in by the House, and the bill passed in this form.

Vice President King died on the 18th instant, at his residence in Cahawba, Alabama, where he arrived only the day previous to his death.

James Buchanan, of this State, has been appointed Minister to England.

The Express train on the Hudson River Railroad, on the 11th inst, made the passage from New York to Albany, 150 miles, in 179 minutes.

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

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DANIEL WHEELER.

(Continued from page 499.)

After a quarantine of five days Daniel Wheeler and his son were permitted to visit the town. Not having expected, when they left England, to touch at that place, they were not provided with letters of introduction to any person there. They soon, however, formed an acquaintance with some religiously inclined persons residing there, two of whom were natives of Scotland; and D. Wheeler's mind became impressed with a belief that he would find some religious service in that dark abode of slavery and superstition. Being invited to attend what was termed a prayer meeting, held on the evening of First day, by the well-disposed English of that town, he became deeply solicitous to avoid giving needless offence to those who had been accustomed from childhood to the observance of rites and ceremonies in which he could not participate, and at the same time to maintain a faithful testimony to the spirituality of the Christian religion.

After due consideration, it was thought right to attend the meeting, and concluded that the company should proceed as usual, Daniel Wheeler and his son sitting quietly by until their services were gone through. Of this meeting the subjoined account is given.

We retained our seats the whole time, and my mind being under considerable weight of exercise, it was a relief to be left, as it were, in the quiet. The meeting being concluded, James Thornton read the Morning meeting's certificate; and after commenting awhile on its contents, we were favored to drop into solemn silence, which continued until interrupted by my having to state that it had never been contemplated before leaving England, that we should have to touch at a place where bigotry, superstition, and slavery stalk unmasked with open face, particularly as it had not come within the range of the prospect before us. I acknowledged having mentioned to my son some days ago, that I thought our coming here must be for some object unknown to us at that time; but since we had been sitting together, I found that the Lord had a seed, even in this place, that fear Him and think upon his name; and unto these in an especial manner, my heart was enlarged in the love of the everlasting gospel,—that love which would gather all mankind into the heavenly garner of rest and peace. I had not proceeded much farther in the expression of a desire that their "faith might not stand in the wisdom of man, but in the power of God," before I had to turn their attention to the solemnity so eminently spreading over us, as the crown and diadem of every rightly gathered religious assembly; a feeling not at our command, nor in the power of man to produce, and which could only be felt when the Great Head of the Church fulfils his gracious promise,—"where two or three are gathered together in my name, there am I in the midst of them." After this the way seemed fully opened, and a door of entrance also for the doctrines of the gospel in plainness and freedom. I had particularly to speak of the nature of true spiritual worship, and waiting upon the Lord,—the necessity of knowing for ourselves the great work of regeneration to be going on,—the true faith of the gospel as it is in Jesus the Author and Finisher thereof, which worketh by love, purifieth the heart, and giveth victory over death, hell and the grave;—stating that I had nothing new to offer,—that "other foundation can no man lay, than that is laid, which is Jesus Christ;"—reviving the terms prescribed by Himself to those who would become his disciples and followers:—"the poor in spirit" were reminded, that to them the blessing appertains, and the kingdom belongs;—the woful sentence to the unprofitable servant was contrasted with that of the faithful occupier of his Lord's talents; the beauty, purity, and spirituality of the true gospel church, and the necessity and practicability of becoming members thereof, while here

on earth, were held up to view. Considerable brokenness appeared in some individuals; and I believe it may be said, that Truth rose into dominion, and reigned over all. For my own part, I never recollect being more sensible of continued weakness and fear from the beginning to the end; the creature was laid low, and I trust was only desirous that all praise might be ascribed to Him to whom it belongs for ever. This was indeed a precious opportunity, and although not obtained without ploughing a furrow six or seven thousand miles in length, across the unstable surface of the ocean, yet the love, joy, and peace that remain, are a rich and ample reward.

At this meeting, several black people who understood English were present.

Though the English residents at Rio Janerio do not appear to have been restricted in the exercise of their worship, yet the power of Romish bigotry was manifested there; for Daniel Wheeler having a stock of Bibles in the Spanish language, was desirous of distributing some of them at that place, but could not find any person who was willing to incur the risk of their being found in his possession. He understood that a number of copies of the Scriptures, in the Portuguese language, had at one time been brought into that country, but were supposed to have been destroyed, under pretence that the translation was too imperfect for circulation.

On the next day but one after this meeting, he had some further religious service with some of these people, of which the following notice appears in his journal:

We were invited to meet some of the individuals, with whom the meeting had been held the preceding first-day evening, at the house of one of them, to afford an opportunity of asking some questions on particular points of Scripture doctrine. To this there was no difficulty on my part in complying, feeling more than usual freedom towards these people.

After having previously taken what exercise on foot the interval would afford, about the time fixed upon we repaired to the place appointed. One of those whom we thus met, is an individual of ardent and capacious mind, and of a most amiable and benevolent disposition, possessing at the the same time all the advantages of a scholar, being acquainted with several languages, and well versed in the Sacred Writings; and yet with all his good qualities and talents, he is lamentably bewildered and carried away by enthusiastic ideas of the time being near when the Messiah will reign personally upon the earth. He brought forward several texts of Scripture to prove the correctness and solidity of the argument upon which this hope was established, which, according to the impressions upon my mind, simply relate to the great and important work of conversion and regeneration in the hearts of all true believers, and which all have to pass through, according to their measure, who are washed, sanctified, and justified, "in the name of the Lord Jesus, and by the Spirit of our God." It was with me to show him the snare by which he was so thoroughly entangled, and the effect which it had of causing him to be altogether looking without for that kingdom which can only be found, and must, as an indispensable duty, first be sought for "within."

It occurred to me as a suitable opportunity to bring forward the subject of the Scriptures being so frequently termed by professing Christians, 'The word of God;' that although many persons might not be in danger by this practice, of attaching more to the letter than belongs to it, yet it was much to be feared that its tendency was highly injurious, and opposed to the spirituality of the gospel dispensation. I found there was an openness to receive this remark, which was not confined to this person alone, but extended to another present; and that they had previously felt some doubts on this very important point At last one of them, as if at once convinced in his understanding, exclaimed in the words of the apostle Peter, "And this is the word, which by the gospel is preached unto you." Several other questions were put to us, which I believe were answered satisfactorily to them. I trust that the time expended was to some edification, and that the noble cause did not suffer, though in the hands of such feeble advocates.

Remaining a little more than two weeks at Rio Janerio, the Henry Freeling was launched into the great Southern Ocean. As the wind was unfavorable for sailing along the American coast, the design of rounding Cape Horn was abandoned, and the plan of passing to the south of Africa was adopted.

After a voyage of about one hundred days, which, in that southern hemisphere, was during the winter season, and was attended with a remarkable succession of storms, many of them exceedingly appalling, by which the faith of the voyagers, as well as the strength of their little vessel, was severely tried, the Henry Freeling dropped her anchor in safety off Hobart Town, Van Dieman's Land.

It was during this voyage, that the remarkable circumstance occurred, which is related in the third volume of the Review. It may be remembered that at a time when the force of the wind and the tremendous height of the waves appeared ready to engulf their little bark, a shoal of whales appeared on the windward side of the

vessel, swimming quietly along with them, and effectually breaking the force of the waves as they approached.

Of this voyage, Daniel Wheeler remarked in one of his letters, that they had been compelled, more than twenty times, to seek refuge from the fury of the hostile elements, by lying to with the ship's head to the winds and waves; and yet, they only resorted to that expedient in cases of extreme danger.

Not long after their arrival at Hobart Town, they had the satisfaction to meet with two of their friends, James Backhouse and George Washington Walker, who were engaged in a religious visit to several lands and islands in the great Pacific ocean. Of their meeting he remarks:

Our joy at meeting so remote from England, I believe was mutual, and can be more easily conceived than described; and it has been since not a little heightened by our having been favored and strengthened to labor unitedly together, for the promotion of the same great and glorious cause, in the different meetings which have been held at this place since our arrival, as also in opportunities of a more private nature.

(To be continued.)

Account of BENJAMIN MIDDLETON FOX, *son of Samuel and Maria Fox, of Tottenham, England, who died 29th of 4th month,* 1852, *aged* 24 *years.*

(Concluded from page 502.)

The journal resumes: "Middleton very weak to-day, but looking towards home, with bright anticipations. He is sensible of the diminution of physical power, and but little able to employ himself. He remarked, it was not gratifying to be so idle, but that he was thankful that he felt no condemnation for it. He said he had no idea of resuming his studies, which had been discontinued some weeks, after being pursued with a diligence beyond his power.

First day, 15th. "Our dear invalid has been in a very drooping state, but is better again, and able to enjoy the tender and affectionate letters of his beloved parents, and warm were his expressions of love and gratitude. He remarked, what a favor it was to be spared all pain; for, tried as he was, by *discomforts merely,* he feared that he should give way if pain were added. He asked whether I thought it was allowable to pray to be preserved from a sense of weakness and lowness, which were so much his portion; and he scarcely knew whether it was an infirmity of the flesh or of the spirit. I told him I thought such weakness of body and spirit were closely interwoven, and that it need not savour of any want of submission to pray, if not for strength to withstand, at least for strength to endure. He said, that in many ways he was conscious of being very mercifully helped in answer to his prayers, and that one thing had been very striking to him, that in being here at Florence, a place in which there was so much to gratify his natural taste, it was *no trial* to him to be deprived of the power of seeing those things which, at an earlier period, would have so charmed and interested him.

21st. "We had some sweet discourse this morning, in which he told me of the confidence he had that he should be cared for and sustained, and that some things that looked formidable, would be made very easy when the time for action came. Dr. Barzelotte encourages us to take the voyage without delay.

28th. "Weather unfavorable, and our dear invalid extremely languid; but his appetite better, and mind very comfortable. He says, that by night and day he has such pleasant thoughts, both of the past and the future, that even when unable to sleep, he does not mind it at all.

"On the 8th of Third month, we went to Leghorn to be in readiness for the steamer. She did not sail till the 12th, when our dear M. had rallied so as to encourage us to go fearlessly forward. He bore the voyage well, and was much pleased at the prospect of meeting his father and brother. The interview with the latter, at Genoa, caused a flush of emotion, and he was earnest to look as well as he could, that his brother might not be impressed with his altered appearance. We reached Marseilles at noon, and whilst yet in the harbor, received the welcome news that his father was near us in a boat."

On this occasion his father writes: "It was a moment of unutterable interest, but we were preserved in calmness. Dearest M. is more altered than I was prepared to expect. His sunken cheeks and emaciated limbs testify to the progress which disease has made. When I look on that beautiful countenance, my heart is ready to fail within me; still I desire to commemorate the lovingkindness of our Heavenly Father, who has dealt so gently with this lamb of his fold, whom he will shortly receive to go no more out. I cannot adequately set forth the fulness and the sweetness of that peace which is the blessed portion of our beloved child—the peace of God which passeth all human understanding. Not a word of complaint escapes his lips; no anxious thoughts disturb the repose of the soul. Whilst the body is largely partaking of the frailty of humanity, the soul is stayed on God its Saviour."

The journal continues:—21st. "It is instructive to mark dear M.'s care not to give needless trouble to any of the servants of the hotel. He says, he cannot bear to see them 'driven about,' and is never willing to have the bell rung for a trifling matter for his accommodation. He told me this evening, that, although he says but little about it, he feels inexpressibly his debt for the

hourly alleviations he experiences, but that this feeling of gratitude is not burdensome, because he knows that love makes it a true pleasure to render any service in our power.

"The detention of the vessel in which we were to sail for Gibraltar, is trying to the faith and patience of us all; but its effect on Middleton seems to be, that of deepening his confidence in the love of God, in which he does truly seem like one cradled, and kept from the fear of evil. On the 27th of Third month we embarked. The voyage was long, but the weather was fine, so that we were able to be much on deck; but dear M. had many fluctuations. On the last evening there was such extreme exhaustion of the nervous system, that he quite believed he was dying; but said, 'I am not afraid or alarmed. I am so weak that I cannot even think a thought. I must beg thee to ask for me, at the throne of grace, for all that I need.' The judicious measures of a physician on board proved helpful, and he bore the landing at Gibraltar very nicely. He was exceedingly pleased with the beautiful verdure of this place, and connecting his feelings of perfect peace the evening before, when he thought this earthly scene was closing on him, with his admiration of the beautiful flowers and sunshine, I was reminded of the last portion of Scripture I had read to him, 'all things are yours.'

Fourth month, 5th. "Embarked for Southampton. On the 11th he remarked, 'How fast the days and nights are passing away! We are so wonderfully and so graciously helped; and the alleviations by night and by day are so many!' He said he should have dreaded the voyage, if faith had not been given him; and if this were to fail him, he knew not what he should do. He lamented that he had not a more lively enjoyment of heavenly things; hoped it was only owing to the weakness of the body; and remarked, that when he needed it more, he had been much favored with a sense of access to the mercy-seat. He talked in an interesting strain on the state of the soul immediately after death; and after alluding to several passages of Scripture which did not seem to accord, said, he did not believe there was any real discrepancy, and proposed that 'sometime, when he was a little better, we should read the parts together.' I gladly assented, and said, I thought we need not be perplexed, if we could but receive the words, 'Absent from the body—present with the Lord.' This seemed to embrace all that he could desire.

"As we approached Southampton, on the afternoon of the 14th, whilst resting on deck, he looked very calm, but said he felt sadly unnerved, and that he did not know before how weak he was. He could not wholly restrain his tears, but said, they were not from any painful emotion, but the mixture of feeling in the prospect of meeting his beloved mother and brother. On landing, his heart overflowed with gratitude for his many favors, and he seemed compassed about with songs of deliverance. On being advised to take rest in the morning, he said, 'I hope, when we get to the Isle of Wight, I shall not only get up to breakfast, but have a little time for meditation before. I find if I do not give my best hours to the best things, I get on but poorly; but somehow or other I am so languid now.

16th. Ventnor in the Isle of Wight. On his father remarking, that he was glad he was so pleased with his location, M. said, not pleased, but exceedingly thankful. I want thee to know, dear father, how graciously, how wonderfully we have been helped to-day."

On the 17th, he appeared much relieved and comforted with an interesting conversation with his father and mother. On waking in the morning of the 18th, after a night of unusual repose, he said, "What shall I render unto the Lord for all his benefits towards me."

In the course of the following night he said, "What a memorable time this is, so very interesting for our two families to be thus brought together, without any contrivance or care of ours, and living under such a canopy of praise, as it were! What a blessed thing to be on a firm foundation! Then we need have no cares; they are borne for us;—so delightful!"

During the night of the 24th, Middleton requested that the hymn might be read to him, containing the lines—

> "Sweet to be passive in His hands,
> And know no will but His;"

remarking afterwards, that he was thankful in the belief, that he did in measure realize this privileged condition.

First day, 25th. He seemed so weak as to be unable to make any effort, mental or physical; but while the rest of the party were gone to join the other friends at Ventnor, in meeting together for worship, he said, "now, I think, we may have a little meeting." It was touchingly solemn thus to sit with this tenderly loved one, now on the verge of another state of existence, whilst his countenance bespoke that it was not in vain that he was seeking help from the sanctuary. He acknowledged that it had been a favored time. Whilst settling in for the night, he said, "I have had two short precious seasons to-day. If there is work for me to do, I hope I shall be strengthened to do it, for the love of Him who has done such great things for me." He was reminded that there is a work of faith, as well as a labor of love. "Yes, to be sure there is," he replied; "what should I have been without this faith? and if there is a work to be done, I hope I shall be enabled to do it, to the glory of Him to whom I owe so much. This converse with you is very sweet, but I have little power to tell of the fulness of love, which I feel for my friends. Now farewell."

On the 26th, he remarked, that he should like a little Bible-reading in the afternoon, something

appropriate to his state; the part he was reading in course, the Epistle to the Corinthians, seemed more for those who had to act a part in life, than for him now; he wanted something to remind us of our union with Christ, quoting the passage, "when Christ, who is our life, shall appear, then shall we appear also with Him in glory."

On settling in for the night of Fourth day, his last on earth, he made sweet allusion to the happy change, with touching words of gratitude to those who had the privilege of bearing him company through the many nights of weakness and weariness which had been his portion. This night was passed with remarkable comfort; but it was evident, in the morning, that a great change was fast approaching.

Fifth day, Fourth month, 29th. He seemed pleased to listen to a little reading in the intervals of drowsiness and restlessness, but could not say much himself. At three o'clock, difficulty of breathing came on, and he was evidently dying. About seven, his father asking him if he was suffering, he answered, "only tired;" on which his father said, "My beloved Middleton is tired; he will soon be at rest on his Saviour's bosom." He whispered, "that will be sweet." Shortly after, when we supposed the power of speech had failed, he said, in the faintest whisper, "I have revived a little, and I am glad of it, that I may have the opportunity of saying, that I am able to repose on my Saviour's love," repeating the words, "Saviour's love. His father expressing the desire that the conflict might be shortened, he added, "If it be His will." The former then, on the bended knee, petitioned that it might be so, and that the tender mercy and loving-kindness which had been extended to our beloved one, might be still granted in his passage through the valley of the shadow of death, enlightened, as it was, by his Saviour's presence. To this Middleton added a faint "Amen;" and whilst yet listening for another breath, we saw that the spirit had departed, and we felt something of the blessedness which was his, in thus being "absent from the body, and present with the Lord."—*Ann. Monitor.*

A striking instance of simple obedience to Divine intimation of duty, as related by SAMUEL ALEXANDER, *of Needham.*

Susanna Kansame, (a minister) latterly of Sudburg, in Suffolk, informed her friend S. A., that she once felt an impression of duty to go to a town about 50 miles distant from her home. On arriving there, no particular service opened to her, but on accidentally hearing of a Friend of the place being seriously ill, she was drawn to visit her; on reaching the house, she was told the Friend was too ill to have a stranger introduced; yet, as S. K. thought she should be satisfied with simply seeing her, she was permitted to go to the bed-side, where she stood in silence a few minutes; she then felt at liberty to return home. But in some seasons of discouragement, this circumstance would present to her mind as one wherein she had been deceived in her apprehension of a Divine requiring, as that no good had resulted from her having yielded to it. About ten years had thus passed, when she met with a Friend travelling in the ministry, who queried if she remembered her, telling S. K. she had great cause to remember *her*, coming to see her when apparently near her end.

She then acknowledged that, for some time previous to that illness, she had believed it was required of her to speak as a minister, but through fear and doubting she held back, until, at this awful season, the subject was brought before her in such a manner as to lead her to renew, or enter into covenant with her Heavenly Father, promising obedience, if as a token of its being His requiring, he would be pleased to permit her to see his devoted servant Susanna Kansame. Her secret desire being thus remarkably condescended to, she gave up to required duty. Her health was restored, and she was then travelling as an approved minister.

THE INDIANS OF CALIFORNIA.

We find in the National Intelligencer a long Report from Lieutenant Beale, Superintendent of Indian Affairs in California, which exhibits a shocking course of injustice as having been practised towards the Indians of the gold region, by the miners and other frontier inhabitants of the State. He says that the United States laws and policy with respect to the Indians have been neglected or violated in California. They are driven away from their homes, and deprived of their hunting and fishing grounds, at the pleasure of the whites; and when they come back to procure food, they are often killed. It thus became necessary for the government agents to furnish them with food. For this purpose large numbers of beef cattle were purchased, agreeably to treaty stipulations, but it appears that the agent who made the contracts for these beeves conducted the transactions so loosely, that he did not know whether the Indians ever received any of the beef, although it was paid for by government.

In some cases it was shown that beef was paid for, which the Indians never received at all. The contracts were so made that the agent shared the profits with the contractor. A very small portion of the beef only went to the Indians, the agent having entrusted the delivery of it to an Indian trader who was also a contractor, and who converted the greater part of it to his own use. Other agents were equally corrupt. Lieut. Beale's Report says, that the drafts drawn for cattle not yet delivered, were for 2100 head, of which 700 were by agent Wozencraft, and 1400 head by subagent Johnson. These peculations have reduced the Indians to nearly a starving condition, as they have no means of subsistence. Added to

this, many of them are caught like cattle, and obliged to work without compensation, being turned off to starve and die when the work season is over. Mr. Beale gives the particulars of one instance occurring only fifteen miles from San Francisco, surrounded by settlers and their stock, in which seventy-eight Indians were found at a ranch, sick and destitute of food and clothes. When the agent found them, there had been eighteen deaths of starvation at one camp. These Indians were captured by Californians, who made a business of selling them as workmen, at so much per head. They were the survivors of a band who were worked by their owners all last summer and fall, and turned adrift in the winter. In the expeditions to capture them many are killed. When found, the Indians mentioned had been offered to the farmers in the neighborhood at a dollar a head, but it was considered too high for beings so low in flesh; and rather than lower the price, they were left to starve.

Lieut. Beale says he knows it to be a common practice to catch Indian children when they are out gathering acorns, and hold them as slaves. A great many Indian slaves are held in this way, or taken captive in forays. One hundred and thirty-six Indians were captured and sold as slaves in one county, by a single band of Mexicans, and they are treated more like brutes than human beings. The statutes of the State afford no protection against the cruel treatment of the Indians. Lieut. Beale gives the details of several horrible massacres of Indians by whites without cause, and says:

"There are from 75,000 to 100,000 Indians in that country, and probably not a week passes in which some are not killed or worked and starved to death. Accounts of the killings usually appear in the newspapers; and as such accounts are mostly derived from the actors, they appear as war exploits and expeditions, for which the United States is called on to pay. The total demand for Indian wars in California, it is believed, is near a million of dollars.

"The Indians of this country do not hold labor in disgrace, as those do who live on the Atlantic side of the continent. They labor freely, and in the time of the missions did nearly all the labor of the country, cultivating and building; and memory and tradition present it as the happiest period of their lives. I know they would rejoice to get back into such a condition, and they hope to find it in the military reserves, if established. At a place where I have collected five or six hundred, between the Mariposas and San Joaquin, and where I make frequent visits and temporary abode, they are now working about twenty ploughs, and about one thousand acres will be cultivated this year. The ploughing is well done, and other Indians are begging the same privilege.

Errors are sometimes more easily avoided than corrected.

EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS ON CHRISTIAN EDUCATION.

"As you value the well-being of your child, and your own future peace, never yield, when you have once attempted to produce an obedient spirit. Lift up your heart to Him who giveth power to the faint, and then go forward with quiet firmness. You will succeed; you will have the happiness of seeing the turbulent and rebellious spirit followed by gentleness and affectionate obedience.

"The difficulties attendant upon the government of children are great, and of frequent occurrence; but the greatest of all is the difficulty of ruling one's own spirit.

"It is to be feared that children are often driven to false representations in their own favor, by the exercise of too great severity toward their faults.

"Intimately connected with this subject (of speaking the truth) is a cultivation of a sense of justice. Opportunities daily occur in a family of young children for teaching them the obligations of justice; and no pains should be spared, and no suitable occasion omitted, to enforce upon them the respect due to each other's rights. The snatching of a plaything from its owner ought never to be winked at, or overlooked.

"You will have it in your power to promote in your children the early exercise of kind and gentle feelings. Appropriate occasions will daily occur for inculcating this part of their duty. But, in this respect, as in all others, 'a mother should *be* what she wishes her children to *become*;' for *example* is the most efficient kind of instruction.

"Almost the first wish expressed by a little one, after he can speak intelligibly, is to hear a story; and with none are children so delighted, as with those narrations which abound in the Scriptures. We should avail ourselves of this desire to pour divine knowledge into their tender minds, and thus open to them the fountain of religious truth. If we perform this duty with fidelity, we shall be abundantly repaid at every step, not only in the pleasure with which we shall be heard, but also in the benefit derived to our own minds.

"The story of Moses, concealed by his anxious mother by the side of the river, exposed to be devoured by crocodiles, discovered and adopted by the king's daughter, and nursed by his own mother, will awaken deep interest.

"After they have become familiar with these circumstances, tell them of his progress in learning, and that he became a pious man, and God employed him to do a great deal of good. Perhaps they will inquire, where he is now? and when you have told them that he is in heaven, and that all good people will go there, it will be well to add, that if they love and obey their Heavenly Father, they will go there too.

"God's displeasure with the wicked, and his kind care of the good, may be illustrated by the

history of the deluge, and in the inimitable story of Joseph and his brethren. The sad effects of anger and ill-will may be strikingly exhibited by the story of Cain and Abel; and the manner in which one sin leads to another, should be pointed out in Cain's answer, when inquired of by God respecting his brother.

"It is very important to communicate these histories in a *gradual* manner; making them perfectly familiar with one, before you relate to them another.

"It is of infinite importance that your children have just views of our blessed Saviour. The happiest consequences may result from a proper exhibition of his character and works, and a judicious inculcation of his instructions. Let me say to you, that you will never communicate the knowledge of him so suitably, and with such happy effect, as when your own soul is filled with his Spirit. Learn of Him who was meek and lowly in heart, and whose meat and drink it was to do the will of his Father, and you can scarcely fail to produce in your children reverence for his character, and respect for his precepts.

"Tell them of the miracles which he wrought, his continual acts of benevolence, his tender sympathy for the afflicted, his condescension to little children, his forbearance toward the wicked, his forgiveness of his enemies, and his meek endurance of suffering in the garden and on the cross.

"A frequent cause of failure in education is, that a *habit of industry* is not seasonably and firmly established. It has been justly remarked, that industry is the fountain, under God, of all human attainments and enjoyments. Without it, the most splendid talents are comparatively useless; and with it, an ordinary mind may rise to high attainments and extensive usefulness."

Friendly Visitant.

ATMOSPHERIC TELEGRAPH.

We had an opportunity yesterday of examining Mr. I. S. Richardson's ingenious invention called the "Atmospheric Telegraph," by which letters and parcels can be transported considerable distances with almost incredible velocity, rendering it, practically, nearly equal in speed, to the Magnetic Telegraph, over which it is obvious it has many advantages in other respects.

The apparatus consists of a tube connecting the places between which communication is to be maintained, in which a sort of piston, called "the plunger," is fitted with a loose leather packing. The matter to be sent is enclosed in a bag attached behind this plunger. Its propulsion is secured by the pressure of the atmosphere of ordinary density behind it, that in front being rarefied by means of an air pump, producing a partial vacuum. This propelling power is so great as to produce an apparently instantaneous motion of the plunger with its load from one end to the other of the model tube on exhibition, which is about thirty feet long and one and a half inches in diameter; indeed, the plunger issues forth with so much force, when not confined, as to knock down violently a heavy billet of wood placed opposite the end of the tube, if it is left open. The speed is estimated at about one thousand miles in an hour. The apparatus is so arranged that there can be intermediate stations upon the line, at which the progress of the plunger can be arrested, or, if preferred, it can pass directly through to the terminus.

The mechanical difficulties to the plan which readily suggest themselves have been ingeniously and apparently effectually obviated by Mr. Richardson. The inconvenience of the sudden shock occasioned by the arrival of the plunger at the end of its journey is avoided by an arrangement by which a portion of the air in front of it is compressed and allowed to escape, but gradually forming a sort of cushion to ease the jolt. The retarding effect of the friction caused by the motion of the large column of air which necessarily follows the plunger in the tube is prevented by the occasional recurrence of valves in the tube connecting with the atmosphere to be opened by the plunger as it passes. The friction of the plunger itself is reduced to a very low point by the manner in which its packing is constructed.

We are informed that the apparatus has met with the approval of several gentlemen competent to form a sound opinion, who have examined it.

The patent right for the machine is owned by the Atmospheric Telegraph Company, of which Mr. Richardson is agent. It is proposed to open on Tuesday next, in this city, the subscription books of a company under the name of the "New York and Boston Atmospheric Despatch Company," to construct a line between this city and New York. The tube of this line, it is proposed, shall be two feet in diameter. The cost of laying it down is estimated at $2000 per mile. There will be supply valves as often as once in twenty-five miles, and, intermediate stations at suitable points; for instance, at Worcester, Springfield, &c. There will be air-pumps at all the stations.

Hourly mails may be made up and dispatched, a part of them at fixed hours stopping at the stations, and the others proceeding throughout direct. It is expected that letters and parcels from New York would be delivered in Boston in less than half an hour. A company able to carry matter at this rate of speed would be powerful competitors as contractors for performing the mail service. If a sufficient amount of matter is presented, it is claimed that the actual cost of transportation is not more than half that of any other method, while it is twenty times as fast. The line need not be straight, but be curved so as to follow the face of the ground, or underlie the channels of rivers.

It will be observed that this invention bears some resemblance to the 'Atmospheric Railway,' so much talked of at one time, but that it avoids

the objectionable features of that scheme, as the tube is closed throughout. We are informed that Mr. Richardson has had in successful operation a line of three-inch tube a mile in length.

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

PHILADELPHIA, FOURTH MONTH 30, 1853.

We have introduced into this week's number a curious article, copied from the Boston Daily Advertiser, which contains a notice of a newly invented mode of transmitting intelligence, in a concrete form, with a velocity rivalling, but not equalling that of the electric telegraph. This "Atmospheric Telegraph" seems to be founded upon a correct theory, whatever its practical results may eventually prove. The explanation, however, which the Advertiser has given us, is not very clear, and affords some reason to suspect that the subject was not clearly understood by the writer.

The plunger it appears, is impelled along a cylindrical tube, by the pressure of the atmosphere behind it, and a partial vacuum, or in other words a rarefied atmosphere before it. The velocity thus given to the plunger is said to be estimated at 1000 miles an hour; and we are told that the plunger issues from the tube "with so much force as to knock down a billet of wood placed opposite the end of the tube, if left open." But by what means a partial vacuum was maintained in an open tube, we are not informed. It is to be observed, that according to theory, the velocity with which the air under a pressure of 30 inches of the barometer, which is fully equal to the usual atmospheric pressure, rushes into a perfect void, is equal to the velocity acquired by a heavy body in falling from the surface of an homogeneous atmosphere; that is about 912 miles an hour; and if only three-fourths of the air is extracted by the air pump, the initial velocity of the plunger can not exceed 780 miles an hour. But the friction of the plunger would retard its motion from the beginning. As the air remaining in the tube must be driven forward and condensed as the piston advances, the difference between the accelerating and retarding forces must be continually diminishing, and they eventually become equal. Valves opening outwards would not afford egress to this condensed air, until its density had become something greater than that of the atmosphere; that is until the pressure on the plunger had ceased to be a propelling force.

The cost of laying the tube is estimated at $2000 a mile, but no estimate is given of the expense of exhausting the tubes by means of the air pumps. Now it is proposed to use a tube of two feet in diameter; and such a tube, an hundred miles in length, contains about fifty five tons of atmospheric air; a large part of which must be expelled by air pumps, for every transmission of a message. To keep pneumatic machines in operation of sufficient force to execute this Herculean task, will certainly involve a heavy expenditure. The thing no doubt may be done; but a very serious question arises, whether the cost can be remunerated by the receipts.

These remarks are not offered as a full investigation of the subject, but as the result of a hasty view of a project, which may probably be admired by many who do not understand it. And the Editor uses the freedom, while fully approving of a candid examination of every rational attempt at improvement in science and the arts, to caution his friends against appropriating any of their funds, beyond what they can conveniently bestow upon a very doubtful experiment, to the furtherance of a scheme apparently attended with difficulties, the amount of which is not readily seen.

PHILADELPHIA YEARLY MEETING.—The proceedings of that body, to the evening of Second day, the 18th were given in last week's number. On Third day morning the Meeting entered upon the consideration of the state of Society, by reading in their usual course the queries and the answers thereto, received from the several Quarterly Meetings; which occupied most of the day. In the afternoon session, the report of the committee charged with the oversight of the Boarding School at Westtown, was read, exhibiting an encouraging account of the present condition of that interesting institution. As it has been found that the expenditures have exceeded the income, and, from the advance which has recently taken place in the price of provisions, appear likely so to continue, it was agreed, at the suggestion of the committee, that $800 should be annually appropriated from the Yearly Meeting's stock, as long as may be found necessary, towards the expenses of that seminary. This measure was adopted in preference to raising the price of boarding and tuition; the present charge, though considerably below the actual cost to the institution, being judged quite as much as many Friends, who are desirous of availing themselves of the advantages of that institution, in the education of their offspring, can conveniently pay.

On Fourth day morning, an address to our members, on various important subjects, deeply interesting to the welfare and growth of our religious Society, which was prepared by the Meeting for Sufferings, was read, and after due deliberation adopted, and referred to that Meeting for publication; inferior Meetings being requested to promote its circulation among our members.

In the afternoon the report of the committee on the Indian concern was read, from which it appears that a small boarding school for the instruction of their youth of both sexes has been recently opened, under the care of the committee, on the farm at Tunessasssa, in which they are to be taught the usual branches of literature and science, as well as the arts and habits of domestic economy. To some of our readers, it may perhaps appear rather strange that one of the girls there is reported to be engaged in the study of Algebra.

In the meeting of ministers and elders, our beloved friend, Cordelia Bayes, whose arrival in this country in the 8th month, 1851, was announced in our 4th volume, informed Friends that she did not expect to attend another Yearly Meeting in this city; and a suitable returning certificate was prepared and adopted.

On Fifth day morning, meetings for worship were held, and in the afternoon the reports on education, and on the use of spirituous liquors were read. From the former it appears that there are within our Yearly Meeting fourteen hundred and twenty three children of a suitable age to attend school; and from the latter we find that the exertions of Friends to clear the Society of the use of this article as a drink, have not yet proved effectual. This subject was again referred to the attention of the subordinate meetings; and they are desired to continue their labors with such of their members as indulge in this pernicious and dangerous practice.

On Sixth day, the 22d, Epistles to the Yearly Meetings of London, Dublin, New York, Baltimore, North Carolina, Ohio and Indiana, were produced by the committee, read and adopted. After which the Meeting quietly concluded, to meet again at the usual time next year if consistent with the divine will.

Militia Fines.—In our second volume, under date of 5th mo. 12.. 1849, a synopsis of the militia law, then recently passed, was given. Our Pennsylvania readers, who have not yet passed their forty fifth year, would do well to advert to the following minute of our late Yearly Meeting.

"The attention of this Meeting has been called to the circumstance that no distraints on account of military demands are reported this year; and an apprehension is entertained that from the manner in which military fines are now collected in Pennsylvania, Friends may sometimes pay them without being aware that they are discharging any other than their civil assessments. We are, therefore, concerned to caution such of our members as are liable to those demands, to examine of what items their tax bills are composed before they discharge them. It is judged proper to state for the information of those whom it may concern, that according to the laws of Pennsylvania, every male white person, between the ages of twenty one and forty five years, with a few specified exceptions, who has not enrolled his name in a volunteer company designed for military training, is deemed a delinquent militia man, and subjected to a fine of fifty cents a year, which fine is to be added to the State tax, and collected with it. But there is reason to believe that, in some instances, those fines are added for collection to other taxes.

Westtown School.—The Summer Session of this seminary will commence on Second day the Second of next month, and Friends purposing to send children there, are referred to page 409 of the present volume for a particular account of the arrangements that have been made for their conveyance and accommodation, and for the transmission of letters and packages,

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Josiah Tatum.—In our 30th number, a brief notice of the decease of our late lamented publisher was inserted. As there expressed, he was for many years a valuable member of Woodbury Monthly Meeting, N. J. As the first fifty years of his life were nearly all spent in that neighborhood, it will, no doubt, be interesting to some of his friends to learn from the subjoined notice, copied from a Woodbury paper, the estimation in which his character was held by those among whom his active life was chiefly passed.

Died, at his residence in Philada., on the 4th inst., Josiah Tatum, in the 63d year of his age, a valued and consistent member of the Society of Friends.

He was born and lived in the neighborhood of Woodbury until 1841, and though he took no part in politics, few of the inhabitants of the country were better known. For whenever an appeal was made to the moral or philanthropic feelings of our citizens, his voice or his pen was used on the side of order and humanity; and having a strong and well-cultivated mind, regulated by principles based upon unalterable truth, they were not only sufficient to commend his course to the approbation of those who saw and heard him on occasions of general interest, but also kept him true to right and steady to duty, through personal difficulties, of a kind which cause too many to swerve from that path where peaceful retrospection can alone be found.

That love of his fellow men which drew him from the seclusion of country life, as the advocate of the injured and the oppressed, was in no degree abated by change of residence or increase of years; for up to the period of his last illness, both his money and his time were liberally given to those who were needy or wanted advice. Cautious in giving an opinion, his counsel was full of wisdom. Loving his Maker and his neighbor, he detested detraction; and having endeavored to do justly, love, mercy, and walking humbly with his God, there is reason to believe, that through the mercy of our Saviour

he has inherited one of those mansions of rest, prepared for the righteous from the foundation of the world.

MARRIED,—At Friends' Meeting house at Spring Creek, on the 9th of last month, LEWIS C. SCOTT, to MARY, daughter of Wm. and Katharine Pearson, all members of Spring Creek Monthly Meeting.

——, At Friends' Meeting house, Rush Creek, Parke county, Indiana, on the 7th day of Fourth month, 1853, THOMAS HADLEY, to MARY ANN, daughter of James Woody.

DIED,—At her residence at Centre Grove, Mahaska Co., Iowa, on the 20th of 2d month, MILLY MENDENHALL, a member of Spring Creek Monthly meeting, in the 35th year of her age.

——, At the residence of her father in Parke county, Indiana, on the morning of the 26th of 3d month, 1853, CATHARINE LINDLEY, daughter of John Lindley, in the 37th year of her age, a member of Rush Creek Monthly meeting.

——, Of chronic dysentery, in Rochester, Cedar county, Iowa, on the 18th of 3d month, LEMUEL CREW, a valuable member of Short Creek Monthly meeting, Ohio, formerly of Hanover Co., Va., in the 75th year of his age.

He bore his last illness with much Christian fortitude; a short time before the close he took an affectionate leave of six of his children who were with him, and then quietly and peacefully waited his Divine Master's time.

A Friend of this city is desirous of obtaining, as an apprentice to the drug and apothecary business, an intelligent lad, a member with Friends, about 17 years of age. Apply at Friends' bookstore, No. 84 Mulberry street.

HAVERFORD SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.

The stated Annual meeting of Haverford School Association, will be held at the Committee Room, Arch st., on Second-day afternoon, 5th month 9th, at 4 o'clock. CHARLES ELLIS, Secretary.

Fourth month 23.—3t

A MOVING BOG.

A curious instance of this natural phenomenon took place on the 3d instant, on the lands of Enagh Monmore, in the west of the County Clare. A tract of bog, of about a mile in circumference, was perceived to be deeply fissured, and shortly afterwards the whole mass commenced to move in an easterly direction, and continued in motion for twenty-four hours. In that period it accomplished a movement of about eighty perches to the east of its former position, and the result has been the exposure of a quantity of bog timber, which was previously covered with peat to the depth of fifteen feet. The cause of the landslip is supposed to have been an accumulation of water in a slough which occupied the centre of the bog. It now covers a piece of ground from which the turf has been cut away. —*Dublin paper.*

SEVERINUS IN GERMANY.

The following interesting narrative is taken from Dr. Augustus Neander's "Memorials of Christian life in the early and middle ages."

As the Lord sends his ministers where their help is most needed, so amidst the ravages and desolation which followed that immigration of the nations by which the Roman Empire was shattered to pieces, he sent assistance, after the death of the world-waster, Attila, in the person of a distinguished man, inflamed with holy love, to the various tribes in the vicinity of the Danube. He was exactly the man they required. His name was Severinus. His whole appearance had something mysterious. As he was not accustomed to speak of himself, nothing determinate is known of his native country. Though many persons of all classes, who had gathered round him from the vicinity or a distance, wished to know his country, yet they did not venture to ask him; till at last a priest who had fled to him from Italy summoned up courage to put the question to him. Severinus at first replied in his peculiar manner, with good natured playfulness: "What do you take me for, some runaway slave? then provide a ransom which you can pay for me if I am enquired for." Then he added in a serious tone: "what pleasure can it be to a servant of God to specify his home or his descent, since by silence he can so much better avoid all boasting. I would that the left hand knew nothing of the good work which Christ grants the right hand to accomplish, in order that I may be a citizen of the heavenly country. Why need you know my earthly country, if you know that I am truly longing after the heavenly one? But know this, that God has commissioned me to live among this heavily oppressed people."

After that, no one ventured to propose such a question to him. But probably he was a native of the West, and had withdrawn into one of the deserts of the East, in order to devote himself to a quiet life of holy contemplation. Here he received the divine call to sacrifice his rest for the benefit of the suffering people in the West, as at a later period, when he would have gladly retired again into solitude, a divine voice often admonished him not to deprive the oppressed people of his presence. The regions in which he placed himself, known at this day as Austria and Bavaria, were just then the scene of the greatest desolation and confusion. No place was secure; one savage tribe followed another; all social order was broken up. The country was laid waste; the natives were carried away as captives. Universal destitution and famine followed the incessant wars. As Severinus had lived long among these people, and labored much among them, his fame was widely spread, and the episcopal dignity was offered him; but he rejected it, declaring "that it was enough for him to be deprived of his be-

loved solitude, and to be brought by the divine providence into these parts where he was obliged to live among men who gave him no rest." It must indeed have made a great impression on persons rendered effeminate by luxury, as well as on savage tribes, when they saw Severinus voluntarily renouncing all the conveniences of life, and contenting himself with the most meagre fare. Effeminate men might learn from him, what was so necessary in their altered condition, to make themselves independent of outward things, to rise above present sufferings by living in the spirit, to mollify and sweeten want and destitution by spiritual joy. Men belonging to the barbarous tribes, who saw before them only weaklings whom they had crushed by the superiority of physical force, and who knew no other superiority, must have been struck with wonder and awe when they witnessed with their own eyes how such a man, with a body reduced by abstinence, could accomplish the greatest things, simply by a spiritual power, the power of a soul animated by faith and love. What a contrast between him and worldly minded ecclesiastics! as one of them once said to him, "Contrive, thou holy man, to leave our city, that during thy absence we may have some rest from fasting and watching!" Glowing as his heart was with love, Severinus could not refrain from tears, that a person belonging to so sacred a vocation could disgrace himself and his order by so frivolous a speech. He was very far from regarding the privations to which he submitted as peculiarly meritorious, or entitling him to be esteemed as a saint. If any one commended him on this account, he said: "Do not imagine that what you see is a merit on my part, it ought rather to serve you as a wholesome example. Let it humble human pride. We are chosen for this purpose that we may effect some good; as the Apostle says, the Lord has chosen us 'before the foundation of the world that we should be holy and without blame before him in love.' Only pray for me that the gifts of my Saviour may not issue in the increase of my condemnation, but in the advancement of my salvation."

However strict and severe he was against himself, he was full of tender sympathy for the wants and sufferings of others. "He felt hunger," his pupils said of him, "only when others suffered hunger; he felt cold only when others were destitute of clothing." He made use of everything in order to assist the necessitous of these parts. His prayers, his exhortations, the example of his self-sacrificing love, rendered possible what was apparently impossible in a desolate, impoverished country, that was always liable to famine. From many places the tithes of the produce were sent to him, for collecting which he employed the resident clergy, besides clothing for the destitute. On one occasion, in the middle of winter, people came through the ice and snow, over mountainous and pathless districts, laden with clothing, which the inhabitants of Noricum had sent to him for the poor. He gave readily to the poor more than was sufficient for their mere necessities. In consequence of his advice, many persons from the surrounding places and towns took refuge in the considerable town of Lauriacum (the modern Lorch) on the Danube, in order to find protection from the wandering hordes of barbarians. It so happened that he had received through the merchants a quantity of olive oil, a commodity very scarce in these parts. He regarded it as a most agreeable opportunity for gratifying his beloved poor, of whom a great number were residing in that place of refuge. He assembled them all in a church, and to the great joy of the poor people divided to each one a due proportion of the oil. While he thus cared for the earthly wants of men and divided earthly gifts among them, he never omitted to combine with all a blessing for their hearts, and to direct their attention to the source of all spiritual and temporal blessings. He admonished the poor that they should receive these gifts as from the hands of the Lord, and offer praise to him. His love was wide and comprehensive, as is the nature of genuine Christian love not narrowed by any partial considerations. In the barbarians as well as in the Romans, in Arians not less than in the orthodox, he beheld brethren who required his aid. When he met with the princes or generals of the wild barbarians who were attached to the Arian doctrine, he did not begin with disputing on their favorite dogma —he did not repel them by pronouncing sentence of condemnation on the doctrine they professed; but attracted them first of all by the power of love, and then imparted to them such exhortations or instructions as were best adapted to the circumstances of each individual. The Arian chief of the Rugii, who dreaded the power of the Goths, asked advice of Severinus, whom he regarded as an oracle, respecting his affairs. Severinus answered, "If we are connected by a common faith with one another, you must have preferred questioning me respecting the concerns of eternal life. But since you only ask me respecting the well being of that temporal life which we share in common, receive my advice. You need not fear the power of the Goths, if you do not slight the warnings of humility. Do not neglect seeking peace, even with the most insignificant, and never trust to your own strength. 'Cursed,' says Holy writ, 'is the man who trusteth in man, and maketh flesh his arm, and whose heart departeth from the Lord. (Jer. xvii. 5.)

The power which Severinus exerted over the minds of these men is evident from many examples. The son of that chief of the Rugii who regarded Severinus as his most faithful and trusty counsellor, wished to take by surprise Lauriacum, in which, by Severinus' advice, so great a multitude of men belonging to the surrounding districts had taken refuge from the swords of the barbarians, and to disperse those who had settled there in various parts of his territory. When this

alarming news had reached Lauriacum, they all besought Severinus to meet the Rugian Chief and to mollify him. Severinus immediately set out and travelled all night, so that early in the morning he met the Chief several miles from the town. When the Chief expressed his concern that Severinus had so wearied himself, and enquired the reason of his making such haste, he answered: "Peace be with you, excellent King, I come as an ambassador for Christ, to implore favor for your subjects. Think of the blessi ngs which the Lord has often imparted to your father by me as his instrument. During the whole of his reign he did not venture to do anything without taking my advice; and from his own experience he learned the advantages that accrue to conquerors from not being rendered haughty by their victories." The Rugian Chief pretended that he was actuated only by anxiety for the welfare of the inhabitants of the town; he wished them not to be a prey to the rapacity or to the sword of the Alemanni or Thuringii, since they might find protection in his own towns or fortresses. Severinus replied: "Have these people been snatched from the frequent incursions of the barbarians by your darts and swords, or have they not rather been redeemed by the grace of God in order to be able to serve you still longer? Do not, therefore, excellent King, disdain my advice. Take my security for these, your subjects, and do not expose them to ill usage from so great a host; for I depend upon my Lord, that he who permitted me to dwell among them during their distresses, will grant me power to keep my pledge in reference to their guidance." On hearing this, the King was induced to retire with his army.

(To be continued.)

ART AND NATURE—ARTIFICIAL INCUBATION OF EGGS.

We have seen a machine for this purpose in operation at Mr. Bender's Hotel in Dock street. There is one also in use at a gentleman's residence on the Schuylkill, and one at Wilmington, Del., where poultry is raised in considerable quantities. Artificial incubation has been a desideratum from the remotest antiquity, and the Egyptians and Chinese have, to a certain extent, been successful; but heretofore all attempts have failed in Europe and America, and in numberless cases have drawn down ruin and bankruptcy on the projectors. The cause of these failures has been in the simple fact of the universal supposition that it was only necessary to apply the proper degree of heat to the eggs; whereas it is also necessary to apply the warmth in the proper and natural manner; that is to say, on the top of the eggs, as the hen does in sitting on them. This apparently slight oversight has baffled the scientific and practical, until discovered by Mr. Cantelo. He has patented his process as "Cantelo's Hydro Incubator."

It gives us great pleasure to state, that the invention is entirely American. The first establishment was at Weehawken, near New York, and was destroyed by fire, with the loss of nine thousand ducks and fowls. Mr. Cantelo subsequently proceeded to Europe, and obtained patents, and there have been put in use some three thousand machines. He has been extensively patronised by the English, and presumes that about one third of the pheasants, the shooting of which forms the autumn sport of the nobility and gentry of that country, are produced by the Incubators.

Mr. Cantelo was invited and remained two days at Windsor Castle Palace, exhibiting the process to the Queen, Royal Family, and Court. Numbers of learned societies of Europe have purchased these useful machines. The public exhibition was, during four years, and is still in Liecester Square, London, and has been visited by about a million of people. The colleges and physiological lecture rooms have been greatly indebted to this invention, being furnished at a moment's notice with eggs in all stages of incubation, from the first microscopic appearance of animal life to the perfect animal breaking from the shell. The apparatus is simple, having the appearance of a piece of furniture, and may be used in a parlor. At the time the chickens are to hatch, the cover is raised, and the interesting sight presented of beings breaking their way into the world.

Now that the rearing of poultry has become an object of interest to the community, this invention comes very much to the purpose. The management is simple, and the necessary attendance but half an hour per day. The produce is remarkably lively and strong.

Mr. Cantelo informs us that the machine has produced almost every variety of birds, the common sparrow, mud-hen, ducks, geese, etc., up to the gigantic crane and ostrich. The last two were produced at the late Lord Derby's great aviary in England. The crane sold for fifty guineas, and six ostriches were sold at his death for thirty-eight pounds sterling, six months old.

Pa. Inquirer.

The Asylum for the Relief of Persons deprived of the Use of their Reason.

The Thirty-sixth Annual Report, published last month, by the Contributors to this valuable Institution, has just been issued from the press, from which the following extracts are offered to the perusal of our readers.

The number of patients in the family on the 1st of Third month, 1852, was 52; since which 28 have been admitted, making the whole number under care during the past year, 80. Of these 19 have been discharged, and 5 have died. Of those discharged, 15 were restored, 1 im-

proved, and 3 without improvement. There were in the family on the 1st instant 56 patients; of whom 2 were restored, 3 much improved, 12 improved, and 39 stationary.

By the Report of the Committee on Accounts, we are informed, that the expenditures for the past year have been as follows: viz.;

For Farm and Family,	$6686 75
" Salaries and Wages,	3581 19
" Medical Department,	699 12
" Incidental,	103 53
" Annuities,	318 20
	$11,388 79

The amount charged for board of patients, is $11063 10; and there has been received for Interest and Ground Rent, $557 10; and for three life contributors, $75; making a total of $11,695 20; and showing a balance in favor of the Institution from the operations of the past year, of $306 41.

The Farm has yielded 160 bushels of wheat, 500 of corn in the ear, 580 bushels of potatoes, 37 two-horse wagon loads of hay, 14 hogs weighing 3036 pounds, and six calves, weighing 915 pounds; besides which, products were sold yield ing the sum of $255 60.

One of the great advantages our institution possesses, is the close resemblance which its constitution and management bear to the quiet, the retirement, and the cheerful, social enjoyments of a well-regulated private family; an advantage which larger establishments of similar character do not in the same degree possess, and which is peculiarly grateful, as well as important to the inmates during the period of convalescence, or when the operations of the mind are but little disturbed by disease, and its sensibilities are acute. Furnished with ample means for the comfort, enjoyment, and safety of the patients, with efficient medical and moral means for their recovery, and under a mild, competent, and judicious administration, it is satisfactory that the favorable opportunities which our Institution offers for benefitting this afflicted class of our fellow citizens, have been so largely partaken of, as has been the case during the past year.

In the discharge of the duties of their trust, the Managers are often brought to the knowledge of cases in which the deep affliction of a family, caused by one of its members being visited with this most distressing malady, is greatly increased by the pecuniary difficulties which arise from the augmented expenditures it occasions. When the disease attacks the head of a family, perhaps with a number of children depending on his exertions, with but slender means of support, and these suspended by the calamity which has befallen them, the cost of boarding the invalid in an institution where he can have proper attention and skilful and judicious treatment, is a heavy burden, and, we believe, often induces a delay in sending him there, which prolongs the duration of the disease, and greatly diminishes the probability of recovery. Some touching instances of this kind, where great efforts have been made, and many privations endured in order to enable families so circumstanced to maintain a patient in the asylum during the period necessary for restoration, have given rise to a strong desire in the Board, that a fund might be formed by liberal contributions, the interest of which should be applied towards paying a part or the whole of the expense of such patients, as well as in defraying a portion of the cost of repairs and other necessary expenses of the institution, so as to enable the managers to admit this afflicted class at a price still lower than the low rates which are now charged.

There are, perhaps, few objects upon which those who are blessed with plenty could more advantageously bestow a portion of the abundant means entrusted to their care, or where it would relieve a greater amount of poignant distress and suffering among a worthy and highly respectable class, than in the formation of such a fund.

To be continued.

DEATH OF SEARS C. WALKER.

By the announcement in another colum, it will be seen that this gentleman, who had achieved so high a reputation as an astronomer, died on the 30th of January, at the residence of his brother, Judge Walker, on East Walnut Hills. From an authentic source we have gathered the following particulars:

"Sears C. Walker was born at Wilmington, Massachusetts, on the 28th of March, 1805; graduated at Harvard University in 1825; taught a private school in Philadelphia for several years; was for a considerable period actuary in the Pennsylvania Life Insurance Company; a short time attached to the National Observatory, but for several years preceding his death one of the assistants of the Coast Survey. As a child, his precociousness was the wonder of the village. At College, he was remarkable for his aptness in acquiring languages. Afterwards he became an enthusiastic devotee of science. The archives of the American Philosophical Society, Franklin Institute, Smithsonian Institute, and other learned societies here and in Europe, all attest a zeal for scientific research which has at last resulted in his martyrdom.

"For the last three or four years, apart from his regular duties in the coast survey—of themselves sufficiently arduous—he has borrowed from needful rest so many hours, to discover the orbit and make the ephemeris of Neptune, and to determine the velocity of the transmission of the fluid along the telegraph wires, that about a year ago his brain gave way, and he was for several months in a Lunatic Asylum. In October last, he was thought to be so far recovered as to justify his removal from the Asylum, and he came to

Cincinnati on a visit to his brother. Here he gradually resumed his labors, both in computations for the coast survey and in the preparation of an ephemeris of Neptune for the American Nautical Almanac. In December, he had made all his preparations to depart for Washington, and resume his regular duties there as chief of a party in the survey, when an attack of bilious fever frustrated all his plans. From this fever he seemed to have recovered, but his frame again gave way, and this time without hope of a second rally.

"In the circles of science, both here and abroad, his death will be deeply felt; for he had with them an extensive correspondence and a growing reputation. But beyond these, and his own family circles, he was little known. In politics he never mingled. For the ordinary amusements and excitements of the world, he had no taste. His one absorbing passion was a love of science, and that for its own sake. Seldom has there been a man so highly gifted, of more retiring modesty, or greater meekness, and simplicity of character.—*Cin. Gazette, Feb.* 1.

MISSIONARIES REFUSING THE GIFT OF RIFLES.

Calling lately to see a neighbor, I found the Baptist preacher in the room. We conversed respecting peace and war. He told a circumstance worthy of being remembered, namely:—

"In the year 1842, two of our missionaries lodged at Birmingham previous to their departure for Africa. Their friend, at whose house they were staying, was a *rifle-maker*. He said to them, 'You are going among savage beasts, and still more savage men, therefore I should like to present each of you with a rifle.' 'No,' said John Clark (one of the missionaries,) 'the Lord of Hosts is our defence; and rather than betray my trust, my bones shall whiten the soil of Africa.' His companion agreed with him; so the rifles were declined.

["His name was Prince. We used to call him Dr. Prince: he had been a medical man, and gave up his practice in order to become a missionary.]

"They went first to Fernando Po, and then to the interior of Africa. After spending some time with a friendly tribe, they concluded to go to another tribe. The people with whom they had been, endeavored to dissuade them, by saying, 'No European has ever gone into the bush to that tribe, and returned alive.' The attempt to dissuade was, however, in vain. Dr. Prince, who told me the anecdote, said, 'As we journeyed, we perceived a body of the natives coming towards us in a hostile manner. They were armed with clubs. They raised their war-cry. Brother Clark said to me, 'Now let us stand still and see the salvation of God!' The natives surrounded us. I acknowledge I felt fear; but he preached to them there and then. They were astonished: they laid down their clubs on the ground, and did not hurt a hair of our heads! They told us afterwards, that, *had we been armed*, they should have put us to death.'"—*British Friend.* B.

NEBRASKA TERRITORY.

This territorial project continues to attract more than ordinary attention in a variety of quarters. It appears that in the Senatorial debate which resulted in the death of the bill organizing the new territory, Senator Atchison, of Missouri, a man of mark and influence in his party and the Senate, of which he is the presiding officer, took the floor and deliberately opposed the bill, on the ground that Slavery would be excluded from the new territory under the Missouri Compromise, and as long as that was the case he would not desire to see the territory organised. He did not think it at all probable that the Compromise referred to *could* be repealed at the present time, and therefore thought the whole subject had better rest. This speech seems to have sealed the fate of the bill, and since the session closed, it has been copied and commented on in all sections of the country. The New York *Post* takes the position that as the sixth section of the bill incorporating the territory gave the legislative power over "all rightful subjects of legislation consistent with the constitution and *laws* of the United States," and no others, the institution of slavery must be excluded from the territory by virtue of the 8th section of the bill admitting the State of Missouri into the Union, and which is well known as the Missouri Compromise. The section is as follows:

"And be it farther enacted, That in all the territory ceded by France to the United States, under the name of Louisiana, which lies north of thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes north latitude, not included within the limits of the State contemplated by this act, slavery and involuntary servitude otherwise than in the punishment of crimes whereof the parties shall have been duly convicted, shall be and is hereby forever prohibited."

This provision not being abrogated by the bill in question, or by any law of the United States, the *Post* contends that it still remains in force, and that consequently the territorial legislature would be prohibited from legislating on the subject. On the other hand, the *New York Express* argues that the principle of the compromise bills of 1850 is, that hereafter territories shall come into the Union as States, with or without slavery, as the people thereof may determine; and, though these bills only apply this principle directly to New Mexico and Utah, still the *Express* contends that it was intended to apply to all our territories. The *Express* adds that slaves are already held by the settlers in Nebraska. Meantime the affairs of Nebraska are in the hands of the Commissioner of Indian affairs, who, at the

present time, is an Ohio gentleman. Well-informed Washington correspondents of various papers, state, confidently, that the bill will be ardently pressed at the next session of Congress, when many quiet people fear another angry contest.—*Late paper.*

A PET FISH.

Mr. J. G. Phinney, at the dye-house in this city, has a large water tank of the capacity of several hogsheads, from which he procures a supply of pure water for use in business. About six years since he obtained and placed in the tank a brook trout, of a few inches in length, and has since fed it regulary with scraps of meat until it has attained a weight of six pounds, and a length of some eighteen inches. The tank is fed by a spring, and the overflow carried off by a pipe, so that the supply of water is constant, cool and pure, and Sir Trout lives and enjoys life like a philosopher—another Diogenes in his tub. This fish, although approached by its owner, and always coming at his call, is shy in the presence of strangers, and when he sees only strange faces above him, usually retires to the bottom of the tub. We paid a visit to this finny celebrity on Monday last, and approached his dominion alone: we found him suspended midway in the crystal fluid, slowly moving his fins to and fro, his beautifully spotted back gleaming in the light. As usual, he took no notice of his strange visitor, although invited to an acquaintance by such advances as crumbs thrown on the water; but when Mr. Phinney appeared with some strips of raw beef steak, his apathy gave place to the utmost activity. He would dart from the bottom and throw himself clear out of the water if a piece of meat was held above, and almost always succeeded in catching it. He is an unsocial fish, and small ones, even of his own kind, are at once devoured if placed with him. His last exploit in this line was killing and devouring a chub eight inches long. A man was not long since drinking from the tank, not knowing that it was tenanted, when the trout made a spring at his face, and severely bit his lip. An old angler cannot view his fine, plump proportions, without a desire to throw a fly on the water, and try how he would feel at the end of a rod.—*Kennebec Journal.*

NEW ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA.

A survey of a route to California, from the South Pass across the different ranges of mountains to the Pacific slope of the continent, is said by the St. Louis Republican to be undertaken by parties independent of all governmental connection. It will be in the hands of civil engineers of undoubted merit and capacity, accompanied by a geologist, who will institute a thorough examination of the country, compare observations, and select the most eligible route for an immediate instrumental survey.

BEFORE I WAS AFFLICTED I WENT ASTRAY.

Do ye not know—do ye not feel—
How much of earthly taint,
Lingers around the human heart,
And makes the spirit faint?

How many a foolish, wrong desire,
Doth lead the mind astray,
In the wide search for happiness,
Far from the "narrow way."

And even when the light of joys
Is beaming o'er the heart,
How few are guided by its rays,
To choose "the better part?"

No! we forget when all around,
Is smooth and bright and fair,
The Being who bestows the good,
And makes us all His care.

Ay, oftentimes forget—until
He who is wise and just,
Sends down His messengers of grief,
To prove our hopes and trust.

Then not for us—oh! not for us—
To say what should be given,
By Him, who knows how much we need,
To turn our hearts to Heaven!

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.—The English steamship Arabia arrived at New York on the 20th, bringing Liverpool dates to the 9th inst.

ENGLAND.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer has submitted to Parliament an elaborate plan for the reduction of the national debt by the conversion of the South Sea and minor stocks immediately, and the three per cents eventually, into a permanent two and a half per cent. stock, by the issue of Exchequer bonds, transferable by simple delivery, and without cost.

An estimate prepared by Parliament shows that the sum of £200,000 in addition to the ordinary grants of the army, navy, and commissariat departments, will be required the present year, to meet the expenses of the Caffre war.

The Queen gave birth to a son at Buckingham Palace, on the 7th inst. Eight or ten English and French vessels went ashore in the English Channel, on the 6th inst., during a dense fog. They were mostly complete wrecks. Six persons perished.

FRANCE.—Much excitement prevails in the French manufacturing cities, in consequence of a rumor that the Emperor intends to modify the duties on cotton. A protective committee has been formed at Rouen, to oppose such modification, in the name of the people of that city, and also of Lille, Roubeif, Muldausen, etc.

The late earthquake was felt not only at Havre and Caen, but also at Falaise, St. Lo, Alencon, Rennes, St. Brieux, and Nantes. There are, however, no reports of any accident, though the shocks were strong, and lasted from five to ten seconds.

The number of municipal councillors who, in various portions of the Empire, have refused to take the oath of fidelity to the Emperor, increases every post.

The Pope's visit to Paris is now spoken of as doubtful, the Emperor having positively refused to make any concessions to the Court of Rome.

A letter from Draguignan states that the hills in the neighborhood of that town are covered with snow to the depth of three feet. Several travellers have perished from the intensity of the cold, hitherto without example in that southern latitude.

The Emperor is said to have informed the Court of Accounts that if the revenue continues to improve in the same ratio as of late, he will soon be enabled to remit nearly thirty millions of land tax.

ITALY.—The Pope has concluded the negotiation for a loan of 20,000,000 of francs, with Rothschild & Brother.

The two Sicilies are in a very unsettled state, and though there has been no insurrection at Palermo, a number of persons have been executed.

At Naples, the prisons were crowded, and new arrests continued to be made daily.

Accounts from Milan state that the Austrian authorities were slowly relaxing their rigor, and the public were permitted, under certain restrictions, to walk on the bastions during daylight.

HOLLAND.—The Protestants of Holland, are agitating against the establishment of a Catholic Hierarchy.

DENMARK.—Despatches from Copenhagen represent the situation of things between the Government and the United Diet, to be such as can leave no issue but a dissolution or a Ministerial crisis. The Ministry are resolved not to cede anything, and still require the unmodified adoption of the message concerning the question of the succession to the throne.

AUSTRIA.—It is stated, via Paris, that Austria peremptorily refuses the demands of Sardinia respecting the confiscations of the Piedmontese refugees.

The Sardinian Minister has demanded his passports.

The Sardinian slave trade suppression bill has been passed.

A second note has been despatched to the Porte, complaining of the maltreatment of the Dalmatian Christians. The Porte has promised to bestow its attention to reform these abuses.

Servia is in an unsettled condition.

Accounts from Vienna, of the 30th March, state that the refugee question is settled. The British Government has promised to keep a strict guard on the refugees, and to visit them with the full severity of the law, whenever it should be proved that they have taken part in revolutionary intrigues.

PRUSSIA.—The Zollverein treaty has been signed by all the Plenipotentiaries. The commercial treaty between Austria and Prussia has also received their adhesion.

By the arrests in Berlin, discoveries have been made which prove that the conspiracy was in close alliance with that in Italy. A proclamation of the "German Republic" was found among the papers seized by the police. The execution of the plot was intended to take place between the 3d and 6th inst.

GERMANY.—Baden letters to the 31st ult., say that a coalition of the States of Southern Germany, for the purpose of establishing a blockade against Switzerland, was seriously contemplated.

POLAND.—By an imperial ukase just issued, all persons claiming to belong to the nobility of Poland are to send in the evidence on which they base their pretensions, when those who shall be recognized as of noble blood, will be incorporated into the Russian peerage, while those who fail to make good their claims, will be forbidden to assume noble titles.

TURKEY.—The Turkish question is progressing slowly, but the intelligence from that quarter presents nothing exciting.

Advices from Montenegro state that though Omer Pacha has evacuated the Montenegro territory, he has taken a strong position on the frontier, where he is reinforcing his army.

There is news from Servia of an alarming character. The Servians are represented to be arming silently; while the Turks are fortifying Belgrade.

BUENOS AYRES.—Letters from Buenos Ayres represent that country as in a most wretched condition. The city was to be bombarded from the river and cannonaded from the land. The most horrible cruelties were constantly perpetrated.

BOLIVIA.—The English Charge' des Affaires in Bolivia had demanded his passports, and it was expected that the United States Minister would do the same. The Peruvian Consul had been ordered to leave the country in eight days.

MEXICO.—Letters from Mazatlan confirm the rumor that Count Raousset projected an invasion of Sonora, having raised a thousand men for that purpose. Senor Treconis has been ordered by the Government to take command of the force raised to meet him.

Intelligence from New Mexico has been received of a highly important character. Gov. Lane has issued a proclamation, claiming the Mecilla Valley, now held by Mexico, as a portion of the United States territory. The Governor asserts that, through Commissioner Bartlett's neglect or oversight, this valley was not included within the boundaries agreed upon, but that it clearly belongs to the United States. He has, therefore, ordered Col. Sumner to take possession of it with an armed force. Col. S., however, is stated to have refused to do so without positive orders from Washington. The Mexican authorities have despatched a body of several hundred troops to the valley with orders to hold it at any sacrifice.

CALIFORNIA.—The Cresent City, from Aspenwall, arrived at New York on the 22d, and the United States at New Orleans on the 23d inst. The latter brings California dates to the 1st inst.

The U. States brings intelligence of the wreck and burning of the steamship Independence, on the shoals off Margaretta Island, near the coast of Lower California, on the 16th of the Second month last, while on her way to San Francisco. The loss of life was most appalling, being not less than one hundred and twenty-five, consisting of passengers and fifteen of the crew. The remainder, being about two hundred and fifty of the former and forty-five of the latter, escaped to the island, whence, after enduring intense suffering for forty-six hours, they were taken by some whaleing vessels. The survivors had arrived at San Francisco.

DOMESTIC.—The United States Circuit Court, sitting at Charleston, S. C., has decided against the British Consul, who had sued for damages for the imprisonment of a negro English sailor. An appeal has been taken and the case will be carried to the SupremeCourt.

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

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DANIEL WHEELER.

(Continued from page 515.)

The following notice of the conduct and health of the crew, during the long and tempestuous voyage from Rio Janeiro to Hobart Town, affords no trifling evidence of the importance of abstinence from intoxicating liquors, under circumstances which would appear to demand their use.

With a little exception, our sailors have exceeded my most sanguine expectations as to behavior and conduct in general; and I think no men could have suffered more hardships from the weather, than they have endured. For a time we gave them some wine, but whether from its becoming flat and vapid by washing about in the cask, when a quantity of it had been taken out, or with the change from cold to heat, and then to cold again, some of them declined drinking it, on account of its not suiting them; so that they had nothing but water for months together. It is a little remarkable, that, although they have been sometimes wet, and in wet clothes, not for a day or two, but for a week together,—when their teeth have chattered with cold, with no warm food,—the sea having put the fires out, even below the deck; and the water filtering through the deck on their beds below, and not a dry garment to change;—yet not a single instance of the cramp has occurred amongst them, nor the slightest appearance of the scurvy, even in those who have before-time been afflicted with it, and still bear the marks about them: and with the solitary instance of one man, who was forced to quit the deck for two hours during his watch, from being taken unwell, every man and boy has stood throughout the whole voyage in a remarkable manner. They have been plentifully supplied with fresh provisions and vegetables since we arrived, and with some malt liquors also; but their character for sobriety and temperance, and general good behavior, has warranted every reasonable indulgence likely to conduce to their health and welfare.

As the Society Islands, which lie far to the eastward of New Holland, were the primary object of Daniel Wheeler's concern, he did not incline to make much stay at Hobart Town; but soon after his arrival there he was taken so seriously ill, that for a time, he appeared likely to lay down his head in that distant land; but it is instructive and interesting to observe with what pious resignation and unwavering confidence in the Divine disposal, he looked upon the various trials and disappointments to which he was subjected; and with what readiness he seized upon every circumstance which indicated the action of an overruling hand.

During his stay there he was present at two conferences with members of the Wesleyan connection; at one of which most of their preachers were present. On this subject, he remarks:

Some time back the Wesleyans were favorable to our friends J. B. and G. W. W., and disposed to render them every assistance in their power; supposing, although they were walking among men under a different name from themselves, that still in Christian doctrine they were nearly agreed, or that the difference was so trifling, as to be unimportant. But finding that of late some of their members have become convinced of Friends' principles, a marked shyness has begun to show itself; and several attempts have been made to prove that the principles which we profess are not fully supported by Scripture authority. The perceptible guidance of the Spirit, it seems, they cannot believe in, notwithstanding they profess to be continually under its influence in all their religious proceedings: we cannot therefore wonder, that our mode of worship and silent waiting upon Almighty God are disapproved of and incomprehensible to them. These conferences have served to show that there is a much wider difference between them and us, than they had previously supposed.

However we may be disposed to cherish Christian charity one towards another as religious pro-

fessors, yet I am fully persuaded, that whenever the principles of our religious Society are thoroughly understood, they will always be found striking at the root of a tree upon which most other denominations are feeding; and this must and will be the case so long as the preachers and teachers are paid for the performance of their offices, and are trained up for them. I am far from asserting that there are not individuals of other societies, who are truly called to the work of preaching the gospel, and who are laboring in the noble cause from pure and disinterested motives; but I do fear that the number of these is comparatively small: and it is my belief, that if no money was permitted to circulate in connexion with the outward performance of any religious service, the religion of Jesus would soon shake off the defilements with which it has been sullied, and again shine forth in primitive purity and lustre, "clear as the sun, fair as the moon, and terrible" to sin and iniquity "as an army with banners." O! that men would come to that true teaching of the heavenly anointing within them, which would abide in them and teach them all things; and which is Truth itself and no lie. Then would they be sensible that they needed no man to teach them; for the teachings of man would be to them as that water, of which "whosoever drinketh, shall thirst again;" but when they have tasted of the water given them by the Prince of life Himself, which should be in them "a well of water springing up into everlasting life,"—"whosoever drinketh of this, shall never thirst."

The following little incident, which occurred at Port Jackson, must have made an agreeable impression at the time.

In the evening we went on shore for exercise. On returning towards the boat we were abruptly thanked by a negro for what we had done for their color. At first we did not understand what he meant, but soon found he was alluding to the exertions of our Society for the abolition of slavery. He had come from the Mauritius, on his way home to Jamaica, and was waiting for a ship bound for Europe or America, in order to get thither. Although the abolition of slavery could never have been effected, but through divine interposition, yet it was pleasant to find that any of the instruments employed in the work, were remembered with sensations of gratitude.

Slavery, we may remember, was not then (1835) entirely abolished in Jamaica.

As it was concluded to convey James Backhouse and George W. Walker, in the Henry Freeling, to Norfolk Island, they left Sydney on the 13th of 2d month, 1835, and stretched off into the Southern Pacific.

The result of his religious services at Sydney is at least partially indicated by the following remark which appears in D. Wheeler's journal; serving to show that a truly Christian spirit finds a response, even in the minds of the most depraved.

The day we first landed in New South Wales, we were saluted by a most appalling volley of dreadful oaths and imprecations, from some of the poor intoxicated creatures, in the garb of sailors, who were standing about the stairs; but now, on quitting its shores, I am thankful in believing that we have the prayers and good wishes of many, however weak and feeble those are who offer them; and I think we can say, that under a deep sense of utter unworthiness, on leaving we were honored with many honors, on the part of some.

During the voyage, Daniel Wheeler, who had in great measure the direction of their proceedings, was careful not only to maintain strict temperance among the sailors, which gave them a healthy appearance, strongly contrasting with the thin and worn down aspect of those belonging to ships in which ardent spirits were given, and to impress a sense of their moral and religious duties, but also to encourage them to make themselves acquainted with the art of navigation.* On this subject J. Backhouse remarks in his journal:

It is pleasing to see the seamen of the Henry Freeling instructing one another in nautical observations and calculations; the carpenter is a good navigator, and since he became a steady man he has taken pleasure in instructing the other sailors, who appear to be improving in knowledge and conduct. They strongly exemplify the benefit of temperance principles on board ship. They are allowed beer, when it is to be had, and as much tea, coffee, or cocoa, as they like. There is no swearing to be heard; and the men have the appearance of comfort, and spend their leisure in improving themselves, reading, &c. Happily neither the captain nor mate make a foolish mystery about the course of the vessel, such as is common on board many ships, by which the sailors are kept in ignorance, to no purpose, unless it be to enable the captain and officers to puff themselves up with an unworthy conceit of knowing more than those under them, and keep the sailors in a state of degradation, inimical to good morals and conduct.

On the 4th of 3d month, J. Backhouse and G. W. Walker were safely landed on Norfolk Island, a penal settlement which they had a religious concern to visit.

* Some of our readers will probably remember the conduct of N. Bowdich, in promoting a taste among the sailors for this species of knowledge, a brief account of which appears in the first volume of this periodical.

After the Henry Freeling had been about eleven weeks on the ocean, counting from the time of leaving Sydney, they arrived in safety at their intended port on the island of Tahiti.

An interesting piece of information, received even before putting their feet on shore, is thus mentioned.

To my great rejoicing, the pilot, soon after coming on board, informed us of the entire disuse of ardent spirits in Tahiti; saying 'rum is no good here.' The total prohibition of spirituous liquors has been so strongly enforced, that they have taken them out of private houses without exception, and thrown them away; and the natives have carried it to the length of smelling the breath of people, to ascertain whether they had been used, and if found to be the case, a severe fine was imposed; so that a person well known to lead a thoroughly sober life was not allowed to have such a thing in his possession, but was liable at any time to undergo a search.

Having letters and parcels for George Pritchard, a resident missionary, our friends were cordially received by him and his family; and as a meeting of the missionaries and of the principal chiefs from all parts of the island was to be held in a few days, D. Wheeler thought it best, with the concurrence of the missionaries, to attend that meeting, and introduce himself to them by the presentation of his certificates. The meeting was accordingly held on the 13th of 5th mo., at which Pomare, the Queen of the island, was present, D. Wheeler and his son sitting quietly by, as spectators, during their religious exercises, which were conducted from beginning to end in the Tahitian language.

Of the subsequent proceedings, the following account is given.

The whole of my certificates were then audibly read in the Tahitian language by George Pritchard; who took great pains to give ample explanation whenever needed. The marked attention and solidity of countenance manifested by the Tahitians, was both striking and comforting; and the solemnity which spread over this large assembly had previously covered my mind as with a mantle, contriting my spirit under a sense that the great Master Himself was there. After the reading of the certificates was gone through, profound silence reigned. I asked if I might say a few words, which was at once permitted, and George Pritchard agreed to interpret for me. I requested him simply to repeat what I said, and I have reason to believe this was faithfully done; and was to the best of my recollections after this manner: 'I have no wish to trespass upon the time of this meeting. I was desirous that these documents might be read, which would account for a stranger being present, and inform all that I came not here in my own will, but in the will of my Lord and Master, whose I am, and whom I desire to serve to my latest breath; and would also let you know that I came with the full unity and consent of that branch of the Christian Church in England of which I am a member. And now, grace, mercy, and peace from God the Father, and our Lord Jesus Christ, be multiplied upon all the inhabitants of this land; and may the God of peace, who brought again from the dead our Lord Jesus, that great Shepherd of the sheep, through the blood of the everlasting covenant, keep our hearts and minds,' &c.

After I sat down, a solemn silence again prevailed, until one of the natives, a supreme judge, broke it by addressing me by name, which he had caught from the certificates; and declaring on behalf of himself and the islanders, that the manner of my coming among them was very satisfactory, because what had been read and spoken was in accordance with the gospel which they had been taught, and were acquainted with. He also at considerable length touched upon the great distance I had come over the deep waters to see them, and to do them good; that in return, their hearts, and arms, and habitations, were open to receive me; duly appreciating the disinterestedness of the motive that had induced the step; having no trade, nor other object in view. He hoped I should visit all their schools, and stroke the heads of the children; that he should now deliver them all into my hands. I told George Pritchard to say, that the dear children would always have a strong claim upon my heart. Much more transpired that was truly consoling and comforting; and the missionaries who spoke on the occasion, I truly believe, most fully and cordially co-operated in endeavoring to explain my views to the people in terms of strong approbation.

Although the above may not be exactly verbatim, it is the substance of what passed. When it was all over, Henry Nott kneeled down, and concluded the meeting with prayer in the Tahitian. The natives then generally rose from their seats, and began to flock round us, and to shake hands with Charles and myself in a very hearty manner, and without regard to order, age, or sex, from the humble peasant to the bronze-colored queen, her two aunts, and the numerous chiefs, who, I think, are the stoutest, most giant-like men I ever saw assembled together. About 800 persons were collected at this meeting; but the house was so large that it seemed impossible to make any accurate estimate; for my own part, I should have supposed the number not less than a thousand. The judge before spoken of, in one of his speeches, (for he spoke three times,) hinted that they perceived I was not exactly of the same description of Christians that had hitherto come amongst them, or I belonged to a different body.

This, however, did not seem to stand in the way. Some days previously to this meeting being held, the young king and several chiefs came on board to breakfast, six in number. After breakfast, our usual reading in the Holy Scriptures was introduced, during which they behaved with great attention and propriety; sitting as still, in the time of silence, both then and at the pause before breakfast, as if accustomed to it. When they were about going away, a telescope and a piece of handkerchief were presented to the king, and a shawl to each of the others; with which they seemed highly pleased. Through the medium of an Englishman, who had been sent for on the occasion, the king was told that I had something in reserve for Pomare, the queen, expecting she also would pay us a visit. They behaved with much openness and affability, and told us in plain terms they liked us, because we were like themselves, and did not make ourselves very high to them.

I had a conference with the missionaries of the Papáoa district, who, although only four in number, are capable of rendering me much assistance in forwarding my views, and interpreting to the people. I was fully aware the missionaries were under an impression, that I was come out to inspect the state of the missions, and particularly that of the schools; private letters had reached them some months ago to that effect from London; but they were informed that now the missionary meeting was over, I was waiting as at the posts of wisdom's gate, not knowing to what I might next have to turn my hand: this explanation at once placed me in a fresh point of view. An expression of desire to do all in their power to co-operate in the work, in any manner I could point out, was, I think, avowed by each individual; and we parted in brotherly love.

(To be continued.)

A Testimony of Salem, Mass., Monthly Meeting of Friends, respecting SOPHRONIA PAGE, *deceased.*

Whenever, in the counsels of Him in whom are the issues of life and death, He seeth meet to remove from the militant Church those who, by his grace through repentance towards God and faith in our Lord Jesus Christ, have experienced their sins blotted out and their robes washed and made white in the blood of the Lamb, it is meet that a testimony of their lives should be preserved to the praise of Him, through whom alone, they were what they were. Our beloved friend, Sophronia Page, the wife of Enoch Page of Danvers, near Salem, Massachusetts, a member of this Monthly Meeting, having lately departed this life in great peace and heavenly composure, we think it right to record respecting her as follows. She was the eldest of three children of Simon and Nancy Foster, and was born at Gilmanton, New Hampshire, the residence of her parents, on the seventh of the seventh month, 1795. Her father was a physician in practice of medicine, and with his wife, the mother of Sophronia, was desirous of being ranked with gay and fashionable society. As their daughter grew in years, she gave evidence of an active and inquiring mind, intelligent, and of quick and discerning powers. Her education in accordance with the wishes of her parents, was directed to fit her to move in the gay circles of fashionable life, in which it was their ambition to move, and included instruction in music and dancing.

Her parental home was in the neighborhood of the meeting of Friends at Gilmanton, and it is not improbable that she had occasionally attended meeting there during her childhood and early girlhood. It is remembered that at about the age of fourteen or fifteen years, she was fond of cultivating the acquaintance of some families of Friends, and not unfrequently accompanying them to meeting. Still she moved in the gay circles to which her education and the wishes of her parents had introduced her. And her apparel and deportment were in accordance with the practice of the circle in which she moved. There is reason to believe that in very early life the Lord in his mercy was pleased to visit her with the touches of his love; and it is remembered, respecting her, that she would when attending the public schools often reprove her schoolmates for not regarding the precepts and examples of our Saviour. And when she heard them using profane language, she would mildly say, "O remember Christ said, swear not at all. And as he loved and blessed such as you; remember to love and obey his commands." When she offered these reproofs and admonitions, it was done with mildness and gentleness.

Thus she passed along until about seventeen years of age, when being employed as a school teacher in a town away from her home, she lived in the family with a piously devoted Christian woman of the Free Will Baptist denomination. Here her mind appears to have been awakened to a more keen sense of her lost condition as she stood in an unregenerate state, and strong desires were raised within her for deliverance therefrom. On her return home she remained in this seeking state, evidently under the preparing hand of a gracious Saviour, to witness, in his own good time, his appearance as with healing in his wings. Under these exercises of mind she had to witness at times deep baptisms, and to encounter a great fight of afflictions both from within and without. The work of regeneration being thus begun, it is instructive to remark, that among the first convictions of the Spirit of truth upon her mind was that of the sinfulness of her attachments to the gayeties and frivolous amusements common to her sex and condition, and she was led to lay aside all, about her attire, intended to foster pride or ostentation, and to adopt a simple garb.

The amusements of dancing and music, were among the things to which she believed herself called to take up the cross to her natural inclination; and she has been heard to say, that when through weakness and the strong temptations laid in her way, both by her parents and her gay associates, she had been induced to engage in these pastimes, the strong convictions of an enlightened though offended conscience involved her in great sorrow and grief. Thus she learned by the things that she suffered.

Her mother, though naturally possessing an affectionate disposition, was ambitious and fond of gay life. And although she loved her daughter for her filial affection, yet she was greatly disappointed in her expectations respecting her, when she saw her inclined to an association with a people with whom she had no sympathy, and to imbibe religious views, likely to frustrate all her hopes respecting her daughter's prospects in life. The feelings of disappointment thus engendered, were freely made known to their daughter both by father and mother, and to the trials our dear friend had to endure from the baptisms and wadings of spirit through which lies the pathway to true peace of mind, was added the opposition and neglect, and often remonstrances of those whom she was bound to love as her earthly parents. But even under these trying circumstances she was mercifully enabled to persevere in the path of duty. To one of the acute sensibility which our dear friend possessed, these were trials of no common magnitude. Acutely and severely were her faith and confidence tried; but He who is of tender compassion and unfailing goodness, and whose mercies endure forever, was, by his secret arm of power, near to help and sustain her drooping soul. Thus was the experience of the sweet Psalmist of Israel realized by her. Psalms xxvii. 10, "When my father and my mother forsake me, then the Lord will take me up." During all these trials she was preserved in a meek and quiet spirit; she seemed always desirous to conceal the faults of others, and particularly the neglect and want of kindness, and at times the harsh treatment towards her of her parents, which she was ready to forgive, though often obliged to turn aside to hide her tears of grief. So severe were her trials in her parental home, that she was obliged to seek a home elsewhere, and she took up her residence in the family of a friend in the neighborhood where she for some time resided. The immediate cause of this step appears to have been, her faithfulness to apprehended duty in the use of the plain Scripture language to her parents, which her father was not disposed to allow. We have reason, however, thankfully to believe that many years before his decease, her father began sincerely to regret his former unkind treatment towards her. She remarked once to a friend, after briefly alluding to her early trials, that it was a great satisfaction to her, that her father lived to feel and to express that she had been his true friend.

We are also comforted in the belief that her mother lived to regret her early course towards her, and near the close of her life, having experienced largely the filial love and care of her daughter, to be reconciled to her path of life.

From her seventeenth year to her twenty-first, was a time of deep wadings and of mental conflicts. Her soul was tossed often as with a tempest and not comforted, but having abode the day of trial until the Lord in his tender mercy saw fit to say it is enough, she was given to experience in good measure a state of holy settlement in the unchangeable truth, and under the requirements thereof she sought and obtained a right of membership in our religious society.

She was received a member by Dover Monthly Meeting, in the 9th month, 1816. Shortly after her admission to membership with us she felt herself called upon publicly to testify of the grace of God as a minister. Her appearances in this holy calling were short and pertinent, and very careful was she therein to keep close to her heavenly leader. It is believed that a very close and humiliating trial was permitted her at the time of her early, perhaps her first appearance in the line of the ministry; when at a religious opportunity in the family of her father and mother she was constrained to open her mouth with that solemn testimony of the Apostle to the Galatians. Gal. vi. 7, "Be not deceived; God is not mocked: for whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap. For he that soweth to his flesh, shall of the flesh reap corruption: but he that soweth to the spirit, shall of the spirit reap life everlasting." When we consider the circumstances under which she was placed in relation to her parents, and their feelings towards her in consequence of her faithfulness to manifested duty, we can but commemorate the goodness and tender compassion of the Lord, in strengthing her to perform this humiliating service. We fervently desire that her example in this act of dedication may stimulate all among us, and particularly the young, renewedly and firmly, with cheerfulness and alacrity of heart, to make those comparatively small sacrifices which the Lord is calling for at their hands.

As she was faithful in the little with which she was intrusted, she experienced a growth in the ministry of the word, and as she was careful to keep her eye single unto Him who had called her to the work. He was graciously pleased from time to time to direct her steps, and to give her such experience as he saw meet, to qualify her for his service.

In this work of preparation several years elapsed wherein her mouth was occasionally opened to testify of the manifold grace of God, or publicly to approach the throne of grace in prayer and praise. A friend who came into our Society by convincement about this time, thus

testifies respecting her. "From the knowledge I had of her, she most faithfully obeyed the call to take up the cross and part with all. She was also very helpful to me in my deep trials and heavy crosses I had then to bear, strengthening me by her weighty counsel when present, and by her living epistles when absent; and I can truly say that her labors were not in vain in the Lord. I was present at one time when she was on a visit to a young friend who was sick and thought to be near his end; but a religious opportunity with him and the other members of the family, in which she was much favored, in a living and encouraging testimony, she expressed a belief, that he would be raised from that sickness; which proved as she had expressed, much to the joy and comfort of his friends. I think this happened soon after her appearance in the ministry."

(To be continued.)

The Asylum for the Relief of Persons deprived of the Use of their Reason.

Concluded from page 525.

EXTRACT FROM SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

"Since the Institution was opened for the reception of patients in the year 1817, eleven hundred and sixty nine have been admitted; of whom five hundred and fifteen have been discharged restored; one hundred and fifteen much improved; one hundred and thirty-five improved; one hundred and ninety-three stationary; and one hundred and fifty-five have died.

"The year just brought to a close, has been one of unusual good health to all classes of our inmates, and they have been preserved from all casualities of a serious nature. The Income of the Institution has been more than sufficient to meet all its expenses.

"A large proportion of those who have been placed under our care, have recovered the use of their reason—been restored to usefulness in life, and to the society of their families and friends; while others have had their wants provided for, and been rendered altogether more comfortable than they could have been in their own residences. In these and many other favors with which we have been blessed, we would gratefully acknowledge the hand of Divine Providence.

"Nothing can be more clear than the evidence furnished by the statistics of Hospitals for the Insane, that a very large proportion of cases, (nearly every case indeed,) may be restored to mental soundness, if placed under care within six months from the commencement of the attack. It is equally evident, that the probabilities of recovery diminish gradually after that period, so that but a small number are restored of those in whom the disease has existed for more than a year, previous to being placed under treatment. It is hence plain, that if the means usually resorted to in such cases at home, are not promptly benficial, no time should be lost in placing them under the care of an institution.

In one case which was considered curable during the past year, the patient was removed from the Asylum before time had been allowed to effect a restoration. It ought to be recollected by those upon whom the responsibility rests, that Insanity, in by far the majority of cases, is essentially chronic in its nature, and that like other diseases of the same character, it is generally produced by causes which act slowly, and gradually undermine the health, and consequently that, in most cases, it is only by slow degrees that the system can be brought back to a healthy condition. Three months may be considered as the shortest time under the most favorable circumstances in which a patient can receive the full benefit of Hospital treatment; yet, in too many cases, the patient is removed before even this short period has elapsed.

"In regard to remedial measures in the treatment of Insanity it may be remarked, that in this disease, as is well known to be the case in many other chronic and nervous affections, the most effectual means of cure consist in making an entire change in the habits, mode of living, and associations of the patient. In surrounding the Insane by different scenery and associations from those to which they have been accustomed, and subjecting them to new impressions and the mild discipline of a well-ordered Institution, the dormant mental energies are aroused, and indulgence in morbid fancies is checked; while the change, it may be, to a more natural and simple mode of living—to regular hours for eating, sleeping and exercise—(which can seldom be effected in the patient's own home,) promotes the harmonious and healthy action of the various organs, and prepares the way for the restoration of the nervous system to a healthy condition. When it is recollected that a very large proportion of cases of Insanity is caused by various physical derangements included in the reports under the general term 'ill health,' and that these derangements have their origin for the most part in some error in the mode of living, or violation of the laws of health, the advantage is apparent of any change that will correct these errors, and place the patient more in harmony with those natural laws, upon a due regard to which the preservation of the health mainly depends.

"The farm, garden and grounds continue to occupy a prominent place in furnishing curative employment to our inmates, and afford facilities for this purpose, which it would be impossible to obtain in any other way. The experience of the Asylum on this point, agrees with that of other Institutions, and the *land* is now universally considered as one of the most indispensable portions of every establishment for the Insane—its value being estimated less by the amount of produce it may be made to yield, than by the addition it brings to the general health and comfort of the inmates. The value of useful occupation to the Insane generally, can indeed scarcely be

over estimated, promoting as it does their bodily health and vigor, and contributing to that feeling of self-respect which repudiates the idea of leading entirely useless lives; and thus rendering them much more contented and comfortable than they would otherwise be. To the convalescent and curable, the operations of the farm and garden, the improvements upon the grounds, the care and rearing of poultry and stock, present objects of unfailing interest, which, especially in connexion with the opening spring and its cheering accompaniments of swelling buds and expanding flowers, have caused the springing up of hope in the breasts of many of our inmates, who have long been over-burdened with care and sorrow. Mental occupation is equally serviceable as manual labor, in withdrawing the patient's attention from his disordered fancies, and inspiring feeling of self-respect; and has, moreover, in some cases, a direct influence in strengthening the mental faculties by exercise. The collection of books, engravings and natural curiosities contained in the Library, Exhibitions with the Magic Lantern, with descriptions of the scenery represented, the the newspapers, especially those of the pictorial class, and Lectures, are all calculated to excite interest and stimulate to mental exertion. The Library continues to be resorted to daily, the female patients occupying it in the morning, and and the men in the afternoon. A course of Lectures has been delivered during winter evenings, and dissolving views have been exhibited frequently during the autumn and spring. Four daily and eight weekly newspapers of the best class, are supplied regularly to the Institution, either gratuitously or by subscription, and distributed among the patients.

"In the intervals of the above mentioned occupations, amusements of various kinds are resorted to; out of doors, the games of quoits and ball, exercise in riding and walking, the use of the circular railroad and of the swing. Within doors, battledoor, graces and ball, and various other games, contribute to their entertainment. In these occupations they are assisted and encouraged by attendants, especially provided for the convalescent of each sex, whose duties are entirely distinct from the duties of those employed in the wings. A male attendant of this class has the care of the Library and the grounds adjoining, and of the Chemical Apparatus and Magic Lantern—accompanies the patients in their walks, furnishes them with books, and employs them at the Library, in gardening and other suitable exercise. A female attendant of the same class, under the direction of the Matron, has the special charge of the employment of the female patients—accompanies them in their walks and rides, employs them in various kinds of needlework, entertains them at the library, and is expected to use her best exertions to make their time pass pleasantly. The presence of attendants of this class, designed to aid more particularly in carrying out the directions of the Physician, in regard to the employment and entertainment of the patients, to act the part towards them of friends and counsellors, with ready sympathy to encourage the desponding, to soothe the excited, and watch for and cherish the first rays of returning reason, cannot but be attended with highly beneficial results.

"Care is taken to impress upon all concerned in the management of the patients, the superior advantages of the mildest and gentlest treatment. Their attendants are enjoined always to use persuasion to effect their object with the patients; and coercion is never permitted at the discretion of the attendants, except in emergencies, and in cases when it becomes necessary for the prevention of accidents. The same may be said of the seclusion of patients to their rooms; and restraining apparatus is never applied without the express direction of the Physician. The latter, indeed, is by no means a favorite measure with our attendants, and among the men has been used *only in four cases* during the year; in one for the purpose of confining the patient in bed in order to prevent exhaustion; in another to prevent the removal of the dressings from a mortified member. Among the women it is used only in the form of the long sleeved dress, and has been employed in two cases during the year. It is principally in cases of mischievous propensities, when no very great excitement exists, that mechanical restraint is of much advantage. In the higher grades of maniacal excitement, we have found the constant presence of a judicious attendant more effectual in calming the patient than any other means. The proportion of patients to attendants, including watchmen and watchwomen, being rather less than four to each, enables us to pursue this plan without inconvenience whenever it becomes necessary. When Hospitals are so planned and constructed as to admit of proper classification, and the respect and attachment of the patients are secured, as they will be with but few exceptions, by an unvarying course of kind, obliging and conciliatory deportment on the part of the attendants and all concerned, the use of mechanical restraint is reduced to its minimum. When in addition they are provided with the needful appliances for medical and other treatment, these Institutions may be considered as truly fulfilling the ends for which they are designed. It is the carrying out of the great law of kindness, which more than anything else marks, and indeed constitutes, that revolution in the Hospital treatment of the Insane, which has been effected within the last sixty years, and now entitles these Institutions to be ranked amongst the greatest blessings to a community.

Thirty-six years ago, this revolution may be said to have commenced in this country, and this Asylum was the first erected, on this side of the

Atlantic, in which a chain was never used for the confinement of a patient.

"Insanity is justly regarded as one of the severest afflictions that can befall humanity; and those who have witnessed its effects, either in themselves or the persons of their nearest and dearest friends, can best appreciate the benefits conferred by well conducted Hospitals for its relief and cure. Those who are restored, often leave us with the warmest expressions of gratitude; and in cases of subsequent attacks, it is not unusual for them to return voluntarily to our care. One individual visited us during the past year, seeking admission for himself into the Asylum; and this request, by the advice of his physician, was subsequently acceded to. Another, residing in the neighborhood, when attacked by the disease, and pursued by imaginary enemies, sought refuge and protection here, and could by no means be induced to leave the premises, nor rest satisfied, until an order was procured for her admission."

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

PHILADELPHIA, FIFTH MONTH 7, 1853.

The notice introduced into our columns this week, relative to the efforts recently made to change the condition of that class which has heretofore constituted the great mass of the Russian population, will, doubtless, be interesting to many of our readers. That the Emperor Nicholas should take an active and leading part in such a work, is what, probably, few among us were prepared to expect. Whatever we may think of the interference of the Russian authorities with the Austrian and Hungarian contest, we may cordially desire the Emperor's success in his exertions to raise his degraded and half-savage dependents to the rank of freemen and proprietors of the soil they cultivate.

It may be remembered that Nicholas obtained the Russian crown by the death of his eldest brother Alexander, and the resignation of his claim to the imperial authority by the Grand Duke Constantine, about the beginning of 1826. At that time Daniel Wheeler was residing, with his family, in the neighbourhood of Petersburg, in the civil service of the government. A letter from him to one of his friends in England, contains the following notice of the reigning prince:

First Month 29th, 1827.

The Emperor Nicholas is indefatigable in his exertions to support the interests of his people throughout the empire, by strictly insisting upon the most rigid adherence to justice in all causes, which has given great satisfaction. His leisure hours, at least those absolutely necessary for exercise, he makes subservient to the general good, and is daily going about to inspect the hospitals and other public institutions, in the most minute manner, which has already had a salutary effect.

I may be mistaken, but I think that he is almost the first crowned head that ever entered the doors of a prison with the benevolent object of inquiring into, and improving its state: this he has lately done, and not in a superficial manner; having, in many instances, entered closely into the examination of particular cases with great interest, and caused many to rejoice in being set free. This work is carried on without any parade; he just steps into a sledge with a single horse, and no one knowing where he is going, of course there can be no preparation made to receive him. In this manner all are taken by surprise, and the real state of things is fairly developed, whether rough or smooth. He has a great work before him, and stands in need of that wisdom which is better than rubies, to direct and support him in such an arduous and responsible station.

The same year in which this letter was written, we find that an ukase was issued, which, though it did not give freedom to the serfs, appears to have put an end then to that species of servitude which forms the most revolting characteristic of American slavery. By attaching them to the soil, or placing them in the situation of villeins regardant, their family connections were preserved; they were no longer liable to be sold in separate lots to different and distant masters.

Russia is not the place, neither is the "Autocrat of all the Russias" the man to whom the people of the United States may be expected to look for instruction or example in the science of government; yet it must be acknowledged, however mortifying the reflection, that if the slavery of our southern States could be moulded after the Russian pattern, the change would be a salutary one, and might be justly regarded as an advance in the progress of civilization. The benefits resulting from such a measure would be numerous and great. The shameful traffic in the persons of men would cease at once. Elopements from servitude would be less frequent; for the fear of being sold to a southern market, which frequently prompts to elopements, would no longer exist. One fruitful source of antipathy between the north and south would thus be nearly exhausted. The people of the free states, seeing a foundation laid for the eventual extinction of slavery, and no longer fearing its extension into regions now free, would probably behold its continuance in states where it is deeply engrafted with their social system, with less intensity of feeling than they possibly can while it remains in its present condition. They could readily subscribe to the doctrine, that the means of meliorating the condition of the slave population, and of providing for the eventual extinction of slavery, are more accessible to the people of the south than to those of the north; and if they could be furnished with satisfactory evidence that their brethren of the slave-

holding States have brought, or are bringing into operation measures calculated and designed to effect these desirable ends, they might probably consent to leave the business to them, or to act only as humble auxiliaries in the work.

In those localities where slave cultivation has reduced the land to sterility, the system could not long maintain a sickly existence, or the character of the white population be disgraced by the shameful expedient of raising slaves for sale. The proprietors of the soil would probably find it their interest to let the land to their agricultural laborers, at a fixed rent, or for a stipulated share of the produce; and thus gradually transform their servile dependents into copyhold tenants.

The Russian plan, as briefly detailed in the article referred to, holds out to the degraded serf, that most powerful of stimulants, hope, to nerve his exertions for the improvement of his condition; and though the progress may be slow, there can be little doubt but the plan will eventually work out the extinction of slavery within that extensive empire.

But in the United States, the freedom of our institutions nearly, if not totally, excludes the hope that any measure, equally effectual with those of the Russian Czar, will soon, if ever, be adopted here. We make our own laws; no imperial ukase can deprive us of the privilege of selling our servile dependents in the best market we can procure. The privilege of self-government is one of the many blessings for which the people of this favored land are bound to be grateful; but if we continue to make the privileges which we so highly prize, the means and the instruments of oppression, have we not reason to fear that the Supreme Disposer of events, who made of one blood all nations of men to dwell on the face of the earth, and who regards, with an equal eye, all the souls he has made, may eventually vindicate His justice, and teach us by terrible things in righteousness, that His law can not be trampled upon with impunity?

MARRIED,—At Friends' meeting house, Newberry, Clinton county, Ohio, on the 19th ult., HIRAM E. MOORE, to ALMIRA, daughter of Jonathan Hunt.

——, At Walnut Ridge meeting house, Rush county, Indiana, on the 20th of 3rd month, ELIAS HENLEY to ELIZABETH L., daughter of Bethuel White.

——, On the 21st of the 3rd month, at Carthage meeting, WILLIAM BINFORD, to MARY, daughter of Joseph Henley, members of Walnut Ridge Monthly Meeting, Indiana.

DIED,—At New Bedford, Mass., on the 19th of last month, WILLIAM TALLMAN, an esteemed member of New Bedford Monthly Meeting, in the ninety-second year of his age.

—— On the 18th ult., at his residence near Millville, Orleans county, N. Y., in the sixty-third year of his age, Reuben Haines, a member of Elba Meeting, and an acceptable minister of our society; whose life and conversation gave evidence of the power of divine grace to cleanse the heart, and to rectify the conduct of men.

——, At his residence in Mount Pleasant, Ohio, on the 18th of Third month, in the sixty-eighth year of his age, JOHN GRUBB, an esteemed member of Short Creek Monthly Meeting, whose amiable disposition and rectitude of character had conciliated the love and esteem of a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

——, On the 13th of Third month, at her residence in Florence, Guilford county, N. C. in the ninety-third year of her age, MARY WHEELER, widow of John Wheeler, a member of Deep River Monthly Meeting. She was warmly attached to the principles of Friends, and, during a confinement to her bed of about ten years continuance, with rheumatic affection, she exhibited an example of Christian resignation and patience.

DIED,—Near Westborough Clinton county, Ohio, on the 15th ult., in the 50th year of her age, MARY, wife of David James, an esteemed and valuable elder of Newbury Monthly Meeting. Relying, as she testified, on the mercy of her Redeemer, she bore her short and severe illness with patience; and approached the confines of life in peaceful serenity.

——, Of consumption, on the 23d of 4th month, at the residence of his brother-in-law, William Underhill, Jr., in New York, DR. ALBERT J. HOAG, in the 30th year of his age. He was a member of North Berwick Monthly Meeting, Maine, though recently residing in Philadelphia.

——, Of a lingering illness, on the 25th of Sixth month last, MARIAM, daughter of Joseph J. and Eliza Butler, and grand daughter of Jared Patterson, in the fourteenth year of her age; a member of Walnut Ridge Monthly Meeting, Indiana.

——, At his residence in Lagrange, on the 16th inst., WILLIAM MOORE, in the 41st year of his age; an esteemed member of Oswego Monthly Meeting.

——, At her residence in Carthage, Rush co., Ind., on the 12th day of the 3d month last, REBECCA, wife of Robert W. Young, in the sixty-third year of her age; a worthy member and overseer of Walnut Ridge Monthly Meeting. She was an affectionate wife, a tender mother, a kind and sympathising neighbor. Being of a meek and an amiable disposition, she was truly a promoter of peace; she appeared to be favored with a foresight of her approaching end, expressing several days previous to being confined to her bed "that she believed she would not be permitted to remain here much longer." In contemplating the awful subject, she felt perfectly resigned to the disposal of the Author of all good, in whose hands she felt that there was perfect safety. Believing that her work was nearly completed, and claiming no merit for herself, she confidingly relied upon the tender compassion of a crucified Saviour."

Thus favored to have her mind centered upon Heaven, she was gathered as a shock of corn fully ripe in its due season, leaving behind a numerous circle of relatives and friends to mourn her loss.

HAVERFORD SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.

The stated Annual meeting of Haverford School Association, will be held at the Committee Room, Arch st., on Second-day afternoon, 5th month 9th, at 4 o'clock. CHARLES ELLIS, Secretary.

Fourth month 23.—3t

HAVERFORD SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.

The summer term will commence on Fourth-day the 11th inst. One or two members of the Society of Friends may yet be entered, on application to the undersigned. The punctual attendance of the students on the day on which the Term begins is particularly requested.

CHARLES YARNALL, Secretary.
No. 39 High street, Philadelphia.

5th mo. 4.

SERFDOM IN RUSSIA.

The following account of Russian Serfdom, and of the efforts of the Emperor Nicholas to abolish it, agrees substantially with that given by Dr. Baird, in his admirable course of Lectures at the Smithsonian Institute. He stated, that before any of the measures detailed in the following article were adopted, that the Emperor, in full council of his Ministers, declared his anxious wish to abolish Serfdom. Count Romanzoff told him that the measure was premature; that the minds of the nobles were not prepared for it; and that appealing, as it would, to the pecuniary interests and prejudices of the whole class, it would arouse an opposition which the whole power of the Government could not withstand. The same nobleman suggested that the Emperor should leave to his son and successor the accomplishment of the beneficent measure of emancipating his people. The Emperor replied: "I know that my son is actuated by the proper spirit; but I fear he is deficient in the necessary firmness to accomplish the great work. But," said he, reaching forth his arm, "I feel that God has given me the power to perform it, and that it is my duty."

Dr. Baird further stated, that the Emperor has taken from the nobles the power of inflicting chastisement upon the serfs at their pleasure, and has regulated the manner and degree of their punishment, according to strict rules of law, upon conviction before a magistrate.

Towards the end of 1848, or beginning of 1849, Mr. Jerrman, who had spent three years at Petersburg, published a book on Russia, which was soon after translated into English. We give below, Mr. Jerrman's account of the Emperor's exertions to abolish Serfdom.—*Even. Post.*

The rights of man are trampled under foot in Russia! Who denies it? A nation still semi-barbarous, is subjected to semi-barbarous rule! Perfectly true. Laws unworthy of the name exist there, as well as classes of men degraded below the proper dignity of man. All this is matter of fact; but the profound genius of the Emperor, who discerns all this, his restless striving to remedy these evils, to reconcile these incongruities, *that* stamps him, in my eyes, not only as a great sovereign, but also as a true friend of the people.

It is with real gratification that I propose, in these pages, a true and faithful representation of facts to a prejudice universal in Germany—a prejudice confirmed and strengthened by Germans who have long resided in Russia. It is not my fault if those Germans either were unable to take a clear-sighted view of what passed around them, or else measured it with a German rule—a mode of measurement of which Russian matters certainly did not admit. The man who rigidly investigates, and takes into due consideration, the character of the people, the confirmed habits of centuries, and the perils and material disadvantages of the too sudden development of free institutions, will not only contemplate with respect and admiration the efforts of the Russian Government for the safe and gradual spread of liberty, but will also, like myself, not hesitate to proclaim the Emperor Nicholas, so often denounced as the deadly foe to freedom, the true father of his country, earnestly striving to develop and mature the rights of his subjects.

Proofs strike deeper than assertions, and a few of the former may here with propriety be given. Let us first glance at that institution which mostly estranges Russia from civilization, namely, at the institution of Serfdom.

For the female members, of course, there is but one legal course to emancipation, namely, marriage with a freeman. For male serfs, at all times until recently, a military service was the avenue to freedom. Once under the colors, the soldier is free. The freedom of the Russian soldier is not very comprehensive, and the recruit may, in some sort, be said only to exchange one kind of slavery for another and a milder one; but when, on the completion of his term of service, or in consequence of wounds or ill health, he receives his discharge, it is as a free man that he returns to his home. In strict regard to truth, I must, however, here observe, that for a long time this road to citizenship led but few to its enjoyment. The soldier, after completing a period of twenty years' service, was so accustomed to that mode of life, whilst on the other hand, owing to his long disuse of the occupation to which he had been brought up, he saw so little prospect of earning a living, that in most instances he accepted a second bounty, and recommenced his military career, to which he then clung till death or the hospital received him. Seven years ago, however, the Emperor Nicholas shortened the term of service to eight years, a reduction which now annually restores to civil life many thousand freemen, who were slaves till they donned the uniform. At the expiration of eight years' service the soldier is still a young man; he can still enjoy his freedom, and found a free family. For this first and important step towards the emancipation of the serf, the Russian people have to thank the Emperor Nicholas.

A not less important disposition aimed at the same end, and at the same time calculated to avert the total ruin of the Russian nobility, is that which relates to advances made by the Crown on territorial property.

To prevent the partial depopulation of States, a ukase, dated in 1827, declared the serfs to constitute an integral and inseparable portion of the soil. The immediate consequence of this decree was the cessation, at least in its most repulsive form, of the degrading traffic in human flesh, by sale, barter, or gift. Thenceforward no serf could be transferred to another owner, except by the sale of the land to which he belonged. To secure to itself the refusal of the land and the human beings appertaining to it, and at the same time to avert from the landholder the ruin consequent on dealings with usurers, the Government established an imperial loan bank, which made advances on mortgage of lands, to the extent of two thirds their value. The borrowers had to pay back, each year, three per cent. interest. If they failed to do this, the Crown returned them the instalments already paid, gave them the remaining third of the value of the property, and took possession of the land and its population. This was the first stage of freedom for the serfs. They became Crown peasants, held their dwellings and a bit of land as an hereditary fief from the Crown, and paid annually for the same a sum total of five rubles, (about four shillings) for each male person; a rent for which, assuredly, in the whole of Germany, the very poorest farm is not to be had, to say nothing in consideration that in case of bad harvest, destruction, disease, &c., the Crown is bound to supply the strict necessities of its peasants, and to find them in daily bread, in the indispensable stock of cattle and seed-corn, to repair their habitations, and so forth.

By this arrangement, and in a short time, a considerable portion of the lands of the Russian nobility became the property of the State, and with it a large number of serfs became Crown peasants. This was the first and most important step towards opening the road to freedom to that majority of the Russian population which consists of slaves.

When in this manner the first ideas of liberty had been awakened in the people, the Emperor, in the exercise of his own unlimited and irresponsible power, took a second step, not less pregnant with consequences than the first. Unable suddenly to grant civil freedom to the serfs, he bestowed upon them, as a transition stage, certain civil rights. A ukase permitted them to enter into contracts. Thereby was accorded to them not only the right of possessing property, but the infinitely higher blessing of a legal recognition of their moral worth as men. Hitherto the serf was recognised by the state only as a sort of beast in human form. He could hold no property, give no legal evidence, take no oath. No matter how eloquent his speech, he was dumb before the law. He might have treasures in his dwelling, the law knew him only as a pauper. His word and his honor were valueless, compared to those of the vilest freeman. In short, morally, he could not be said to exist. The Emperor Nicholas gave to the serfs, that vast majority of his subjects, the first sensations of moral worth, the first throb of self respect, the first perception of the rights and dignity and duty of man! What professed friend of the people can boast to have done more, or yet so much, for so many millions of men?

But the Czar did not rest satisfied with this. Having given the serfs power to hold property, he taught them to prize the said property above all, in the interest of their freedom. It seems quite like a jest to speak thus of the "tyrant and bloody-minded man;" but I speak in all seriousness, and the facts are there to prove my words. The serf could not buy his own freedom, but he became free by the patch of soil to which he was linked. To such purchase the right of contract cleared his road. The lazy Russian, who worked with an ill will toward his master, doing as little as he could for the latter's profit, toiled day and night for his own advantage. Idleness was replaced by the diligent improvement of his farm, brutal drunkenness by frugality and sobriety; the earth, previously neglected, requited the unwonted care with its richest treasures. By the magic of industry, wretched hovels were transformed into comfortable dwellings, wildernesses into blooming fields, desolate steppes and deep morasses into productive land; whole communities, lately sunk in poverty, exhibited unmistakable signs of competency and well-doing. The serfs, now allowed to enter into contracts, lent the lord of the soil the money of which he often stood in need, on the same condition as the Crown, received in security the land they occupied, their own bodies, and the bodies of their wives and children. The nobleman preferred the serf's loan to the Government's loan, because, when pay-day came for the annual interest and instalment, the Crown, if he was not prepared to pay, took possession of his estate, having funds wherewith to pay him the residue of its value. The parish of serfs, which had lent money to its owner, lacked these funds. Pay-day came, the debtor did not pay, but neither could the serfs produce the one third of the value of the land, which they must disburse to him in order to be free. Thus they lost their capital, and did not gain their freedom. But Nicholas lived! the father of his subjects.

Between the anxious debtor and the still more anxious creditor, now interposed an imperial ukase, which, in such cases, opened to the parishes of serfs the imperial treasury. Mark this; for it is worthy to be noted: the Russian imperial treasury was opened to the serfs, that they might purchase their freedom!

The Government might have simply released the creditors from their embarrassment by paying the debtor the one third still due him, and then land and tenants belong to the state. Nicholas did not adopt that course. He lent the serfs the money they needed to buy themselves from their master; and for this loan, (a third only of the value,) they mortgaged themselves and their

lands to the Crown, paid annually three per cent. interest, and three per cent. of the capital, and would thus, in about thirty years, become free, and proprietors of their land! That they would be able to pay off this third was evident, since to obtain its amount, they had still the same resources which enabled them to save up the two thirds already paid. Supposing, however, the very worst—that through inevitable misfortunes, such as pestilence, disease of cattle, &c., they were prevented from satisfying the rightful claims of the Crown, in that case the Crown paid them back the two thirds value which they had previously disbursed to their former owner, and they became a parish of crown peasants, whose lot, compared to their earlier one, was still enviable. But not once in a hundred times do such cases occur, whilst, by the above plan, whole parishes gradually obtain their freedom, not by a sudden and violent change, which could not fail to have evil consequences, but in course of time, after a probation of labor and frugality, and after thus attaining to the knowledge, that without these two great factors of true freedom, no liberty can possibly be durable.

A RIVAL TO TEA—THE LEAVES OF THE COFFEE PLANT.

The Singapore Free Press recommends the use of the coffee leaf as a substitute for the berry. The writer appears to be an English planter of the Dutch settlement of Padang, in Sumatra, where the coffee plant has been cultivated for several generations, and where it is now produced in larger quantity and of better quality than in any country of the Malayan islands, Java excepted. The coffee plant is an evergreen large shrub, which yields a profusion of leaves, and bears fruit for about twenty years. The leaf, and even the twigs, have, in a minor degree, the same stimulating and exhilarating property as the berry, and its habitual use by the natives of the country, agricultural Malays of very simple habits, and little amenable to innovation, shows that they at least find the coffee leaf to make a wholesome and agreeable beverage. The introduction of this article into our consumption would, we cannot help thinking, be a benefit to the poor, and to our colonial planters.

In order to render coffee leaves marketable for European consumption, the best mode of preparation will consist in subjecting them to the same kind of manipulation as tea undergoes; and for this purpose it would probably be expedient, at first, to employ, for instruction, Chinese skilled in the art, such men as Mr. Fortune lately brought from the northern provinces of China to Upper India. The leaves of coffee, neither fleshy nor succulent, are even more easily dried than those of tea; and being larger and more abundant, while the plant itself is more easily reared than tea, and embraces a much wider geographical range, it is certain they might be sold at a lower price than the poorest Bohea. It may be added, that the leaves so prepared, would not be amenable to the charge of adulterations so often urged against the ground berry.—*N. A. & U. S. Gaz.*

DO CROWS REASON?

As the question of the rational powers of animals is yet a mooted question, we throw in the following act to "help the cause along."

The miller at Cape Elizabeth, a few days since, saw two crows light upon the mill pond. One got firm footing upon a cake of ice, but the other, less judicious in the selection of his landing place, pitched into some pulpy snow, from which he found it impossible to extricate himself. Crow No. 1 immediately came to the rescue, and tried to push him out of the scrape. Finding, however, that this was impossible, he stopped, cocked his head one side in apparently knowing deliberation, then chatted for a moment with his unfortunate comrade, and flew off.

The miller thought he would watch the *denouement*. In about ten minutes crow No. 1 returned with two others. These three put their heads together in consultation, flew round their imprisoned brother and examined his condition, and then, by a joint effort, raised him up and stood him upon the ice. This being accomplished, they rubbed against him to warm him, brushed the frozen snow from his wings, and finally all departed together—the saved crow being in the centre of the others, as though it was still necessary to watch after his welfare.

If anybody can procure a stronger incident in *crow*nological history, let him bring it on.—*Eastern Argus.*

THE JURISPRUDENCE OF INSANITY.

The following fact may be depended upon, having been reported to us by the respectable officer referred to:—

A country schoolmaster came one day to Dr. ——, physician to the P—— Lunatic Asylum, and requested to be admitted to the establishment, as he felt himself going wrong in his mind. The doctor told him he had no power to do so; it required an attestation from two medical men, and two neighbors, and also the Sheriff's warrant. The man pressed his request, and remarked that he believed the doctor would accede to it if he knew the extremity of the case. "For," said he, "I feel a great inclination to suicide." "That is very bad," said ——. "Nay, more," added the man, "I can scarcely refrain from murdering my fellow-creatures, especially when I see any weapons lying about. My inclination is then to rush upon the person who may be nearest to me, and destroy him." Dr. —— bethought him, with a qualm of painful alarm, "Why, this poor man may use his knife against any child that comes up to get a pen mended at his desk." The

man continued: "Any one in my way at the moment I feel inclined to sacrifice—it might be a man passing me on the road, my wife sitting at dinner, or *a child coming up to me to have a pen mended!*" Dr. —— then saw it was an urgent case indeed, and next day took the proper steps to get the applicant admitted. He at first got worse in the asylum, but in due time recovered completely, so as to be able to resume his duties.

The judges have no test of insanity in criminal cases besides the question, "Does the culprit know right from wrong?" This schoolmaster evidently knew right from wrong, since he felt a horror at his own inclinations, which were yet so much beyond his own control, that he had to put himself under external restraint, to prevent them from being followed. Now, how does the judge's test apply in such a case? Had the schoolmaster killed a pupil, would it not have been evident that he knew right from wrong? And yet was he not just as certainly out of his right mind, and therefore not accountable for his actions?

Penn. Freeman.

A VISIT TO THE VÖRING-FOS, IN 1851.

The sun shone brightly in a cloudless sky, as we left Eidfjord, a little hamlet prettily situated at the north-eastern head of the Hardanger, one of the longest and finest of the fjords of Norway. A walk of about a mile, and a subsequent row on a beautiful lake, brought us to Sabo, near the entrance of the glen of Sysendal. Hence, for several miles, our course lay by the margin of a rapid and surging river, which already foretold auspiciously of scenes beyond.

High and craggy mountains rose abruptly on each side, increasing in grandeur towards the head of the ravine; while here and there a rocky barrier, intercepting the course of the torrent, changed its emerald waters into sparkling foam. The rough track twice led us over frail bridges, that seemed scarcely strong enough for the purpose allotted to them. One, especially, required some nerve. Raised high above the river, and supported on slender pine trees, it had originally consisted of four poles, laid side by side. Of these a central one was entirely gone, and the other was decayed, so that the traveller had not only to shun dangers on both sides, but in the middle! Added to this, there was no handrail, and the bridge was divided half-way; the left-hand pole of one portion touching the right-hand pole of the other. Our guide quietly proposed to carry the senior of the party across on his shoulders! an offer which was respectfully declined, the bear fashion of proceeding on "all-fours" being much preferred.

The glen terminates abruptly, the river forcing its way through an impassable gorge; consequently requiring of the traveller a climb of 1500 feet or more, up a rocky staircase-like path, before the table-land above can be reached. Once at the top, however, the hardships of the journey are past, and fatigue is almost forgotten in the magnificence of the surrounding scenery. In one direction, the spotless dome-like crest of Hallings-Jokulen, glittered in the sunshine high over the surrounding mountains; while in another, the snowy ranges of the Folgefond glacier formed the distant horizon, blending beautifully with the intervening landscape of combined valley, mountain, and fjord.

After a short rest, we crossed a high and nearly level moorland, scattered over with many interesting alpine plants, to a lonely "sæter," or mountain farm, where weary nature was refreshed by "fladbrod" (thin oat-bread) and draughts of delicious milk and cream. Our stay here was but transient, as the Vöring-fos was now not far distant. Pursuing our course, followed for some distance by a herd of sociable goats, we soon reached the river again. It was still the same impetuous torrent, swollen by the melting of surrounding snows, and apparently twenty to thirty yards wide, and five or six feet deep.

Nothing, however, seemed to indicate the proximity of the cataract; no dark or gloomy defile cast a suspicious shade over our path; no deafening roar betrayed the hidden truth! There were, indeed, massive cliffs rising before us, that seemed mysteriously separated from the rocky moor we traversed, and at times a faint yet deep-toned murmur rose fitfully on the breeze. It was a time when feeling overbalanced reflection, and a rarely interrupted silence testified to the deep-felt consciousness that stole over our almost agitated minds.

At length the point was gained, and we stood on the verge of a terrific chasm, into which the struggling river, bursting, resistless, through its rocky barriers, plunged *nine hundred feet vertically* in one unbroken sheet of snow-white foam! We stood for some time almost motionless, absorbed in the wonders of the stupendous scene, and watching the endless changes of the mighty folds of the cataract, as they fell in vast volumes into the gloomy depths below. Deep, subdued thunder seemed to rise from the earth beneath us—not the incessant roll of one mighty peal, but as though each was blended with the others, and yet had a separate origin. Vast cliffs towered far above on the opposite side, down which another stream swept into the whirl of waters, mingling in its descent with the clouds of wreathing spray that half filled the chasm, and rose with ever-varying volutions to an elevation of nearly a thousand feet! These, precipitated on its rocky sides, formed numberless smaller waterfalls, increasing every moment as they descended; till, assailed by the rush of air from beneath, they were again whirled upwards, and blended in the general confusion of the elements. A brilliant rainbow spanned the ravine from side to side, with strongly converging points, some hundred feet beneath us, and yet only one third (?) of the distance to the

river below, beautifully contrasting its soft and lovely colors with the stern grandeur of the surrounding scenery. Yet even this did not so forcibly impress the mind with the idea of *magnitude*, as the appearance of falling stones thrown into the abyss. Though thrown forward horizontally as far as possible, they seemed reluctantly to descend till a point was reached, apparently almost directly beneath us; when, reduced to a speck, they appeared to hover for some seconds, as if suspended in the air; or to float like falling leaves, as if unwilling to be engulphed by the angry waters. Our utmost endeavors were scarcely sufficient to send one (large enough to be visible) to the very bottom; each, almost without exception, was ultimately buried in the snowy folds of the cataract far above the point aimed at. This singular effect was probably caused by the distance through which the stones were passing, when at so great a depth beneath us as to have apparently lost their downward motion; the deceptive appearance of oscillation resulting from the variations of the portions of the cataract contiguous to which they were descending, combined perhaps with the extreme atmospheric vibration inseparable from the shock of so great a volume of water.

The vicinity of the Vöring-fos is wild and desolate; the elevation of the country, and proximity to bleak regions covered with perpetual snow, forbidding the growth of trees or any luxuriant vegetation, except where the shelter of lofty cliffs or damp ravines permit the existence of stunted pines and birches.

After striving to "satiate our eyes with seeing" for about two hours, we reluctantly returned to the "sæter." As the deep-toned thunder ceased, and the last film of distant spray vanished from sight, perhaps for ever! a sudden consciousness seemed to dart upon our minds, and nerve them to grasp with unwonted vigor, the full realities of a scene not soon to be effaced from memory!

Late in the afternoon, we again reached Fidfjord, where we took a boat and launched on the still water, glad to rest our weary limbs on a pile of soft birch twigs, which was placed for us to lie on, at its stern. Night closed upon the landscape long ere we gained our destination, and the cold dews of the Hardanger fell abundantly around us. Long and wearily we watched the dark outlines of the mountains as they receded one after another from view, or listened to the wild cry of the seafowl on their rocky margins. Before reaching Utne, the moon arose, lighting, with its almost golden beams, the snowy ranges of the Folgefond glacier, and beautifully the tranquil surface of the long branch of the fjord along which we passed.

Note.—Nine hundred feet is the elevation usually assigned to the Vöring-fos. This, if anything, is *below* the mark, rather than above it; as one of our party was afterwards informed at Christiana, that it had been measured, and found to be between 1100 and 1200 feet. It is said to fall "without a single contact with the rock!" and is probably the loftiest cataract known, *containing a large volume of water.* The Rjukanfos, its Norwegian rival, is of rather inferior elevation, though perhaps equally striking, from the superior beauty of the surrounding scenery, and the more advantageous positions from which it may be beheld.—*London Friend.*

THE SUPPOSED "SHOWERS OF SULPHUR,"

Alluded to by the Cincinnati papers, are explained in a report read before the Cincinnati Horticultural Society, at its meeting on the 2d of April. The Report, as it appears, was prepared by Dr. J. S. Dodge. He remarks:

"We have all read of the colored snow of the northern regions, which, we are told, is caused by a fungus, Hœmatococcus nivalis. Other colored rains and snows have been reported by various writers, which have been referred to different causes; such as the pollen of plants, animalculæ, and other minute substances. We are told by meteorologists, and may satisfy ourselves by simple observation, that currents of air often assume a rapidly whirling and upward direction, under which circumstances light bodies might be very easily elevated from the surface of the earth, transported on the upper currents of the atmosphere to an immense distance, and then deposited upon the surface of the earth. After collecting this material at different points, and examining it with a microscope of moderate capacity, and comparing the appearance with the pollen of the red-cedar, juniperus virginiana, with the plates and descriptions of the pollen of terebinthinate plants given by the celebrated physiologist Raspail, I have been forced to the conclusion, that the most plausible explanation of this '*yellow rain*' is, that it is the pollen of the *cypress tree, Taxodion dysticha*, and not that of the elms and maples of our vicinity. From near the mouth of the Ohio river to the Gulf of Mexico, with an average width of fifty miles, there is an immense extent of cypress swamps, one half of which was probably in blossom ten days ago. A small whirlwind passing over this, would have taken up enough pollen to have supplied extensive showers of yellow rain."—*Cincin. paper.*

STRENGTH OF INSECTS.

Few of us suspect, while we amuse ourselves with watching the active gambols of the tiny beings, that to enable them to perform such feats as we see them execute every day, an amount of strength has been conferred upon them which could not safely have been intrusted to any of the larger animals, and that nothing but the comparatively diminutive size, to which all the insect races are jealously restricted, prevents them becoming the tyrants of this globe, and the destroy-

ers of all other terrestrial creatures. The common flea, as every one knows, will, without much apparent effort, jump 200 times its own length; and several grasshoppers and locusts are said to be able to perform leaps quite as wonderful. In the case of the insect, they scarcely excite our notice; but if a man were coolly to take a standing-leap of 380 odd yards, which would be an equivalent exertion of muscular power, perhaps our admirers of athletic sports might be rather startled at such performance.

Again, for a man to run ten miles within the hour, would be admitted to be a tolerably good display of pedestrianism; but what are we to say to the little fly observed by Mr. Delisle, "so minute as almost to be invisible," which ran nearly six inches in a second, and in that space was calculated to have made 1080 steps? This according to the calculations of Kirby and Spence, is as if a man, whose steps measured two feet, should run at the incredible rate of twenty miles a minute? Equally surprising are the instances of insect strength given by Mr. Newport. The great stag-beetle (*Lucanus cervus,*) which tears off the bark from the roots and branches of the trees, has been known to gnaw a hole, an inch in diameter, through the side of an iron canister in which it was confined, and on which the marks of its jaws were distinctly visible, as proved by Mr. Stephens, who exhibited the canister at one of the meetings of the Entomological Society. The common beetle (*Geotrupes stercorarious*) can, without injury, support and even raise great weights, and makes its way beneath almost any amount of pressure. In order to put the strength of the insect Atlas to the test, experiments have been made which prove that it is able to sustain and escape from beneath a load of from 20 to 30 ounces—a prodigious burden, when it is remembered that the insect itself does not weigh as many grains; in fact, once more taking man as a standard of comparison, it is as though a person of ordinary size should raise and get from under a weight of between 40 and 50 tons.—*Rymer Jones' Natural History of Animals.*

PECULIAR FISH.

Dr. Hancock mentions a fish (the *ricaria*) which creeps upon all fours in the beds of rivers. This little finny quadruped has a very singular appearance, moving upon its four stilts, which are produced by a bony ray in front of its pectoral fins, and of the next pair to them. The *callichthys*, a Brazilian fish, walks in this way for miles in search of water, when, as often happens, the pools in which it lives is dried up. The climbing perch (*Perca scandens*) not only creeps along the shore, but ascends trees, in search of the crustaceans upon which it feeds. It is found in Tranquebar. It must have some difficulty in ascending the fan-palms, if it were not provided with numerous little spines or thorns upon its fins, by means of which it suspends itself whilst climbing, using them like hands. In addition to these peculiarities, it has the power of folding up both dorsal and anal fins, when not using them; and thus it literally puts its hands in its pocket, for it deposits them in a cavity in its body, provided by nature on purpose to receive them when they are not needed for progression. Nor are these pockets, or troughs, peculiar to the climbing perch—the land-crabs also possess them. With respect to the latter, anatomists were formerly puzzled to account for the fact of animals, whose mode of respiration is by gills, being able to exist so long as they do out of water, without injury to those organs; but a French naturalist first, and afterwards Milne Edwards, discovered a cavity or trough, in which a small quantity of water is kept in order to moisten their gills occasionally. The *Gecarcinus ilca*, one species of this tribe, has more than one pocket or vesicle for that purpose. Another species, the *ocypode*, has a different but equally curious apparatus—a small spongy substance—by means of which the animal is supplied with the moisture required.—*N. Am. and U. S. Gazette.*

DEPTH OF THE SEA.

On a passage from Rio de Janeiro to the Cape of Good Hope, Capt. Denham, R. N., made the deepest soundings ever recorded. The day was calm. He used 15,000 fathoms, or 90,000 feet of line. The plummet, which was about eleven inches long, weighed nine pounds. When 7076 fathoms were run off the line the bottom was reached. The sounding occupied nearly nine hours and a half. Thus it appears the depth was about 42,500 feet, or about eight geographical miles.

The highest summit of the Himalaya mountains is 28,000 feet, or about five miles. So the sea bottom has been found at a distance from the surface of its waters greater than the altitude of the highest elevation on the earth's surface.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Foreign Intelligence.—The steamship Humboldt, arrived at New York on the 26th ult., and the Baltic, on the 1st inst., bringing English dates respectively to the 13th and 19th ult.

England.—The Canadian Clergy Reserves bill had passed the third reading in the House of Commons, by a majority of 80.

On the morning of the 14th ult., a house in London, said to be occupied by Kossuth, was searched by the Police, acting under a warrant from the Secretary of State—a large store of arms, ammunition, and materials of war was discovered. Statements were made in the House of Commons, that the house searched was a rocket manufactory, and was not occupied by Kossuth. German papers say that the recent arrests in Prussia, were made in consequence of information from the English police, who have placed spies on the refugees.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer had introduced his financial statement. He proposes to continue the income tax on a diminishing scale for seven years, and to extend it to Ireland, on all incomes over one hundred pounds. Also to reduce the advertisement duty, stamp duty, and some others; to abolish the soap duties; substitutes fixed for ad valorem rates, making ten per cent. the maximum on manufactures; increases the spirit duties and legacy duties; reduces the tea duty within the next four years to one shilling per pound, and immediately to 1s 10d.

He stated that the revenue for the financial year exceeded the estimates nearly a million and a half sterling, and the expenditures had, at the same time, fallen short £387,000, leaving, with the surplus of revenue, an overplus of £2,426,000.

The duty on advertisements was abolished by a unanimous vote, but a resolution to abolish the excise duty on paper was voted down in the House of Commons. The Jewish Disabilities bill had passed a third reading.

Harriet Beecher Stowe had arrived at Liverpool, and was treated with distinction during her stay there. She afterwards proceeded to Edinburg and Glasgow, where preparations had been made for her reception.

France.—Letters from Paris state that several secret societies are again moving, and many arrests have been made. Stringent measures concerning refugees have been adopted. None are permitted to reside at Lyons, Marseilles, or the Departments of the Seine, without special permission, while Spaniards, Italians, and Germans are forbidden to approach within one hundred miles of the frontiers of their respective countries.

Spain.—The Spanish Ministry resigned in a body on the 8th ult. The Queen accepted the resignation, and charged General Lersunda with the formation of a new Cabinet. A new Ministry has been formed.

Sicily.—A number of arrests have been made in Palermo and its environs. The arrests amount to several hundreds, belonging to all classes of society.

Prussia.—The Zollverein treaty has been signed at Berlin, by all the Plenipotentiaries. The late conspiracy proves to have been much more extensive than was supposed, having had ramifications in a number of the principal cities of Prussia. Papers have been seized by the police, containing details of the plans of the revolutionary party.

Austria.—A change in the Ministry has taken place. Hungary has been divided by the Austrian Government into three districts, with Deputy Governors, subject to the Governor in Chief, at Pesth.

The demand made by Piedmont has been refused by Austria, and the Piedmontese Ambassador has left Vienna.

Turkey.—The negotiations with the Russian Minister were progressing amicably. Disturbances have broken out in Arabia.

The Turks are arming all the forts along the Bosphorus.

The English and French Ministers have arrived at Constantinople. The former has assured the merchants of the city that peace should be preserved.

Persia.—Misunderstandings are reported between the Persian Court and the British Government. The British Minister would probably leave Persia.

China.—The insurrection in China is progressing rapidly. Preparations are making to increase the defences of Nankin. At Pekin, a perfect panic prevailed.

Mexico.—The news of the occupation of the Mecilla valley by the Government of New Mexico, was received in the city of Mexico on the 8th ult., and created the most intense excitement.

An armed force was ordered to proceed immediatately to the scene of action to aid the Government of the State of Chihuahua in the expulsion of Governor Lane and his troops. A delegation of the Mexican authorities waited upon Judge Conkling and made a solemn protest against the whole proceedings.

California.—The steamer Uncle Sam, from Aspinwall, arrived at New York on the morning, and the Georgia on the evening of the 27th ult. The Georgia brought the California mails, and $2,234,308 in gold.

The yellow fever was prevalent at Kingston, and a number of ship captains had died with it.

Senor Soldau, Minister from Peru to Bogota, was robbed at three different hotels, on his way from Panama to Aspinwall.

J. Holmes, the keeper of the hotel at Gorgona, his steward and bar-keeper, were taken into custody, and the house was closed. A portion of the property was found in the possession of the persons arrested.

Henry S. Fitch, of San Francisco, has offered a prize of ten thousand dollars for the best treatise on the construction of a railroad from the Atlantic to the Pacific oceans, together with collateral subjects —the future trade of the East Indies and the Pacific, and the wealth of California. The whole premium to be awarded for a complete work on the three topics named, treated under distinct and separate heads. For the first alone, $5000; the second and third, $2500 each.

Domestic.—Gen. John A. Dix of New York has been appointed by the President, Minister to France, and Richard Meade of Virginia, Minister to Chili.

Captain Ringgold, commander of the North Pacific Exploring Expedition, will sail in a few days for the scene of his operations. He is instructed to make a thorough survey of a large portion of the North Pacific, together with Behring's Straits, and the adjacent coasts of Asia and America; also, the Japan islands and seas, the Gulf of Tartary, the China and Tooloo seas, &c. The group of islands lying in the tracks of North Pacific traders, those extending from Japan to the seas of Kamschatka and Okhotsk, and the routes from California and Oregon to China, will be included in the survey. Correct charts will be made, and the resources and commercial advantages of the places visited will be ascertained.

Edward Everett, late Secretary of State, has computed that the use of alcholic drinks cost the U. States, directly, in ten years, $120,000,000; has destroyed $5,000,000 more of property, and caused the death of 3,000,000 of persons; sent 250,000 to our prisons, and 100,000 children to poor houses; caused 1500 murders and 5000 suicides; and has bequeathed to the country 1,000,000 orphan children.

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DANIEL WHEELER.

(Continued from page 532.)

Though the inhabitants of the Polynesian islands were the primary objects of Daniel Wheeler's concern, yet even there he did not forget the class of his own race with whom he was well qualified to sympathize, from the experience which, in early life, he had acquired. There were then in the bay where the Henry Freeling was anchored, six American whalers, and one trading vessel, all large and well manned, and one English whaler, the Rover, of London. With respect to them, he mentions:

My mind having for some days past been brought into thoughtful solicitude for the best welfare of the crews of the vessels now lying at anchor about us, I mentioned it to my Charles soon after rising this morning; and seeing no way of being clear of the blood of these poor neglected people, but by appointing a public meeting, to be held next first-day, it was concluded to make the necessary arrangements for so doing. There was no doubt that the deck of one of the whaling vessels might have been procured for the purpose; but on considering the subject, it seemed best to have the deck of the Henry Freeling made use of, lest umbrage should be taken by the English sailors, if the meeting was held on board an American vessel; or by the American sailors, if held on board an English one in the same calling; both parties considering our own as employed on very different grounds from any other in the bay.

After due consideration, the 17th of the month, being the first of the week, was fixed upon for the meeting, to which the crews of the vessels then in the bay were invited. A number of tracts were provided for distribution. Of this meeting we have the following account:

At half past ten o'clock, a bethel-flag, with which we have been furnished, was hoisted, as a thing understood by all sailors, and a little in their own way: this allowed half an hour for the boats to collect from each ship, in order that the time appointed (eleven o'clock,) might be kept to, and the quiet of the meeting preserved from late comers on board. Although the invitation, with the exception of George Pritchard's family, had not been extended by us beyond the shipping in the bay, several persons attended from the shore; Doctor Vaughan, Captain Henry, George Bicknell, and some other white people, with children whose copper-coloured skins indicated that they were the offspring of Tahitian mothers. The meeting at length settled down into stillness beyond our expectation. I thought there would scarcely be a single individual then present, except our own crew, that had ever before been at a meeting held exclusively after the manner of Friends. In this, however, I found I had been mistaken, as the mate of the Lancaster came on board the next day, and acknowledged he was a member of our Society, though, as he stated, he had not kept close to it. He told us, that he little expected to see a Friend's meeting held amongst these islands; but seemed glad of having an opportunity to attend one.

However long the time of silence might be thought, there was no restlessness sufficient to disturb the quiet of the meeting. Unexpectedly to myself, I felt an engagement of mind to state to the meeting, that the religious Society of which I was a member, had, from its earliest rise, been called upon to bear a faithful testimony to the excellency of silent worship and waiting upon God: that it was a noble testimony to the all-sufficiency and teaching of that grace which had appeared unto all men; teaching all, and bringing salvation to all; "for the grace of God that bringeth salvation, hath appeared unto all men, &c., looking for that blessed hope, and the glorious appearing of the great God, and our Saviour Jesus Christ," &c., to the end of the text. "For God is a Spirit; and they that worship him, must worship him in spirit and in truth:" and we are told in holy writ, by the Son, that "the Father

seeketh such to worship him." I was then carried forth on the nature of true, silent, and spiritual worship, to a considerable length, and had to state, that my head would not have laid easy upon the pillow at a future day, if the attempt had not been made to collect the seamen of the fleet: that sailors were a class of men more than most others separated from their homes and regular places of worship, particularly on these long voyages upon the mighty deep, for months and months together; but that the ample provision made by the glorious gospel for the restoration and redemption of mankind, boundless as its love, extended unto all: for he that said, "Let there be light, and there was light;" even "God, who commanded the light to shine out of darkness, hath shined in our hearts, to give the light of the knowledge of the glory of God, in the face of Jesus Christ." I had largely to proclaim some of the principal doctrines of the gospel, and was helped through, to my humble and thankful admiration. It was indeed a glorious, and, I trust, to some, a blessed meeting. I had, I think, more than once to call their attention to the heavenly power that reigned over us with precious solemnity, as a crown and diadem; and, before the meeting closed, I had to acknowledge the same with prayer and thanksgiving, to the glory and the praise of my God. After the meeting was broken up, I requested an individual out of each ship to step forward, when two hundred and twenty-nine tracts, principally those of Friends, were disposed of, including those sent on board the Mariner in the morning.

The Mariner was an American whaler, which sailed before the meeting was convened, but to which a number of tracts were sent.

When they commenced their acquaintance with the mariners at Tahiti, Daniel Wheeler was pleased to find many of the American vessels conducted, ostensibly, on temperance principles; but he soon discovered, with horror and surprise, that although, by the articles of agreement, no spirits were to be taken on board the ships, except as medicine, many of the sailors, when on shore, are notorious for their intemperance. On this subject he remarks:

Although great exertion is made and promoted by the missionaries here, to stop this overwhelming torrent of iniquity, yet all their measures are abortive, and can never be successful unless co-operated with on the part of the masters of the shipping. Notwithstanding the disuse of spirituous liquors is rigidly enforced at Tahiti, and no person is allowed to have the article in his house, yet this bane of the human race is still to be purchased on shore, and the supply is kept up by the American ships. It is clandestinely landed amongst the supposed empty casks which are sent on shore for water, (an instance of this kind took place a few days ago,) and by other methods. A considerable quantity was brought in last week by an American schooner from Valparaiso, and safely landed, but has since been discovered, the casks destroyed, and their contents totally lost. By what is said, I do not mean to imply that this gross immorality is confined solely to the crews of the American vessels; because those of the English are, perhaps, equally implicated, but with this difference, they do not assume the character of "temperance ships."

How dreadful and appalling the consideration, that the intercourse of distant nations should have entailed upon these poor, untutored islanders, a curse unprecedented and unheard of in the annals of history. Will not, shall not, the Lord visit for these things?

Believing it right to attend the Tahitian worship in the character of spectators, in order to embrace the opportunity of attending to such religious service as might open before him, Daniel Wheeler and his son went on shore to prepare the way by a conference with George Pritchard, the missionary. Of this effort he takes the following notice:

I cannot but admire, with reverential gratitude and thankfulness, how, in every instance of this kind that has occurred, mountains have become mole-hills, as a willingness has been wrought to approach them; and if it were not fixing a very high stamp upon ourselves, I should say, surely the blessed Master, in like manner as when He sent forth His disciples two and two formerly to every place where he intended to come, is already not only come, but has condescended to go before, and prepare the way for us poor creatures, in a remarkable manner, in the hearts of others with whom we have to do. In returning, we walked along the edge of the bay, and were accosted by a respectable, clean-looking white man, who has resided here about fifteen years. He had been a sailor, but a severe hurt in his right hand and wrist, had caused his being left at this place. It seemed that he had been told we were much at a loss for an interpreter: he wished to render us every assistance he could, and was willing to accompany us wherever we might have to go, wanting nothing in return, as he was comfortably off, and he was not one that stood opposed to the work in which we were engaged: as he had but a small piece of land, he was at liberty at any time to attend us. We acknowledged the kindness and disinterestedness of this offer, and told him, if occasion required it, we should make application to him. We think him a suitable person to have the care of some tracts for lending out to others, and one with whom some of the writings of Friends may be left.

On First-day, 24th of Fifth month, they at-

tended the meeting as proposed, of which the following account is given:

While they were proceeding in their usual manner, I endeavoured to draw near to the Fountain of Israel, whose God is, and ever will be, Him who giveth strength and power to his people. My heart was softened in an unusual manner, and the creature was brought down into a state of nothingness; tears flowed beyond a capability of restraint, as "in the day of the great slaughter, when the towers fall," (the towers of pride, high-mindedness, and self-exaltation,) and the will of the creature subjected to the will of the great Creator; as shadowed forth by the prophet, when pointing to the spiritual conflict, and the accomplishment of the great work of regeneration in the heart of man, at that day when the Lord alone is exalted. My mind was in a calm, and I was prepared to stand up when the proper moment arrived. At length the singing ended, and a universal stillness prevailed over the meeting, probably increased by expectation, which had for some time been stamped upon the countenances of the whole assembly.

"God is not the author of confusion, but of peace, as in all churches of the saints," were the first words uttered by me; which being interpreted, were followed by, "it is not an every-day circumstance for a stranger thus to speak amongst you, probably what you never before witnessed; but it is according to the true order of the gospel that the prophets should speak two or three, that all might learn, and all might be comforted," with more of the text; repeating again, for "God is not the author of confusion, but of peace, as in all churches of the saints;" proceeding with, "I have nothing new to offer: the way to the kingdom is the same now as in the beginning; there is no variableness or shadow of turning with that God with whom we have to do. The things of time may vacillate and change; but the Rock of Ages remains unimpaired: it changeth not: 'the foundation of God standeth sure, having this seal, The Lord knoweth them that are his.' This foundation is Christ Jesus; and no other foundation can any man lay than is laid. Every man's work will be made manifest; the day shall declare it; the fire of the Lord will try it: that only will stand which is built on Christ Jesus the righteous, that tried corner-stone, elect of God, and precious indeed to them that believe, though to the Jews a stumbling-block, and to the Greeks foolishness. But to them who are called, and who obey, 'Christ, the power of God, and the wisdom of God.' For this cause, 'God gave his only-begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in Him should not perish, but have everlasting life'"—with more on this important point. "In looking over this large assembly, the love of God has filled my heart, as I have sat amongst you: may the Lord in heaven bless you, is the language that has arisen therein. It is this love that induced me to come amongst you; it is this love that would gather all into the heavenly garner of rest and peace. Endless in duration is the mercy of the Lord; free and unbounded is His love. His love has been long extended to these islands, and covered them as with a mantle. This island has had advantages beyond many others." I reminded them that many years had now elapsed since the sound of the gospel was first heard in their land: they had long had many parts of the Holy Scriptures in circulation, which from their earliest pages point to the Saviour. It was promised, soon after the fall of man, that the seed of the woman should bruise the serpent's head. Moses declared to the people in his day, 'A prophet shall the Lord your God raise up unto you of your brethren, like unto me; him shall ye hear in all things;' and 'the soul which will not hear that prophet, shall be destroyed from among the people;' which led to the query, what return had been made for all this, and wherein had they been benefited by these great privileges. They had run well for a season; what had hindered them? What had prevented them, that they should have turned again as unto the weak and beggarly elements? If they had obeyed the gospel, this would not have been the case; they would by this time have been a pure people for their God. That unless there was a thorough alteration and change, the blessing intended for them would be withdrawn, and the rod would be administered for their iniquity. Continuing,—"Be watchful, and strengthen the things which remain, that are ready to die;" for your works are not perfect in the sight of God. "Remember, therefore, how thou hast received and heard; and hold fast, and repent." There is a great work to be done; for where is your hope when the present generation are summoned from works to reward, if the younger children are not trained in succession? I had to call upon the parents to step forward before it was too late; they had all a part to take in it. Tahitian mothers had a large share devolving upon them; much depended upon their influence and example in endeavoring to train up their children in habits of civilized life, by letting them learn to read; (which at present is much neglected, and disliked both by parents and children;) that so they might partake in the advantages which are to be derived from the Holy Scriptures; reminding them, that "they that be wise, shall shine as the brightness of the firmament; and they that turn many to righteousness, as the stars for ever and ever:" exhorting them, not to be overcome with evil, but to overcome evil with that which is good; that the promises are many, great, and precious, which are recorded in Holy writ, to them that overcome.

(To be continued.)

The complaisance which the world terms politeness, is only the counterfeit of the gentleness which springs from a true Christian heart.

A Testimony of Salem, Mass., Monthly Meeting of Friends, respecting SOPHRONIA PAGE, *deceased.*

(Continued from page 534.)

Our dear friend was concerned carefully to keep within her own bosom those exercises and conflicts which she apprehended were designed for her own refinement, and like Mary of old, (Luke ii. 19,) "she kept all these things and pondered them in her heart:"—desiring the blessings promised, (Rev. ii. 17.) "to him that overcometh, will I give to eat of the hidden manna and will give him a white stone, and in the stone a new name written, which no man knoweth, saving he that receiveth it." She has consequently left few memoranda of the exercises of her early life, but these few are confirmatory of the deep and heartfelt experiences permitted to fit her for the important services to which she was afterwards called. From a memorandum under date of 10th month 25th, 1817, we extract as follows: "Under a renewed sense of the Divine visitation I am induced to endeavor to renew my covenant with Him who fills immensity. And feeling at this time something like a fresh spring of life from the life-giving word of Him who sitteth on the throne of his glory, I am constrained to write a few words, if not for the advantage, at least for the perusal of some into whose hands they may fall. And I feel a willingness to give up to the requirings of truth as they may be manifested to me in future. And I feel like endeavoring to suffer the loss of all that may obstruct the free course of the ever blessed truth, and do sincerely desire to be reduced to the condition of a truly dependent, humble, obedient one, that I may, if possible, be fitted for an instrument in the great Master's hands, to bear his great and holy name as it were before the Gentiles. And O! that I may from this good hour, be encouraged and helped to be faithful in my small capacity, in bearing a strict testimony to the truth as it is in Jesus, in whatever way he may be pleased to call upon me for service. And that he, who hath often favored and helped me may be pleased to convince me clearly of whatever he, in infinite wisdom, may see meet to require at my hands. And O! that I may be kept by his mighty power unto the day of the Lord Jesus, and not be suffered to wander from the fold of rest, which the Lord hath prepared for those who love his appearance in their hearts. That I might not be of that number, who choose their own ways, and delight themselves in their own imaginations, whose hearts depart from the Lord. That he would be graciously pleased, whenever he requires any service of me, an unworthy worm of the dust, to shew me with indubitable clearness, what he would have me to do, and that he would also enable me to stand in his counsel all the remaining days of my life. That my eye and my cry may be unto him and him alone. That he would never suffer me to forsake him, but that I might cleave to him with all my heart, soul, and might, mind and strength. And that he would enable me to stand, having my loins girt about with truth, and having done all that I may stand—and that the praise may be ascribed to him to whom all honor is due." Afterwards we find her again brought to a state of close exercise, again brought low. From a memorandum bearing the date of 4th month 3d, 1818, we quote as follows: "Parting last night and this morning with some very near and dear friends, with whom I have had the privilege of being acquainted, for a few days past, I have had to examine closely my own heart, to know whether the gloom, which has most of the time clouded my mind, was of my own creating or too much seeking, or whether it was not a stupidity which might have been overcome by proper exertion on my part. But do not find any thing of that nature to accuse myself of; but am induced to believe, that it is an exercise of the Lord's appointment, and that if it is patiently abode in, it will work together with the pleasanter parts of my journey for good. But words are altogether insufficient to express the depth of the painful wadings, through which I am suffered to pass in these days, the event of which I am not permitted to see. But I earnestly crave to be kept in a quietly hoping and patiently waiting frame of mind, and that I may not be suffered to free myself, and offer a vain offering, "I charge you, oh ye daughters of Jerusalem, that ye stir not up, nor awake my beloved until he please."

Soon after the above memorandum was penned, she gave up to attend to some religious engagements in a place at some distance from home, having, as she records, "for several months been under much exercise of mind on account of this prospect of apprehended duty." From a memorandum under date of 31st of 3d month, 1818, we quote an account of this little act of dedication. "Opportunity presenting I reluctantly went. But O! the unbounded love, the tender compassion of our Heavenly Father. How was it manifested in this visit. Utterly unworthy of the least of his mercies, yet I was not only favored with the unity and sympathy of several of the best and tenderest of friends, but most of the time with the pure shining light of the Lord's glorious countenance. And though I hardly dared to ask for any visible reward for my labors, yet in mercy was I permitted to hear and feel some thanking of the Lord on behalf of such a wretch as I. May the Lord alone have the praise of his own work. For every day's experience teaches me that of myself I can do nothing for my own peace or the comfort of others. But blessed be the Holy Helper, he has said by his prophet, that he will take a worm to thresh the mountains,—And it hath been abundantly verified through all ages."

"True friendships were commenced in this visit, which depend not on the casualities or circumstances of this life, but on the abiding of the

parties under the refining hand of the great Master. I was favored to attend Weare Monthly Meeting, which was a lesson of humiliation, which I desire to remember with unfeigned thanksgiving. After passing through some of the deepest baptisms I ever experienced, I returned home the 13th of 4th month, with that tranquillity which I ever wish to be truly thankful for, and felt that I could say, in my little measure, all is well."

From a memorandum dated 6 mo. 1st, 1818, we quote as follows: "Wonderful indeed is the mercy, long suffering and forbearance of the Lord towards a poor unworthy worm of the dust, who is often transgressing his holy commandments and resisting his blessed will. How hath his never failing arm sustained me in the midst of deep probation, even when I was ready to doubt his love to me and care over me. Blessed and forever blessed be Israel's unslumbering shepherd, for his inherent and independent attributes; and that he first loved us, even when we were strangers and aliens from the commonwealth of Israel. May his unrivalled excellencies ever command the warmest love and most humble reverence of all his creatures,—but of me above the rest. Ought not he to whom much is forgiven, to love much. May he graciously bestow on me the power and will to love him, with all my heart, soul, mind, might and strength, and my neighbor as myself. And O! for that which enables us to love our enemies, do good to them that hate us, and pray for them that despitefully use us and persecute us."

How wonderful and yet how gracious are the dealings of the Lord with his dependent children, in that he seeth meet, even after seasons of favor such as are indicated by the foregoing memoranda of our departed friend, again to introduce her exercised soul into renewed baptisms, intended doubtless for its further purification. Such appears to have been her experience, as from the following memorandum bearing date 11th month 11th, 1818. "So great and complicated have been my trials for some time that I have been ready to say at times of this life, I loath it, I would not live alway; and O! that he would hide me in the grave, till his wrath be overpast. But O! for true resignation and patience in afflictions and mortifications; O! for a clear sight of the hand of the Lord, in all this severe suffering."

Thus were the gracious dealings of the Lord with her manifested, by which she was deepened in the root and made fruitful in the branch.

In the year 1819 she went to Weare, in New Hampshire, where she was employed as a school teacher. Under date of 23d of 1st month, 1820, she wrote to a respected and endeared friend of her former place of residence as follows: which may serve to shew the state of her mind at this time. "Though much depressed in my feelings, and averse to exposing my present poverty and weakness, I think I may write a few words to thee; as I conclude thou art no stranger to the humiliating sense of total dependence on the great Head of the Church; and though I have no particular impulse, I have the privilege of informing thee, that thou hast often of late been the companion of my mind, so much so that I often thought of writing, but as often deferred it, to wait for something of more importance to write. The savor of life, which has been witnessed at those seasons, has convinced me that I was then mercifully numbered among the living concerning whom there is hope. But it now seems, at times, quite otherwise; and I am almost ready to say, "there is no hope." However, I desire to keep low and humble, and to retain a remembrance of the wonders wrought in the land of Ham, and in the field of Zoan. I often remember thy account of the hours of anguish thou passed through, when thou gave up thy hope; and it has sometimes been a warning to me to hold fast the beginning of my confidence to the end thereof."

In the year 1821, she had a certificate of removal to Weare Monthly Meeting; and on the 22d of 8th month in that year she was married to our friend Enoch Page, who was then a resident of Henniker, within the limits of that Monthly Meeting. She with her husband continued to reside there until the year 1823, when they removed within the limits of this Monthly Meeting, where our beloved friend afterwards had her home the remainder of her days.

(To be continued.)

THE VOICE FROM THE ROCKS OF SINAI.

Among the various objects of interest that have attracted the notice and commanded the attention of those who have proceeded to Palestine through Egypt and the desert, the inscriptions on the Rocks of Sinai must hold a prominent place. There are, indeed, difficulties in the way of the inquirer who is anxious to decypher these remarkable records, but enough has already transpired to show that the friends of Israel have good ground for hoping that these wonderful records in the deserts may be found to furnish very important testimony concerning a remote period in the history of God's ancient people.

We have been led to bring this subject under the notice of our readers, in consequence of the recent publication of a work entitled, "The One Primeval Language," by C. Foster, who is already known by his researches in a similar field, "The Historical Geography of Arabia." Although the title of the present work is the one now stated, we may observe that the volume before us is confined to the question which alone we purpose to bring under the notice of our readers, viz., that indicated on a second title page, as follows: Part 1. *The Voice of Israel from the Rocks of Sinai;* or, *The Sinaitic Inscriptions, Contemporary Records of the Miracles and Wanderings of the Exeode.*

As the attention of probably but few of the friends of Israel may as yet have been directed to this subject, we shall perhaps best meet the wishes of our readers if we enter at some length into such geographical and historical data as will convey to them an adequate knowledge of the actual state of a question which, whatever may be its final solution, can, in its present stage, scarcely fail to excite the liveliest interest in the mind of the Christian. In the words of our author, "the subject addresses itself, not to the learned only, but to the English reader. Sinai, especially, appeals to all who hold revealed religion dear."

Startling as the first announcement of any discovery relating to such interesting records must appear to have been, and calculated at once to engage the serious attention and invite the further investigation of the Christian church, it is nevertheless true, that the original assertion of the facts now under consideration, was made so far back as the sixth century; and after modern researches have brought their resources to bear on a critical examination of the subject, it is the boast of the latest and most profound investigator, that he is enabled fully to confirm the simple record of that early age.

Cosmas, a merchant of Alexandria, (from his voyage to India, surnamed Indicopleustes,) visited the peninsula of Sinai, in 522, and was the first to make known the existence of those mysterious inscriptions for which the rocks in the wilderness are remarkable. He travelled in the company of some Jews, who professed to understand the meaning of the unknown characters, and they ascribed their origin to their own ancestors, during their forty years' wanderings in the desert. "The Christian Topography" of Cosmas, (published in 547, at Alexandria,) in which he records these facts, contains some very strange theories; but its testimony to the authenticity of the Scriptures is very considerable. It remained, however, buried in obscurity, until the year 1707, when it was published, with a Latin version and notes by Montfaucon, in his Nova Collectio Patrum et Scriptorum Græcorum."

Since that time the Rocks of Sinai have been repeatedly examined, and the correctness of the information given by the Alexandrian merchant as to their locality and appearance been sufficiently confirmed. The numerical account and topographical extent of the inscriptions are thus stated by one of those who have investigated the subject.

The inscriptions are found in the neighborhood of Mount Sinai, or, to speak more accurately, in the valley and hills which, branching out from its roots, run toward the north-west, to the vicinity of the eastern shore of the Gulf of Suez; insomuch that travellers now-a-days from the monastery of Mount Sinai to the town of Suez, whatever route they take, (for there are many,) will see these inscriptions upon the rocks of most of the valleys through which they pass, to within half a day's journey, or a little more, of the coast. Besides these localities, similar inscriptions are met with, and those in great numbers, on Mount Sinai, lying to the south of the above-named routes; as also, but more rarely, in some valleys to the south of Mount Sinai itself.

But the valley which, beyond all the rest, claims special notice, is that which stretches from the neighborhood of the eastern shore to the Gulf of Suez, for the space of three hours' journey, (from six to seven miles,) in a southern direction. There to the left of the road, the traveller finds a chain of steep sandstone rocks, perpendicular as walls, which afford shelter, at mid-day and in the afternoon, from the burning rays of the sun. These, beyond all besides, contain a vast multitude of tolerably well-preserved inscriptions; whence this valley has obtaind the name of Wady Mokatteb, or "The Written Valley." Adjoining it is a hill, whose stones, in like manner, are covered with writing: and which bears the name of Djebel Mokatteb, or "The Written Mountain."

Intermingled with the inscriptions, images and figures are of very frequent occurrence; and all the work of art, if art it may be called; executed in the rudest style, and evidently with the same instrument as that employed in executing the inscriptions; which figures prove themselves the production of the authors, by the very juxtaposition to the writing. These drawings most frequently represent camels and men. But, for the sake of readers desiring more accurate information on the subject, we will comprise, in a bird's eye view, those hitherto described, giving the precedence to the figures of most frequent occurrence.

Camels, standing, moving, running, laden. Mountain goats, lizards, serpents, horses and mules, dogs, ostriches, tortoises.

Men standing; in motion; lifting their hands to heaven; looking down; sitting on camels, on laden camels, on horses, on mules; standing on camels, on horses; leading camels; armed with spears, swords, shields; fighting; drawing the bow, (on foot, on horseback;) hunting; a man upon a cross, etc.

Which images, those who copied the inscriptions describe as often difficult to distinguish from the letters. The truth is, that the original writers sometimes employed images as parts of letters, and *vice versa*, images for groups of letters. (*Beer*, Introd. p. xii.)

We obtain some idea of the numbers, extent and position of the inscriptions, from C. Foster's work:

Their numbers, in the Wady Mokatteb alone, are computed by thousands; their extent by miles; and their positions above the valleys as often measurable by fathoms as by feet. No difficulties of situation, no ruggedness of material, no remoteness of locality, has been security against the gravers of the one phalanx of mys-

terious scribes. The granite rocks of the almost inaccessible Mount Serbal, from its base to its summit, repeat the characters and inscriptions of the sandstone of the Mokatteb. The wild recesses of the Wady Arabah renew the phenomena in an opposite direction, and disclose them carried on to the extremity of the eastern head of the Red Sea; while countless multitudes more may possibly lie still undiscovered, in the numerous valleys branching out from the roots of Sinai, and as yet, it would appear, unexplored.—(Pp. 33, 43.)

Lord Lindsay, in his "Lectures on Egypt, Edom, and the Holy Land," says of these inscriptions: "There are thousands of them."

Another point ought to be noticed, as essential to the right appreciation of the matter in question. It is this: that very many of the inscriptions are found at heights which no chance voyagers could possibly reach. A traveller has informed us, respecting one locality, the Djebel Mokatteb:

The rocks are covered with inscriptions to the very summit; the lines are straight, except that their extremities are bent upward, so as to join the preceding line, and they thus form a series of curves. Coming from Tor, you perceive on the rock to the right 67 lines, and 41 on that to the left. The characters are one foot high, and one inch deep in the relief. Near the summit of the rock, on the left, is the inscription which is called "the title." It has received this appellation from the characters being six feet high, and three feet in relief. I have caused them to be copied with the greatest exactness. It would require six months of unceasing labor to copy all the inscriptions.—*Letter from the Comte d' Antragues to J. G. Von Muller.*

If we calculate the space required for an inscription like the lesser one of the two here described, it will appear that the altitude of the highest line cannot be less than 60 feet from the base, but may be much more according to the space allowed for the intervals between the lines.

In dwelling on these remarkable facts, we must not leave out of sight the physical character of the peninsula of Sinai, which forms an important element in the consideration of the subject before us.

This "waste and howling wilderness," as it is expressly designated in the Old Testament, is described by all who have visited it in modern times, as, in most parts, utterly destitute of sustenance for man. For flocks and herds, indeed, in the rainy seasons, its valleys, usually parched and withered, (an oasis here and there like Wady Feiran excepted,) yield a sudden, abundant, and short-lived vegetation. But, with the exception of a few scattered date-groves, of food for the use of man its produce is nothing. Even the wandering Bedouin, who seeks pasture for his camels or his sheep, during the rains, amidst these wilds, must carry with him, we learn, his own simple and scanty meals. But what Sinai is in our days, it has been through all preceding ages. From the Deluge, if not from the beginning, it has been, is, and must remain to the end of time, the same "waste and howling wilderness." However periodically traversed, it could never have been permanently occupied by mankind.—*Forster*, pp. 38, 40.

And yet it must be sufficiently clear, from what has been already stated, that for the execution of those multitudinous and mysterious inscriptions, the appliances of a fixed and settled population, such as ladders and platforms, or ropes and baskets, were indispensable.

There is an additional fact of importance to be noticed, viz: that, interspread among these Sinaitic monuments, there are a few Greek and Latin inscriptions, and that their style of execution marks comparative recency; unlike all the unknown characters these are cut, not dotted out. It is admitted by all critics, that the genuine Sinaitic inscriptions bear upon their face, in the sameness of characters of the handwriting, and the whole style of their execution, the clearest internal evidence of the whole of them being the work of a single age or generation.

Thus far we have recorded generally admitted facts.—*Jewish Intel.*

MORE DISCOVERIES.

We find by a series of levellings carried across the Isthmus of Suez, that instead of there being a difference of thirty feet between the level of the Red Sea and that of the Mediterranean, as has so long been believed, there is, in reality, little or none; an interesting fact, which will be still further verified during the progress of the railway works to be set on foot in that locality under the superintendence of Mr. R. Stephenson. How the past and present will be brought together by having light thrown on ancient geography by modern enterprise! Besides this, an attempt is being made to solve another important problem in the valley of the Nile. Lepsius has stated in his great work on Egypt, that this river formerly flowed at a much higher level than now, having, in the course of ages, worn away its bed to a depth of twenty-seven feet; and this statement being disputed, a deep pit or well is to be sunk at Heliopolis, with a view to examine the strata and deposits through which it flows, and thereby determine if any, and what change has taken place. The work for this purpose is under the direction of Mr. Leonard Horner, who defrays the cost with a portion of the annual grant placed by Government at the disposal of the Royal Society, which has lately received a consignment of cases filled with specimens of the earth taken from the excavation. Meanwhile it appears that, like Sweden, the Arabian Gulf region and Abyssinia, are undergoing slow and gradual upheaval. In addition to these researches, active explorations

are going on in the north, east, west, and south of Africa, and more than one treaty of commerce has been signed between England and the petty monarchs of the interior. The Rev. Mr. Livingston announces the existence of another large lake, two hundred miles north-west of that now known as Lake Ngami; the great Lake Tsad is now being navigated by European boats; and efforts are being made to reach those mysterious mountains in which the Nile is supposed to rise; for, as Captain Smyth observes, "No European traveller, from Bruce downwards, has yet seen its true source."—*Chambers' Journal.*

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

PHILADELPHIA, FIFTH MONTH 14, 1853.

The remarks on mourning apparel, which appear in this number, contain some striking illustrations of the folly and inconvenience of the custom so prevalent in the world, of assuming a garb of a particular color, as an indication of lamentation for the dead. The disavowal however, of any conscientious scruples on the subject, with which the essay begins, appears somewhat out of place. A custom which presses so heavily on the resources of a large portion of those who submit to it, and which so unpleasantly disturbs the quiet and solemnity which ought to attend a visit of the angel of death, as this does, according to the testimony of the writer, ought certainly to be discouraged. Hence we might reasonably conclude that any one with such views of the practice as this author exhibits, would feel *conscientiously* bound to avoid and discourage the example. Probably no man of his day possessed more independence and liberality of mind than the Apostle Paul, yet he thought it right to restrict himself, for the sake of example, even in matters which were indifferent in themselves. 'If,' said he, 'meat make my brother to offend, I will eat no flesh while the world standeth, lest I make my brother to offend.'

Our readers will find in the present number an interesting article, copied from the Athenæum, respecting the junction of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, by means of a canal across the isthmus of Darien. Of the practicability or of the expense of a channel across that elevated ridge, the Editor of the Review is not about to hazard any opinion. We must however agree, that the opening of a channel by which the waters of the Mexican gulf should mingle with those of the Pacific, and along which our largest ships would be securely wafted from one ocean to the other, would be a splendid enterprise, which would stamp a permanent character on the age that achieved it. The maritime nations of Europe and America would be thus furnished with a passage to India, which has hitherto been sought in vain, at a great expense of treasure and life, in the ice bound regions of the north.

But there is a consideration connected with this enterprise, which ought not to be overlooked. What are the relative levels of the waters thus proposed to be united? We naturally suppose the surface of the ocean to be every where conformed to the spheroidal shape of the earth; or, according to the usual phraseology, to preserve an uniform level in all its parts. This would no doubt be the case if that uniformity was not disturbed by local causes.

Now it is well known that the levels of bays are often greatly changed by the action of the wind. The trade wind which sweeps across the Atlantic, from east to west, within the tropics, and to some distance beyond them, unquestionably impels a portion of the Atlantic waters into the Mexican gulf; and to this cause, chiefly, if not wholly, may be attributed the gulf stream, which flows along the coast of North America as far as Newfoundland, diffusing a portion of warmth to the atmosphere, which, according to the estimate of Lieut. Maury, would be sufficient to raise the temperature of the air which covers France and Great Britain, from the freezing point to summer heat. It was doubtless this oceanic current, which, by conveying to the Azores the bodies of one or two men, and some other objects, then unknown in Europe, confirmed Columbus in the opinion that land could be found at no impassable distance by steering to the west. The necessary conclusion from these considerations seems to be, that the waters of the Mexican gulf must be higher than the average level of the ocean; and as the trade winds of the Pacific precipitate its waters on the African, not the American shore, we infer that a channel across the isthmus would afford an outlet into the Pacific, in which the current, like that at the straits of Gibraltar, would be always or chiefly in one direction. What effect on the level of our waters on the Atlantic coast, might be produced by this new artificial channel, may be a subject of curious inquiry. Probably the water driven by the trade wind into the gulf of Mexico is too great for any sensible part of it to be drained into the Pacific, through any channel which the labor of man could open through the intervening isthmus. Yet we may readily imagine that such a strait, if once opened, would be gradually enlarged by the action of the waters, and perhaps eventually diminish, if not totally change the current of the gulf stream. Should this stream be directed from its course, and discharged directly into the Pacific, the climate in those regions which are visited by

that sea-river would probably be affected by the change.

In the report, to our late Yearly Meeting, of the committee charged with the oversight of the school at Westtown, notice is given of an addition recently made to the chemical and philosophical apparatus, at that interesting seminary, the cost of which was defrayed by the liberality of individuals, without any draft on the funds of the institution. This, we observe, is an *addition* to what was previously in use. The advantage of complete apparatus for illustrating the subjects comprised in the lectures delivered there during the winter, can be appreciated by those who have had the opportunity of observing the different impressions made by an exhibition and a description. When the operations of that seminary were commenced, about fifty-four years ago, and for several years afterwards, the school was destitute of philosophical or chemical apparatus. It contained neither air pump nor electrical machine. Though lectures on natural philosophy were early commenced, the lecturer was obliged to rely upon descriptions or such exhibitions as could be given by the imperfect instruments prepared on the spot. Under these circumstances it is manifest that much of the information which can now be easily and clearly communicated, by means of familiar experiments, could scarcely be impressed at all on students of ordinary minds.

It would be well for those who have the charge of seminaries, of similar character, to give due attention to the provision of proper apparatus, to assist the students in acquiring an acquaintance with the secrets of nature. Chemistry is unquestionably an important branch, and in this but little progress can be expected without the aid of the appropriate experiments.

The Baltimore Convention.—The delegates from several Yearly Meetings convened at Baltimore agreeably to appointment, on the morning of the 9th inst. Four only of the Yearly Meetings, viz., New York, Baltimore, North Carolina and Indiana, were represented. The delegates appointed by the Yearly Meeting of New England were not in attendance. The whole number present was twenty-four; Hugh Balderson acting as Clerk. In a short but harmonious session of two days, they transacted the business which came before them, including a report to be presented to the four meetings first mentioned.

Our subscribers will perceive by the first page of the present number, that the office of Publisher has been undertaken by Samuel Rhoads; of course communications relative to the publishing department, or to the pecuniary concerns of the Review, may hereafter be addressed to him, and directed as usual to this office.

Died,—On the 7th of 4th month, in the 71st year of his age, John Chase, a member of Weare Monthly Meeting, New Hampshire.

——, On the 2d of 1st month last, Joseph Hollingsworth, in his 77th year, a member of Greenfield Monthly Meeting, Tippecanoe county, Indiana.

A meeting of the Free produce Association of Friends, will be held at Clarkson Hall, Cherry st., above Sixth, on the 18th inst., at 8 o'clock, P. M. Friends of both sexes are invited to attend.

George W. Taylor, Sec'y.

For Friends' Review.

Travels in Egypt and Palestine, by J. Thomas, M. D.

The interest which attaches to these Eastern lands, the cradles of science and religion, is inexhaustible. Many books have been written upon Egypt and Palestine, yet we may well believe that the half has not been told us. The small volume—we wish it had been twice the size—which Dr. Thomas has just given us, contains in brief the impressions made on a cultivated mind during a journey through these wondrous countries; whose monuments act so powerfully upon our imaginations, and appeal so irresistibly to our sympathies.

It is not a book written for the learned, but to satisfy that longing which is felt by persons of every class, to know more of the birth-places of Moses and the Redeemer; consisting of sketches of travel, not of geographical or historical details, it tells us pleasantly and racily much of what the author saw and how it struck him. The style is natural and easy, and the incidents throw light upon the present condition of the country and people—many will gather from it much that they did not know; and others will follow with interest a highly intelligent and lively traveller, through scenes which may be partly familiar, but a recurrence to which, under such guidance, cannot tire. We extract a few passages to indicate the character of this pleasing volume. Another book is conditionally promised us by the author, of which Greece and Italy are to form the subjects. We trust that in this work he will be less sparing, both of his notes and of the learning which he is known to possess. Especially is it to be desired for the sake of our countrymen, that the influence which a devotion to the fine arts has exerted upon the Italian character, should be truly exhibited—a people whose social habits were so revolting to the generous, manly, and conscientious Niebuhr, must have sadly fallen from their once high estate. C.

May 8th, we set out on our excursion to the Pyramids. In order to gain time, we were ad-

vised to take a boat early in the evening, and ascend the Nile in the night, as far as Sakkara (a small village near 20 miles above Cairo,) and in the morning to procure donkeys, and ride to the ruins of Memphis and to the Pyramids. Accordingly, the necessary arrangements having been made, we left our hotel at dusk, and rode a mile and a half to Boolak, the port of Cairo, where we found the boat which was to convey us to Sakkara. As the Nile was very low, it was necessary to take a small boat, in order to avoid running aground. We neither expected nor found in our little vessel, any luxurious accommodations for passing the night. We were fain to stretch ourselves on a rude deck of boards, thrown together apparently for this occasion, with nothing over us but our overcoats, and a sort of awning, which had soon after to be taken down, on account of the violence of the wind. We went to sleep, lulled by the singing of our boatmen, who, with the stroke of their oars, kept time to their own music. Their wild chants, though rude and rather monotonous, were in perfect harmony with our situation, and the whole scene around us. During the night, the wind would sometimes blow with great violence, then it would die entirely away, rendering the sail quite useless, and the oar our only means of progress. Although the starry sky was the only covering above our heads, the weather being very warm, and the air exceedingly mild and salubrious, none of us took the slightest cold.

It was not long before we came to the site of Memphis, where we saw the beautiful colossal statute of Sesostris, lying in apparent neglect, half on its face, and half on its side, in the spot where it was first disinterred. It is composed of a gray compact limestone, and is about 40 feet long. The sculpture of the face, which is well preserved, is very beautiful. Unfortunately, it is broken at the feet, and a part of the cap is wanting. We saw little else worthy of note, until we arrived at the scene of the explorations, carried on by the French government, under the superintendence of Monsieur M——. The avenue of sphinxes was not to be seen, as the images had been again covered (not deeply,) with sand, in order, as I understood, to prevent their being stolen, until it should be convenient to convey them to Paris. We saw but two of the 140 which had been found, but those two were sufficient to enable us to form a satisfactory idea of the whole number, since they are similar, as we were informed, in all essential respects. This partial disappointment, however, was far more than compensated by the opportunity we enjoyed of witnessing the results of another discovery, by far the most remarkable that has been made in Egypt for many years past. Within the last six weeks or two months, Monsieur M—— has opened an immense subterranean hall, or rather series of halls or passages, communicating with each other, designed as a place of sepulture. One passage is above 600 yards in length. It is, however, not more than 12 or 15 feet in breadth, and perhaps 10 or 12 feet in height. The roof or ceiling of these passages, is formed of the natural rock, but the whole was originally encased with an archway of smooth stones. A large part of these have now fallen, either from the effect of time, or from some intentional violence offered by man. The latter is in all probability the true cause of the dilapidation. On each side, but not opposite to each other, are niches or recesses, probably about 25 feet long, and 15 wide, the length being at right angles with the passage which they join—containing huge sarcophagi of granite, designed apparently by the Egyptians as tombs for their sacred bulls. Each sarcophagus consists of a *single stone* about fifteen feet long, nine feet in width, and the same in height, exclusive of the cover, which is also of granite, and from two and a half to three and a half feet in thickness. The sides are rather more than a foot thick. These sarcophagi resemble, in fact, great stone chests. Externally, they are finely polished, and inscribed with hieroglyphics. Above thirty of these tombs have already been discovered; but what is very remarkable, no mummy or body of any kind has been found in them. It is probable, that they might have been designed as honorary sepulchres or cenotaphs of Apis. It is scarcely possible that the bodies could have been so completely removed by the Persians—who, no doubt, visited and desecrated these tombs—that no trace or fragment of them should have been discovered. Upon the covers of most, or all of them, were heaped a great number of stones. This, according to M. M——, was the Persian mode of expressing contempt for what they wished to dishonor or profane. From this and other circumstances, he concludes that these sepulchral chambers were visited by the army of Cabyses. They do not, however, appear to have mutilated in any instance, the sarcophagi themselves, these being in a state of admirable preservation. M. M—— told me that more than fifty feet of sand had accumulated over the entrance to these subterranean halls. It is probable that, ere long, when he has completed his explorations of this place, he will publish the full results, and then we may be able to form some definite and satisfactory conclusions as to the date, objects, and builders of this extraordinary "city of silence."

(To be continued.)

Those who wish for long life should be careful to allow none of their time to be wasted in idleness and dissipation; for length of life is not measured by number of days, but by the good accomplished in it. He that loveth life and would see good days, let him keep his feet from evil, and his lips from speaking guile.

CONCERNING MOURNING APPAREL.

I certainly have no scruples of conscience about it, and I hold myself at liberty to consult the wishes of friends, or other circumstances, though I should not consult my own feelings or wishes, in the occasional adoption of the custom. The truth is, these trappings of grief seem to me indifferent and childish where there is real grief, and where there is not, they are a mockery. If the mourning garb were of a coarser texture, like the ancient *sackcloth*, there might be something perhaps to plead for its intrinsic fitness; but, as it is, it differs from another garb only in the color, and gratifies the pride of appearance, and love of dress, scarcely less, than any other apparel. Besides, if any color were to be selected, *black* would seem to be the most of all unfit for a Christian people. The cypress shade, night and darkness, were fit objects and images to be connected with death, among those who "sat in the region and shadow of death;" who mourned as having no hope. But Christians are forbidden to mourn as they did. Among us, the *white* used by the Chinese, in token of their hope that the dead had gone to a purer world, would seem to be a fitter emblem; or the *blue* of the Turks, as representing the sky, whither they hope their friends have gone; or even the *brown* of the Ethiopians, denoting the color of the earth to which we return; or the *yellow* of the Egyptian, likening the decay of life to the seared leaf of autumn.

If an ostentatious display of grief has any merit or propriety among Christians, we must fall very far behind the Orientals, generally. Indeed, I can conceive of nothing more truly mournful than their customs. "As soon as a person dies," says Jahn, "the females in the family with a loud voice set up a sorrowful cry. They continue it as long as they can, without taking breath, and the first shriek of wailing dies away in a low sob. After a short space of time they repeat the same cry, and continue it for eight days. Every day, however, it becomes less frequent and less audible," till it dies away entirely.

But the principal objections against the customs of wearing mourning apparel are, that it is useless, inconvenient, and expensive.

For what use does it serve me? To remind me that I am in affliction? I do not need any such memento. To point me to others as a mourner? I do not wish to be so pointed out. Shall the sable garb be adopted then, because it is grateful to my feelings, because it is a kind of solace to me? I can gain no consolation from it. But if the custom is useless, its inconvenience forms a still greater objection. It is inconvenient because it throws the care of purchasing and making clothes upon a family at the very moment when, on every account, it most needs seclusion and quietness—when, worn out with care, and watching, and sorrow, it needs retirement and relief. There is a shocking unseemliness, I had almost said a sacrilege, in turning the house of death, into a shop for a dress maker! Who that has ever witnessed what is passing on one of these occasions—who that has seen the broken-hearted victims of affliction, brought forth to be dressed as pagaents, and harassed with enquiries about mourning gowns and bonnets, or heard intermingled with their sighs and tears, paltry and vain discussions about the adjustments of mourning caps and ribbons—who, I say, has not felt that all this is inconvenient, ill-timed, and unbecoming, beyond what any force of language can express?

But the greatest objection, after all, to the use of mourning apparel is the expense. That the expense presses heavily upon the poor, is a matter very well known, and, I believe, very generally regretted. But this is not all: it presses heavily upon the body of the community. None but the opulent, in fact, can easily afford it. There are very few families in the country with whom the expense of mourning apparel does not form a burdensome addition to the bills of the merchant. Besides, this is the most expensive apparel; there is always on these occasions--from haste and the natural improvidence of our afflicted mind about worldly things—a great deal of extravagance and waste. And, more than all, this expense comes at a time when, of all times, it can be least easily borne. It comes in addition to all the expenses of sickness, the paying of attendants, and the charges of the physician. It comes, perhaps, at the very moment when the main support and reliance of a family is taken away; when the husband, the father, the provider, is cut off; when he has gone from the world with no feeling of distress so deep as that he was to leave destitute those who were dearer to him than life; then it is that the desolate and deprived, under a false notion of showing respect to him, are obliged, by the custom of society, to abridge the already narrow means on which they have to rely. How many are the cases in which a considerable portion, and even the whole, of what remains for the widow and fatherless, is expended, not in providing for their wants, but in *merely arraying* them for their desolate condition.

If then there is a custom in the community which is no real benefit, and is a real burden, it would seem a clear inference that it ought to be discouraged. If there be any who fear that they shall be too soon forgotten among men when they are gone, let them be reminded that it depends upon themselves, not upon the habiliments of their friends; upon their character, not upon their obsequies, whether they shall be remembered. "The memorial of virtue," saith the wisdom of Solomon, "is immortal. When it is present, men take example of it; and when it is gone, they desire it; it weareth a crown, and triumpheth forever."—*Tract on the duties of consolation, &c.*

From the London Athenæum.

JUNCTION OF THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC OCEANS.

When Columbus discovered America, he was in search of a western route to the rich countries of Eastern Asia, the great kingdom of Cathay (China,) and the island of Cipango (Japan.) The discovery of America did not cause him to abandon his original project,—and with wonderful perseverance he sailed westward through the Caribbean Sea, coasted the eastern side of Central America, and searched eagerly for a passage which should conduct him to the Indian land of spices." In his fourth voyage—1502 to 1504—the admiral reached the Isthmus of Darien; having previously obtained from the natives a knowledge of the proximity of the Pacific Ocean. Nowhere, however, could a passage be discovered. Eastern Asia was subsequently reached by other navigators from the west and from the east by rounding the Cape of Good Hope and Cape Horn. Still, a shorter route was the thing needed:—and the so-called north-west and north-east passages—namely, through the Arctic Seas—were attempted,—both hitherto in vain.

In the interval, the shores of almost the whole world have been discovered,—and few countries remain unexplored. China and Japan are the same rich and populous countries as in the time of Columbus; but while the rest of the world has changed, while nations have appeared and disappeared, and the whole of the Western continent has undergone a metamorphosis,—these countries have continued to be, as it were, the kernel of the Old World, inaccesible to and unaffected by the rapid tides of progress and civilization. That nothing but a ship canal through the American Isthmus would connect the four or five hundred millions of Chinese and Japanese with the other inhabitants of the globe, was the prognostication of Alexander von Humboldt:—and it seems not improbable that Dr. Cullen's discovery may now afford the means for effecting this great object.

During a long period the narrow Isthmus between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans formed a perfect barrier to intercommunication,—not even a proper road having ever been constructed between the two. In one of Humboldt's last works, 'Views of Nature,' he says, under the date of June, 1849, that the subject had "more or less occupied his attention for the space of forty years," and that he had constantly recommended a proper survey of the Isthmus throughout its whole length, but more especially of the eastern portion between Panama and the Atrato River. "For upwards of twenty years," he continues "I have been repeatedly consulted on the problem of the Isthmus of Panama by companies having ample pecuniary means at their disposal; but in no instance has the advice I have given [namely, that of a comprehensive survey] been followed." —"This work," he adds, "will ultimately be undertaken:—but had my advice been adopted, it would have been done at first."

It is certainly strange that even now we cannot boast of anything like a comprehensive reconnaissance—far less of an accurate survey—of the Isthmus, even in those portions probably the most favorable for the formation of the great project in question. The preliminary survey for the formation of the Darien Ship Canal is undoubtedly conclusive as to the certainty of that line being suitable for a Ship Canal on the grandest scale. Of all the schemes yet proposed for the junction of the two Oceans, this one seems to deserve the most serious consideration. Several other projects having, however, been recommended,—it will be well that we should present our readers with an outline of each in the fewest possible words. As each plan has its earnest advocates, a just and impartial view is not easily gathered from the various publications on the subject. For this reason, we are glad to avail ourselves of the admirable summary of Capt. R. Fitz-Roy, R. N., which was communicated to the Royal Geographical Society two years ago,—and which is entitled to great consideration.

The chief and indispensable requisite for a canal is, a good port at each end, easy of access, sheltered at all times, and large enough to admit the commercial fleets of the world. Other important requisites are, a suitable climate, absence of violent volcanic disturbances, no interference on the part of the aboriginies or on that of local governments, &c.

1. The *Tehuantepec* or *Mexican* line is about 120 geographical miles across, in a straight line from ocean to ocean,—and the lowest summit level is 700 feet above the sea. The adjacent coasts are frequently troubled by furious storms, and there is no port on either side. The elevation would require a great number of locks for any canal,—and a sufficient supply of water would be uncertain. The inferiority of geographical situation must inevitably hinder its importance to general commerce.

2. The *Nicaragua* line is not objectionable in point of geographical situation; but the coasts are exposed to the gales of wind, without adequate protection against their effects,—and the whole of the district abounds in volcanoes and is subject to earthquakes. The eastern or Atlantic termination of this route is formed by the river San Juan; while for the western or Pacific termination no less than six different points,—diverging from Lake Nicaragua in different directions—have been recommended. The length of all these lines is so considerable—namely, from 100 to 300 miles,—and the number of locks required would be so great,—that the delay and expense must be proportionable. Still, these evils may be more remediable than the want of ports, and the prevalence of gales and bad weather on the coasts. In the river San Juan there are rapids which render it unfit for navigation. The sur-

face of Nicaragua Lake is 132 feet above the mean level of the sea, according to the late American survey.

a. The *Conchagua* or *Fonseca* branch. The canal by this line would be about 300 miles in length, and nearly 200 miles of canal would be necessary. The lowest summit level is estimated as at least 200 feet above the level of the sea.

b. The *Realejo* branch is 280 miles in length, and would require about 170 miles of canal. The summit level is about 212 feet above the level of the sea. It is doubtful whether a sufficient supply of water could there be secured.

c. The *Tamarinda* branch is about 260 miles in length, requiring about 140 miles of canal. The summit level is estimated as at least 200 feet above the level of the sea.

d. The *San Juan del Sur* branch connects the Nicaragua Lake with the nearest point of the Pacific Ocean; but as a range of hills intervenes through which it would be necessary to tunnel, and as a good harbor on the Pacific side is wanting, no advantage can be taken of this otherwise favorable situation. The length of the whole line is about 170 miles;—the elevation of the proposed tunnel is at least 250 feet above the level of the ocean, and its length would be from one to two miles of dimensions hitherto unattempted. The lowest level *over* the tunnel would be some 600 feet above the sea. How a sufficient supply of water could be obtained, is matter of mere conjecture.

e. The *Sapoa* branch is about 160 miles in length, and the summit level is about 250 feet above the level of the ocean. Sufficient water is said to exist to supply the canal at that elevation. The port of Salinas, the termination of this line on the Pacific side, is a good harbor. This is an interesting line, as Capt. Fitz-Roy thinks,—but more information respecting it is much wanted.

f. The *Nicoya* branch connects Nicoya Gulf directly with the River San Juan by means of the river San Carlos, one of its tributaries,—and is about 100 miles long. A range of hills intervenes, which it is feared may be found too elevated for the purposes required.

Taking all circumstances of the Nicaragua lines into consideration, Capt. Fitz-Roy is of opinion,—that with respect to a canal great hesitation is demanded in undertaking any extensive engineering operations in that quarter, and that even no good road on a large scale could be maintained.

3. The *Panama* line. From Limon Bay to Panama is about 33 miles in a direct line. The lowest summit level in this line seems to be about 300 feet; but by another and more circuitous line the highest elevation has been stated not to exceed 40 feet,—an assertion which, however, is contradicted. But such is the want of any safe and suitable port about this part of the Isthmus, that Capt. Fitz-Roy expresses a doubt whether even a railroad would be remunerative.

4. The *Atrato* line is estimated to be 114 miles in length. It extends from the Gulf of Dairen up the Atrato river, and thence across the Cupica Bay by means of the Naipipi. The lowest summit level is estimated to be between 150 and 350 feet above the sea. Good bays are available for this line.

Capt. Fitz-Roy, in summing up the result of his investigation respecting the four lines, says, that only the last line "appears now to offer a reasonable prospect of encouragement to undertake the construction of a *ship-canal.*" "Of other less explored tracks," he then adds, "the most promising are those between the Gulfs of Darien and San Miguel," because this line "would have the advantage of good harbors at each end."

The *Darien route* explored by Dr. Cullen in 1849, 1850 and 1851, is recommended by him as the most suitable line in the whole Isthmus for a ship-canal. Much additional information respecting this line has been received since Capt. Fitz-Roy wrote.

We learn from Dr. Cullen's pamphlet, that the length of a canal on his proposed route, in a direct line, would be 33 miles, and by way of the river Savana 39 miles,—a distance very little more than the Panama line, the shortest in the whole Isthmus. This line, as already stated by Capt. Fitz-Roy, possesses the chief requisites for a ship-canal,—excellent harbors at each end. On the Atlantic side is Port Escosces (Scotch harbor,) on Caledonian Bay, a noble, extensive, and safe harbor. It was here that, in 1698, the Scotch colony settled which was in the following year starved out by the ruinous order of William the Third. The locality was so much liked by the Scotch adventurers, that, even after their utter ruin and dispersion, the leaders endeavored to organize another expedition to the same place. On the Pacific side is the Gulf of San Miguel; the dimensions of which are similar to those of the Frith of Forth, and large enough to hold the shipping of the world. These features—the two terminations of the proposed Darien canal—are well established and ascertained facts,—the two harbors having been accurately surveyed. Not so much can be said of the intervening country. According to Dr. Cullen, a plain extends from Port Escosces for nearly two miles, to the base of a ridge of hills running parallel to the coasts, —the highest summit of which is supposed to be 350 feet, and the lowest about 150 feet. The base of this ridge is only about two miles in width; and from its south side, a level plain extends for 13 miles to a point on the River Savana called Canasas—about 20 miles above its mouth. Dr. Cullen describes the healthiness of the adjacent country in very favorable terms,—and states that the coasts are exempt from hurricanes. No volcanoes exist within a very considerable distance. "The Canal," Dr. Cullen says, "to be

on a scale of grandeur commensurate with its important uses, should be cut sufficiently deep to allow the tide of the Pacific to flow right through it, across to the Atlantic; so that ships bound from the Pacific to the Atlantic would pass with the flood, and those from the Atlantic to the Pacific with the ebb tide of the latter. Such was the plan recommended in my report to Lord Palmerston. By such a canal—that is, one entirely without locks—the transit from sea to sea could be effected in five hours."

Such are the statements of Dr. Cullen, to whose pamphlet we must refer our readers for more detailed information. Valuable as the results of his discovery are, his exploration is by no means sufficient for judging with certainty as to the comparative feasibility of his scheme. His observations were not those of a professional surveyor or engineer,—and he simply estimated the summit levels, without any instruments to assist him.

In December 1851 Dr. Cullen succeeded in enlisting the interests of the eminent engineers Fox, Henderson and Brassy in his scheme. These gentlemen, impressed with the importance of the discovery and the desirableness of a more accurate examination of the region in question, despatched Gisborne and Forde, civil engineers, in April last, to undertake such examination. They sailed from Southampton on the 2d of April last,—and returned on the 17th of August. The results of their journey are so far highly satisfactory, as they confirm and corroborate in the main all Dr. Cullen's statements. In other respects their Report is not what could be desired; it being neither sufficiently precise and clear, nor consistent or comformable with the map, —which bears the character of a hasty and deficient sketch.

In fact, the whole of this examination is so unsatisfactory, that we do not wonder at finding many who hesitate to accept as conclusive the various data advanced and the calculations of expense which are based upon them. The maps which accompany the Engineers' Report are apt to frighten readers by their exhibitions of what would seem to be stupendous ranges of mountains, somewhat like the Himalaya system, but which are described in the text as slight elevations of only a few hundred feet.

We will say nothing of the cost,—which has been estimated, in one sum, at £12,000,000,— because there seem to be no sufficient data for making even a rough estimate. It need, therefore, not excite surprise that the Nicaragua line, which has been accurately surveyed by the Americans, has still its ardent advocates. We do not intend to enter into any detailed argument as to the comparative merits of the two lines beyond what we have already stated on the authority of Capt. Fitz-Roy; but one circumstance we cannot refrain from again adverting to, which appears to us as not duly considered,—that is, the abundance of volcanoes in Nicaragua. They are studded in great numbers along the line of the proposed canal. Some of these volcanoes, as Capt. Fitz-Roy says, eject lava and huge fragments of rock,—some scatter wonderful heaps of ashes,—mud and torrents of water flow over the country adjacent to others. The relative levels of various districts are thus changed. Such convulsions are not rare occurrences;—on the contrary, so prevalent is the idea of these terrific disturbances, that the arms of the State of Nicaragua consist chiefly of five volcanoes in action. However easy and advantageous, therefore, the construction of a canal through Nicaragua might be in all other respects, it appears to us, that even if the whole undertaking were satisfactorily completed, it could not for a moment exist with certainty or safety. The action of one of the many volcanoes might in so many minutes utterly demolish what it had cost so many years and so many millions to construct.

The Darien line is far away from volcanoes, and nearly—if not altogether—exempt from such convulsions. Altogether, we are strongly impressed with the conviction that, if ever there is to be a ship canal between the two oceans, it will be by the Darien line discovered by Dr. Cullen. There is no other project of the present age of greater importance to the whole world than this inter-oceanic communication. We cannot, therefore, too strongly insist on a proper survey being forthwith made, to set the matter at rest. Vast sums have already been squandered away in a partial developement of this project; but so little has hitherto been done to advance the subject in a rational way, that the important region under consideration is at present less known than the wilds of Patagonia, the recesses of Behring's Straits, or the coral reefs of New Guinea.

APPLICATION OF THE ELECTRIC LIGHT.

Public curiosity, which has been much stimulated by repeated and partially successful experiments with the electric light, is likely to be soon fully satisfied by seeing that singularly beautiful and powerful application of voltaic electricity brought into permanent and profitable operation. It will be recollected that up to the present time two serious obstacles have always opposed themselves to this light as a means of illumination; one being the difficulty of obtaining a steady and permanent light, the other the great cost of the materials employed in its generation. These two difficulties have been at length grappled with by a young, but already distinguished man of science, (Dr. Watson,) who, by a series of patient and highly philosophical experiments, has attained certain results, which, he has sanguine hopes, will ultimately lead to the successful commercial application of the light to various purposes. The uncertainty and flickering of the light being caused by the gradual wearing away of the

points of the electrodes, and the consequent widening of the space through which the fluid must pass, Dr. Watson has attempted to obviate the difficulty, first, by the employment of a new and patented material in the electrodes, which makes them less liable to wear in their incandescent state; and secondly, by the action of a magnet placed in the base of a lamp, which, by its attractive powers, restores any deviation which may have taken place in the relative positions of the electricity under the influence of the light.

By this invention the lamp is rendered self-regulating or automatic, and the first great difficulty, the inconstancy of the light, is to a considerable extent remedied. The light having thus been got into working order, the next point to be considered was the great commercial question of cost, as until the invention could practically be made to pay, there was little hope of its being brought into general application. Without entering into any detailed technical explanation, it will be sufficient to state that this end is attained by the substitution of cheaper metallic plates in the construction of the batteries, and the employment of such chemicals in the generation of the electric fluid as shall, having first performed their illuminating duties, undergo such changes in their own forms as to become articles of considerable commercial value and ready sale. For the plates, the inventor has substituted cast-iron and platinized lead, for the more expensive metals—silver, copper and platina; and an idea of the savings here effected may be formed from the fact, that whereas a single platina cost £3, one of platinized lead or cast iron can be made for £1. For exciting agents or electrolytes, as they are called, the patentee employs in one battery prussiate of potash, which, by the galvanic process is converted into those valuable articles of commerce, Prussian blue and ultra-marine. In another battery, which is excited by nitro-sulphuric acid, he gets, with the addition of bichromate of potash, the well-known color for carriage builders, chrome yellow, and by another chemical combination he gets red, the third primary color, having thus, it is almost needless to add, obtained the base of almost all the pigments used in the useful or decorative arts.

The advantage which is expected from these discoveries is, that the commercial value of these products of voltaic action will completely cover the cost of manufacture, and leave the light itself a clear and unembarrassed source of profit. The value of all these improvements was tested by an exhibition of their results at the patentee's laboratory at Wandsworth, to a circle of both scientific and commercial gentlemen. A large apartment was steadily and beautifully illuminated by the light for several hours, and much interest was excited by the mode in which, at regular intervals, the regulating operation of the magnets was brought to bear upon the electrodes. The illuminating process was pronounced to be completely satisfactory; producing, as it did, a perfect and brilliant daylight. In another apartment the chromatic products were exhibited, and were much commended for their brilliancy and truth of tints, so that both results—namely, the production of a steady and continuous light, and a costless exciting agent, may be said to be attained; provided that the debtor and creditor account which the patentees exhibit will ultimately bear the test of a rigorous commercial application.—*London Daily News.*

PASSING THE ICEBERGS.

A fearless shape of brave device,
Our vessel drives through mist and rain,
Between the floating fleets of ice—
The navies of the northern main.

These artic ventures, blindly hurled,
The proofs of Nature's olden force,—
Like fragments of a crystal world
Long shattered from its skiey course.

These are the buccaneers that fright
The middle sea with dreams of wrecks,
And freeze the south winds in their flight,
And chain the Gulf-stream to their decks.

Up signal there, and let us hail
Yon looming phantom as we pass!—
Note all her fashion, hull and sail,
Within the compass of your glass.

See at her mast the steadfast glow
Of that one star of Odin's throne;
Up with our flag, and let us show
The Constellation on our own.

And speak her well; for she might say,
If from her heart the words could thaw,
Great news from some far frozen bay,
Or the remotest Esquimaux:

Might tell of channels yet untold,
That sweep the pole from sea to sea;
Of lands which God designs to hold
A mighty people yet to be:—

Of wonders which alone prevail
Where day and darkness dimly meet;—
Of all which spreads the arctic sail;
Of Franklin and his venturous fleet:

How, haply, at some glorious goal
His anchor holds—his sails are furled;
That fame has named him on her scroll,
"Columbus of the Polar World."

Or how his ploughing barques wedge on
Through splintering fields, with battered shares,
Lit only by that spectral dawn,
The mask that mocking darkness wears;—

Or how o'er embers black and few,
The last of shivered masts and spars,
He sits amid his frozen crew
In council with the norland stars.

No answer—but the sullen flow
Of ocean heaving long and vast;—
An argosy of ice and snow,
The voiceless North swings proudly past.

T. B. Read.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.—The Royal Mail Steamship Asia, with Liverpool dates to the 23d ult., arrived at New York on the 5th inst.

ENGLAND.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer proposes to abolish the duties on a large number of articles exported from America.

The Earl of Clarendon stated in the House of Lords, that negociations were still pending with the United States in relation to the fisheries, and that Admiral Seymour's squadron would, this year, cruise on the fishing grounds to protect the interests of England.

A vessel had arrived from Australia with seventy thousand ounces of gold, and three ships, with thirty thousand ounces, were daily expected.

The suspicions against Kossuth appear to have been entirely unfounded. The house searched by the police proves to have been a rocket manufactory.

An influential meeting had been held in Manchester to petition against the present government of India. A Minister and Council, appointed by the Crown, and directly responsible to Parliament, is proposed, instead of the present Board of Directors.

Seamen are in great demand at the shipping ports, not only of England, but also of Belgium, Holland, and other parts of the continent.

The Grain market was firm and prices advancing. Cotton had declined one-eighth of a penny.

FRANCE.—The Emperor has placed the sum of 3,000,000 francs at the disposal of the Minister of the Interior, to be distributed among proprietors of houses who will engage to convert them into healthy and cheap lodging-houses for the working classes.

A decree has been published increasing the salaries of teachers in the public schools of France.

Application has been made to the Austrian Government for the remains of Napoleon 2d.

It is thought that the line of trans-atlantic steamships will be abandoned on account of the expense.

A postal convention has been signed between the Prussian and French plenipotentiaries.

HOLLAND.—The Cabinet has been dissolved on account of the late attempt to re-establish the Catholic Hierarchy in Holland. A new ministry has been appointed. Great excitement prevails throughout the country, owing to the near balance of the Protestants and Roman Catholics, the proportions being about 1,670,000 of the Dutch Reformed Church, 1,165,000 Roman Catholics, and 240,300 of other denominations.

DENMARK.—Some resignations have taken place in the Danish Ministry. The Chambers have been dissolved, having refused to agree to the government plan of settling the succession to the throne.

SWITZERLAND.—Much excitement exists in Switzerland in relation to the demands of Austria. According to the Federal Gazette, the affairs of Neufchatel and Ticino are assuming a serious aspect, and Switzerland is on the point of witnessing important events.

SARDINIA.—The Government has contracted a loan for the relief of the Lombard refugees, who have been naturalized in Piedmont, and whose property has been confiscated by Austria.

AUSTRIA.—Great distress prevailed in the manufacturing districts of Vienna, attributed to the too sudden withdrawal of the paper currency. An Imperial Commission was to be sent from Austria to Italy, to examine into affairs there and propose measures for the organization of Lombardy.

TURKEY.—Affairs at Constantinople are assuming a more serious aspect. Prince Menschikoff, threatens to leave Constantinople if his demands are not complied with. A large number of troops were concentrating at Constantinople by order of the Turkish Government. It was understood that the Divan would reject the demands of Russia if assured of support from England. The French fleet had arrived at Salamis.

Some riots had occured at Broussa, in which fifteen Christians were killed.

BEUNOS AYRES.—The revolution is at an end. The Commissioners have agreed upon a peace, the terms of which are said to be highly favorable to the town.

HAVANNA.—Late accounts state that 600 slaves had been landed near Mantanzas, by the barque Lady Suffolk.

HAYTI.—One-third of the coffee crop is reported lost on account of the protracted heavy rains during the 3d month.

The Island is perfectly quiet.

MEXICO.—Santa Anna arrived in the city of Mexico on the 17th ult. amidst the most enthusiastic rejoicings of the inhabitants.

CALIFORNIA.—The steamship El Dorado, with eight days later news from California, arrived at New York on the 8th inst.

The health of the Isthmus was good, and business at Panama and Aspinwall was flourishing.

The Legislature was still in session, but had transacted no business of general importance. Legal proceedings have been commenced in the U. S. District Court against Capt. Sampson of the steamer Independence. Another attempt had been made to fire the city. Another flood had taken place at Sacramento. The water rose higher than at any previous period since the occupancy of the country by Americans. Business had been greatly retarded, and great loss to the agricultural interests sustained in consequence of the floods. Nearly all the gardens and ranchos on the Sacramento, below the city, were injured by the overflow.

DOMESTIC.—The coal-fields of Illinois are said to equal, if they do not exceed, those of Pennsylvania, which embrace an area of some six thousand, three hundred square miles.

The New England Methodist Conference, on the 2d inst., adopted resolutions prohibiting the admission into their church of persons holding slaves, and regulating the communion with those of that class who are already members.

Judge Gibson, President of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, died in this city on the 3d inst.

A tremendous accident, apparently the result of criminal carelessness, occurred on the 6th inst., on the N. York and N. Haven rail road, by which more than fifty passengers were suddenly deprived of life. Near Norwalk the road crosses a stream, which is bridged with a draw, about sixty feet wide, for the passage of boats. This draw had been opened to allow a steamer to pass, when the train of cars came rapidly along, regardless, as it would appear, of the ordinary signal. The locomotive and several of the cars plunged into the chasm, crushing many of the passengers, and immersing others in the water, where numbers were immediately drowned. The case is about to undergo a legal examination; and therefore comment may be suspended till we hear the official report.

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

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DANIEL WHEELER.

(Continued from page 547.)

Among the incidents noticed at Tahiti, the following is not without interest:

In the forenoon, had an opportunity of furnishing a respectable woman with a Testament, *Selection of Advices*, John Woolman's *Serious Considerations*, and nine tracts on religious subjects. This female was taken into William Henry's family when a child of four years old: she is well acquainted with the English language, and has a numerous family, which she is endeavoring to bring up in a praiseworthy manner. The influence of her example of industry and notability may be traced in the different appearance of the family from that of others; and the result is strikingly obvious in the behavior and habits of the children. She is, doubtless, the offspring of one white parent. Her husband is a native, but we have not yet seen him.

While on shore for exercise they met with an aged native, who remembered the first visit of Captain James Cook*; and who was evidently acquainted with the circumstances attendant upon the death of that adventurous navigator. They were, however, unable, to ascertain the age of their new acquaintance.

Under date of First-day, 5th month 31st, 1835, we find the following account:

In the forenoon the decks being too damp, the crew were collected in the cabin, where we were joined by several strangers from the shore, including the family of the female who was on board yesterday, and some others. After having read the latter part of the epistle to the Hebrews, and a portion of the Psalms, we settled down into silent waiting, not aware that I should have anything to offer. We continued to sit in this manner, deepening in solemnity; when I perceived that matter was gathering upon my mind, which, from, as it were, a mere blank, was now filling under a quickening influence, until utterance was yielded to.—"That which may be known of God is manifest in man; for God hath shown unto him," as we are told in the epistle to the Romans;—"God hath not left himself without a witness," in the heart of every son and daughter of the human race, however circumstanced, or wherever placed, sufficient if attended to, and co-operated with on our part, to enable us to work out our salvation with fear and trembling.—"He hath showed thee, O man, what is good, and what doth the Lord require of thee, but to do justly, to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God." Thus was I led on step by step, until strengthened to show, I trust, that there was no occasion to look to this minister or that minister, for we all had the great Minister of the sanctuary, and of the true tabernacle which the Lord hath pitched and not man—the only true Teacher of His people; who continues to teach as man never taught. Declaring, that this was "the grace of God that bringeth salvation," which "hath appeared unto all men, teaching us," &c.;—that it was the poor in spirit, on whom the blessing was pronounced. In this manner, having turned the attention of the company to their heavenly Teacher, to an extent not contemplated when my mouth was first opened, we again settled down into solemn silence; and my peace flowed, under a consoling belief, that my remaining on board was in the ordering of the blessed Master. I have not met

*The first visit of Captain Cook to that island, then known by the name of the Otaheite, was made in the spring of 1769. The primary object of the expedition was to make observations on the transit of Venus which took place in the 6th month of that year. By the observations of that transit, made in various parts of the world, the sun's parallax, and thence its distance from the earth, was more accurately determined than it ever was before. In a voyage intended to discover a passage to India through the north polar circle, Captain Cook finding his course obstructed by ice, retreated to Hawaii, then termed Owyhee, one of the Sandwich islands, to wait the return of summer, and there, in a contest with the natives, he lost his life in the 2d month, 1779.

with a circumstance since leaving England, more truly cheering to my mind, than to find, that the Lord hath even in this place, some of the seven thousand, that have not bowed the knee to the image of Baal. I pray that I may yet meet with many more like this dear woman;—before they went on shore, I had some interesting conversation with her.

Of his exercise at a native meeting the subjoined account is given:

Being rather unwell in the evening, and having passed an almost sleepless night, I felt in poor condition when it was time to get ready to attend the sun-rise meeting of the Tahitians, on the morning of the 17th instant. A large number of people collected together, and when the usual service of their own was gone through, I stood up, and George Pritchard interpreted for me, as at other times.

The principal burden that rested upon my mind, was to turn the attention of the people to the light of Christ Jesus in their own hearts, that their conversation might be such as becometh His gospel. I had to tell them, that although I did not understand their language, yet I was fearful for them, seeing that for every idle word a man shall speak, he must give an account in the day of judgment; for by our words we shall be justified, and by our words we shall be condemned: believing, and declaring this belief, that a very loose and wanton conversation was a besetting sin amongst them. I had to remind them of the superior advantages bestowed upon these islands, over many others of this part of the habitable globe, by the introduction of Christianity amongst them. Had they obeyed the gospel, the effect of the evil introduced amongst them by distant nations, would have been prevented. That the Lord is looking for fruit; and "the earth which drinketh in the rain that cometh oft upon it, and bringeth forth herbs meet for them by whom it is dressed, receiveth blessing from God: but that which beareth briars and thorns is rejected, and is nigh unto cursing, whose end is to be burned:" that the desire of my soul was, that the lamentation once taken up by the Saviour of the world, might never be applicable to them as a people:—"O Jerusalem, Jerusalem, &c., how often would I have gathered thy children together, even as a hen gathered her chickens under her wings; and ye would not!" That the love of God had overshadowed these islands in an eminent degree; and I never heard of an instance where the Lord in matchless mercy, was pleased to send any of his servants amongst a people, but that his love was still towards that people. That Christ Jesus had been often preached to them, but they had not obeyed His gospel: they must repent and obey; and the way to repent and obey, is to fear God, and give glory to Him. That it is the same gospel now, as was proclaimed by the angel, which John saw flying through the midst of heaven, having the everlasting gospel to preach unto every nation and kindred, and tongue and people; saying with a loud voice, "fear God and give glory to him; for the hour of his judgment is come: and worship him that made heaven and earth, and the sea, and the fountains of waters." Desiring that they might be sensible of that day when the Lord's judgment is come upon all that is of a sinful and transgressing nature; that so they might indeed fear Him, and in thought, word, and deed, give glory unto Him; and thus be prepared to worship Him in spirit and in truth; for it is such the Father seeketh to worship Him. That "God who commanded the light to shine out of darkness, hath shined in our hearts," and to this saving light I wished to turn them. The people were generally very attentive, and a solemn covering was permitted to prevail over us. On rising from our seats, they gathered around us in the usual way. Being previously acquainted with Utami, a principal chief in that neighborhood, we met like old friends, who knew and loved each other, if his love for me was the same as I felt for him. We got out into the air as soon as we well could, in order to escape some of the usual greetings,—not feeling in a condition, from weakness and exhaustion, to accept of all the kindness intended by these people. It is indeed worthy of humble gratitude and thankfulness, to witness how my gracious Lord, from time to time, has opened the way for me amongst the missionaries.

Being concerned to visit the distant parts of the island, it was arranged to proceed by boat along the shore, partly in the night on account of the wind. In the course of this passage they passed a point which bears the name of Point Venus, from being the place where the observations on the transit of that planet were made in 1769. The passage round that point was intricate, and being accomplished, their little boat was exposed to the beat of the Pacific ocean, without any of those coral reefs which shelter some parts of the coast.

Of the dangers and difficulties attendant upon their nocturnal voyage from Cape Venus to Tiarei, the place of their destination, we have the following account:

As the night advanced, we were helped by a gentle land breeze, so that the labor of the oar was a little diminished. There was an experienced elderly native employed at the stern-oar of our whale boat, whose course seemed principally directed by the white tops of the rolling surf, as it broke upon the coast, near to which he mostly kept. Off one rocky point of land it became needful to turn with a wide sweep towards the offing, to escape a projecting ridge of rocks, the

outermost extremity of which was defined by the termination of breakers. By ten o'clock, P. M., it was declared that we were abreast of Tiarei; but the night was so dark, that the narrow entrance through the reef to it could not be distinguished even by the eagle-eyed Tahitians. The boat's mast was struck, and one of the natives stationed in the front with Samuel Wilson, to look out; and her head being turned shorewards, we edged gently down towards the foaming breakers, which were bursting on the rocky strand with thundering noise. As the rowing had now altogether ceased, the boat drifted only at the rate at which the swell of the sea hove her along; a measure highly prudent, until the dangerous pass we had to go through was clearly ascertained; as was afterwards sufficiently demonstrated, though at the moment such tardy proceeding might seem to protract the term of suspense. Having silently proceeded for some time in this way, and from the increasing roar of the restless waters, evidently drawing nearer and nearer to the margin of the crags, on a sudden there were symptoms of alarm, which could not be mistaken, on the part of the boat's crew; who now perceived that we had missed the only entrance that afforded a passage to the shore, and from our present position, a large lump of rock was in the way to the mouth of the channel, which the boat could not possibly escape. Our poor Tahitians immediately jumped into the sea, and did all they could to save the boat from being dashed to pieces; but they could not prevent her from striking. She however only struck once, and lay quiet, the wave having so far receded, that she did not float enough to beat, and the next roller that came in, carried her completely over the obstruction. But it was difficult for some time to ascertain whether the worst was now over or not; for our men began to howl and shout, the meaning of which we could not apprehend: it afterwards appeared, that this was done to rouse the sleeping natives on the shore; who, well understanding this yell, shortly came running with lighted torches to our assistance, and a few minutes placed us once more upon *terra firma*. As the boat could not get close in, one of these men very soon had me upon his back, to prevent my getting wet: Samuel Wilson and my son Charles were landed in the same way. The journey had altogether been more speedy, and in many respects more favorable than is often witnessed, until we came to the last pinch, when the never-failing arm of Almighty power was again displayed in the needful time for our relief. As we were strangers to the language of the people, and could render them no assistance whatever, any attempt to direct their efforts must only have increased the general confusion; we therefore sat silent beholders of what was going forward, committing ourselves to Him, who saw our perilous situation through the darkened gloom, and did not suffer the briny waters to prevail against us; but in love and mercy and compassion, stretched forth his hand to save. As to myself I may say, my heart was fixed, trusting in the Lord, whose loving-kindness is better than life. He was with us of a truth, in fulfilment of his gracious promise, and we were not confounded. I desire to record this signal favor with humble thankfulness and reverence, to His praise and to His glory.

To be continued.

A Testimony of Salem, Mass., Monthly Meeting of Friends, respecting SOPHRONIA PAGE, *deceased.*

(Continued from page 549.)

We have now to contemplate her as a wife and mother, in which capacities she scrupulously fulfilled her duties. It may we think truly be said that she was diligent in business, and fervent in spirit, serving the Lord. A true helpmeet was she to her husband, and a tenderly affectionate mother to her children, endeavoring to train them up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord. As a neighbor she was kind and affectionate, literally fulfilling the injunction to "visit the widows and fatherless in their affliction." To the sick and distressed, she was a friend ever ready to administer, according to her ability, both to their outward and inward necessities. Her charity was not confined to any narrow limit, but expanded itself, to include those of every name and of every race, whether bond or free.

After her removal to reside within our limits, her gift in the ministry was enlarged, and she was acknowledged as a minister by this Monthly Meeting in the 10th month, 1832.

Her communications were sound and edifying. For having partaken of that grace, and experienced of the verity of that truth, (John i. 17,) which "came by Jesus Christ," she was qualified to point others to Him, who is the way, the truth, and the life. And her ministry was to call all unto Him that they might experience redemption through his blood, even the forgiveness of their sins.

She was especially engaged to direct the attention of the mind to the light of Christ in the secret of the soul, (John i. 9,) "the word of God inwardly revealed which is quick and powerful, and sharper than any two edged sword piercing even to the dividing asunder of soul and spirit and of the joints and marrow, and is a discerner of the thoughts and intents of the heart." Heb. iv. 12. Often was it her vocal desire in accordance with the prayer of the Psalmist, "cast me not away from thy presence, and take not thy holy spirit from me." Psalms li. 11. And earnestly did she exhort to take heed to the light while we have the light, for "there is no man that hath power over the spirit to retain the spirit." Ecclesiastes viii. 8.

With the young and those of a tender frame of mind she feelingly sympathized, and for these

exposed as she had been to the allurements of the world and its vanities, she felt much solicitude, that their feet might be turned into the straight and narrow way that leadeth unto life. To a friend who resided in a foreign land where christianity was comparatively little known, she wrote under date of 4th of 5th month, 1844—"I cannot at all doubt, that thy quickened mind has many times been made deeply sensible, that it is not the blessing of the earth beneath, or of the deep that lieth under; but of the *Heaven above*, that maketh truly rich, unto which no sorrow is added. I have been much pleased with an expression of an English friend; comparing the different conditions of mankind, he spoke of the *poor* of this world, *rich in faith*; and the *rich* of this world *poor in spirit*. O! what a blessing rests upon this class, 'their's is the kingdom of Heaven.' Thy opportunities for observing different allotments in the vast family of man, have been, and probably will continue to be, extensive. I also have seen some variety in this respect, and I presume the result in thy mind may be somewhat similar to that in my own; that the same God over all, is rich unto all that call upon his name. The sensitive mind must necessarily be pained at the grossness of that idolatrous worship which thou hast seen; and the excellency of the doctrines of the Gospel are never more valuable, than when we find them opening a way for the eternal salvation of every rational being. There is no other name given under heaven or amongst men, whereby we can be saved, but by the name of Jesus Christ, even his name who is the true light that enlighteneth every man that cometh into the world. While we must deeply deplore the darkness of the mind, where the sacred scriptures are not known or prized, we may yet rejoice in the belief that a measure or manifestation of the grace of God is given unto every man to profit withal; and as this is heeded and obeyed salvation is wrought out. 'By grace are ye saved through faith, and that not of yourselves it is the gift of God.'" To the same friend under date of 4th of 10th month, 1846, who had been bereaved of a darling child, she wrote: "Whenever I have had the privilege of seeing or hearing thy letters to thy family, I have rejoiced with them on thy account: but never more truly than when the chastening hand of our Heavenly Father was upon thee; and when I read thy account of thy perilous voyage it was consoling to find, that in the hour of peril thy heart was lifted up and stayed on God. Not that I feared that being '*full*' would lead thee to deny the great Giver; but feeling the liability of poor frail mortals to forget, I had greatly desired, that the God of this world might not be permitted to blind thy eyes: and I trust thou hast been learning to sing of mercy and of judgment. 'O! give thanks unto the Lord, for he is good, for his mercy endureth forever.' And now that it hath pleased Him in whom are hid all the treasures of wisdom and knowledge, to take thy cherished one to himself, having before given sweet assurance that 'of such is the kingdom of heaven,' may every murmer be suppressed, and from thy wounded yet subdued heart may the language of resignation arise,—Thou gavest, and thou takest away, and blessed be thy name. How instructive was the language of one of old on a similar occasion. 'I shall go to him, but he shall never return to me.' We are it may be, but little behind, and while we remain here, may we be increasingly concerned to witness that full *redemption* which comes by Jesus Christ. Whatever of earthly joy or sorrow may be reserved for thee in the land of strangers, may He 'that brought again our Lord Jesus Christ from the dead, that great Shepherd of the sheep,' comfort thy heart."

Our dear friend was concerned to travel on truth's account, and as a minister visited various parts of our own Yearly Meeting, and in the year 1836 she visited Virginia, attended the Yearly Meeting there and all the meetings composing it, with many meetings on her way out and home, to her own peace and the comfort of her friends. She was accompanied on this journey by her beloved husband, and by our friend Elizabeth R. Nichols, as a female companion. In the years 1843 and 1844, she spent nearly six months on a visit in gospel love in the Yearly Meetings of North Carolina, Virginia and Baltimore, and in the attendance of meetings on her way; having been at all the meetings in the Yearly Meeting of North Carolina, and all but three in that of Virginia, and many in that of Baltimore. This visit appears to have resulted in solid peace and satisfaction to her own mind, and she brought home returning minutes of the satisfaction of her friends where she travelled. In the year 1846 she attended the Yearly Meetings of Philadelphia and New York, and in the fall of 1848, she also attended the Yearly Meeting of Ohio. Thus did she cheerfully surrender the comforts of home for the promulgation of the gospel of peace, freely giving herself up to the service, and as she had freely received, so she freely dispensed of the word, rightly dividing it, to the comfort of many of the mourners in Zion, and the encouragement of the heavy hearted in Jerusalem; as well as stirring up the pure minded in all to "seek first the kingdom of heaven and the righteousness thereof."

Her beloved husband accompanied her in all her journeys on truth's account, except in one instance on a short journey in our own Yearly Meeting, freely giving himself up to this engagement, and proving himself a true helpmeet to her therein.

In some memoranda, left by her of her exercises when abroad on a religious account, we find abundant evidence of her watchfulness unto prayer for the divine direction, and her carefulness to move under its precious influence. In the year 1846, she attended the Yearly Meeting of Friends in New York, and her mind was brought

under deep exercise and travail, from the manifestation of a spirit of disaffection and want of unity with the body of friends by a few, (similar to that which had produced a secession from her own Yearly Meeting the previous year,) in the apprehension that they were called peculiarly to uphold soundness of doctrine, and were thereby subjected to suffering, not partaken of by the body at large. This apprehension, as a necessary consequence, tended to alienate the minds of such from their friends, and to separate them in a measure from the concern and exercise of the body, and to lead them to view themselves as separate from those upon whom the burthen and charge of the body in the ordering of truth was laid. Our dear friend saw clearly through the delusive nature of this spirit, and she felt herself called upon in much plainness, though in the pure springs of true gospel love, to warn her friends against its desolating effects. Her communication in the Yearly Meeting of ministers and elders on that occasion is described as a powerful and remarkable appeal to those few, who as a last resort, made an appeal to the sympathies of Friends on account of the little number who, were suffering for truth's sake, and who were, as they said, borne down by those who were striving to promote unsound doctrines. Our beloved friend arose, and in a feeling and impressive manner related her own experience when she had been tempted with similar feelings; for said she, "I too could have numbered myself as one of the suffering few, but through Divine favor I was mercifully delivered from that temptation, and can now feel much and deeply for those who are still under it." She then set forth in clear language the effects of such a spirit, and made a very solemn appeal to such as were tempted with it, to turn and flee from it, and become united in exercise with the body; and not to suffer themselves to be carried away with the idea that they were exclusively the suffering seed.

(To be continued.)

The busy or the pleasant scenes of this temporal life, are ever calling away our thoughts from eternal things: they conceal from us the spiritual world, and close our eyes to God, and things divine and heavenly. If the eye of the soul were but open to invisible things, what lively Christians should we be! But either the winds of worldly cares rock us to sleep, or the charms of worldly pleasures soothe us into deceitful slumbers. We are too ready to indulge in earthly delights, and while we dream of pleasure in the creatures, we lose, or at least abate, our delights in God. Even the lawful satisfactions of flesh and sense, and the enticing objects round about us, may attach our hearts so fast to them as to draw us down into a bed of carnal ease, till we fall asleep in spiritual security, and forget that we are made for heaven; and that our hope and our home are on high.—WATTS.

Discoveries in the Ruins of Nineveh and Babylon. By A. H. LAYARD, M. P.

The publication of Mr. Layard's 'Monuments of Nineveh,' and of his 'Nineveh and its Remains,' has thrown so much light on Sacred History, that the results of his further researches in the mines of Assyrian Antiquities have been looked for with eager curiosity. However high may have been the anticipations of the public, they will be amply realised in this production, —the subject-matter of which is full of most valuable and suggestive materials. As the title of the volume imports, Mr. Layard's more recent investigations have not been limited to the seat of his original discoveries. His wanderings have spread over a wide tract; extending from the Black Sea to Niffer in the low marshy country between the Tigris and the Euphrates, thirty miles south of Babylon, — and in an easterly direction to the mountainous district Shemdeena, on the confines of Persia:—the lines of his route diverging to every locality either known or supposed to contain ancient remains. The Trustees of the British Museum having requested him to undertake a continuance of his researches among the ruins of Nineveh, some official arrangements were made in furtherance of the proposed expedition; but although these arrangements necessarily afforded many advantages that Mr. Layard had not previously possessed, they were yet far from adequate to the occasion, and totally unworthy of a great nation. That Mr. Layard should have accomplished so much with the limited means at his command is in the highest degree creditable to him.

It appears from the narrative of our traveller, that on the 31st of August 1849, the expedition under his direction arrived at Trebizond; whence it proceeded without incident to Erzeroum,— which was reached on the 8th of September. From Erzeroum to Mosul the route was nearly direct; but as the districts of Armenia and Kurdistan through which it passed are nearly untrodden ground, the details of the journey possess the charm of novelty:—and Mr. Layard's descriptions of the country and the people are so distinguished by quick observation and graphic power, that they will prove very entertaining to the general reader.

The following scene and description of a threshing floor are both pleasing and curious:—

"We left the plain of Hinnis by a pass through the mountain range of Zernak. In the vallies we found clusters of black tents belonging to the nomad Kurds, and the hill sides were covered with their flocks. The summit of a high peak overhanging the road is occupied by the ruins of a castle formerly held by Kurdish chiefs, who levied black-mail on travellers, and carried their depredations into the plains. On reaching the top of the pass we had an uninterrupted view of the Subhan Dhan. From the

village of Karagol, where we halted for the night, it rose abruptly before us. This magnificent peak, with the rugged mountains of Kurdistan, the river Euphrates winding through the plain, the peasants driving the oxen over the corn on the threshing-floor, and the groups of Kurdish horsemen with their long spears and flowing garments, formed one of those scenes of Eastern travel which leave an indelible impression on the imagination, and bring back in after years indescribable feelings of pleasure and repose. The threshing, floor, which added so much to the beauty and interest of the picture at Karagol, had been seen in all the villages we passed during our day's journey. The abundant harvest had been gathered in, and the corn was now to be threshed and stored for the winter. The process adopted is simple, and nearly such as it was in patriarchal times. The children either drive horses round and round over the heaps, or standing upon a sledge stuck full of sharp flints on the under part, are drawn by oxen over the scattered sheaves. Such were 'the threshing-sledges armed with teeth' mentioned by Isaiah. In no instance are animals muzzled —'thou shalt not muzzle the ox when he treadeth out the corn;' but they linger to pick up a scanty mouthful as they are urged on by the boys and young girls, to whom the duties of the threshing-floor are chiefly assigned. The grain is winnowed by the men and women, who throw the corn and straw together into the air with a wooden shovel, leaving the wind to carry away the chaff whilst the seed falls to the ground. The wheat is then raked into heaps, and left on the threshing-floor until the tithe-gatherer has taken his portion."

Mr. Layard subsequently aptly adds:—

"Let the painter who would throw off the conventionalities of the age, who would feel as well as portray the incidents of Holy Writ, wander in the East, and mix, not as the ordinary traveller, but as a student of men and of nature, with its people. He will daily meet with customs which he will otherwise be at a loss to understand, and be brought face to face with those who have retained with little change, the manners, language, and dress of a patriarchal age."

In the course of his journey Mr. Layard found rock sculptures of the Parthian period at Fynyck and at Jezireh on the Tigris, of which he has given engravings in his book. We apprehend, however, that Fynyck is a misprint for Funduk, —to which place the line indicating his track on the larger map conducts us; and we are more inclined to adopt this alternative, because it is not more than twenty miles from Jezireh, where similar sculptures exist, and which, as its name imports, is an island.

Mr. Layard commenced his excavations at Kouyounjik shortly after his arrival at Mosul; and his labors were rewarded by discoveries so singularly valuable, that we prefer completing the outline of his excursions in search of objects of interest before proceeding to the examination of the objects themselves.

Mr. Layard having been enabled to do good service to the Yezidis on several occasions,—but more especially through the powerful influence of Sir Stratford Canning, who brought their wrongs under the notice of the Porte and succeeded in obtaining redress,—the gratitude of the people seemed to know no bounds. In many ways they were most useful to him; and his frequent allusions to them show that he fully reciprocated their good feeling. The account of the visit paid by him and his companions to Sheikh Adi at the period of the annual festival, is hit off in his usual happy and animated strain; while the particulars concerning the creed of the Yezidis and their social arrangements are in all respects highly interesting. During the progress of the excavations at Kouyounjik our traveller again examined Nimroud,—and made some very important discoveries. He likewise, about the same period, visited Khorsabad, Baazani, Baasheikhah, and other ruins at the base of the Gebel Makloub. Subsequently, he visited the rock sculptures at Bavian, on the left bank of the Ghazir, a tributary of the Zab; —sculptures which he esteems to be the most important that have yet been discovered in Assyria.

In the following March our traveller visited the mound of Shomamok,—where some excavations then in progress were revealing ruins of buildings, vases, and inscribed bricks. From the summit of the Kasr of Shomamok he took bearings of twenty-five considerable mounds, the remains of ancient Assyrian population. A little later in the month he started on a visit to the Khabour, a tributary of the Euphrates, the Chaboras of the Greeks; and on his way he examined Abou Khameerah,—of which he furnishes the following description:—

"In general plan the ruins closely resemble those of Mokhamour in the Tai country. A broad and lofty mound shows the traces of several distinct platforms or terraces rising one above another. It is almost perpendicular on its four sides, except where, on the south-eastern, there appears to be an inclined ascent, or a flight of steps, and it stands near the centre of an inclosure of earthen walls forming a regular quadrangle about 660 paces square. The workmen had opened deep trenches and tunnels in several parts of the principal ruin, and had found walls of sun-dried brick, unsculptured alabaster slabs, and some circular stone sockets for the hinges of gates, similar to those discovered at Nimroud. The baked bricks and the pieces of gypsum and pottery scattered amongst 'the rubbish bore no inscriptions, nor could I, after the most careful search, find the smallest fragment of sculpture. I have no hesitation, however, in assigning the ruins the Assyrian period."

SEVERINUS IN GERMANY.

(Continued from page 524.)

So much dependence was placed upon the protective power of this single individual, that the inhabitants of the Roman fortresses in this district requested him to reside in succession among them, since they believed his presence would be a greater security than their walls. As long as he was with them, they thought that no disaster could befall them. Thus in the town of Passau, he had a small cell assigned him, where he reposed when the inhabitants called him thence, in order to be protected, by his intercession, from being pillaged by the Alemanni, whose king, Gewald, honored and loved him greatly, and had formerly wished to come to this town to see Severinus once more. Severinus went to meet him to avoid the admission of so troublesome a guest into the town. His exhortation made such an impression on the king, that he was seized with a violent tremor, and afterwards declared to his soldiers, that in none of the perils of war had he felt such trepidation. When in this state he desired Severinus to acquaint him with his wishes. The latter desired that he would do what would be also for his own advantage—keep his people back from laying waste the Roman territory, and set at liberty the persons who had been dragged into captivity by his subjects. The consequence was, that a multitude of these unfortunate persons actually regained their freedom. His magnanimous trust in God, gave courage and strength to the weak in their calling. When he was staying in the city of Faviana, the adjacent country, even to the walls, was disturbed by a horde of barbarians, who seized both men and cattle. Several of the citizens bewailed their misfortunes to Severinus. He asked the commander of the garrison whether he had no soldiers to pursue the marauders?

The tribune answered, "I cannot venture with my small force, to attack the greater force of the enemy. Yet if you tell me to do it, I will venture; for I hope to conquer, if not by force of arms, yet by your prayers."

Severinus encouraged him to trust in God. "Go forth," he said, "confiding in God's name. If God be with you, the power and strength of men matter not. If your soldiers are unarmed, they must take weapons from the enemy. Since the merciful God goes before you, the weak will become the strongest. God will fight for you: therefore only make haste; but above all things observe this, and bring me all the barbarians you capture unhurt."

The tribune accordingly marched forth. Half a mile from the city he met with the enemy; he put them to flight, armed his men with the weapons he took from them, and brought the prisoners, unhurt, as he had promised, to Severinus. Having refreshed them with meat and drink, Severinus dismissed them with these words, "Go and warn your fellow countrymen not to venture here again for the purposes of plunder; for they will not escape punishment from God, who fights for his people."

Severinus was regarded as a prophet. It might be, that among the gifts with which God honored this extraordinary man, that of a seer might be included. It might be, that by the superiority of his spirit, filled with the divine life, he appeared as a prophet to the men among whom he lived, who were so far inferior to him when he spoke with such confidence in the inspiration of his rock-firm faith in God; when he announced impending judgments to men who had not yet been brought to reflection, or roused to repentance by the horrors of desolation; or when he promised to the faithful the aid of Heaven, as if he saw it already before his eyes; or, again, when he looked with mental vision, sharpened by religion, into a future that was veiled to the obtuse minds around him, and hence educed warnings and counsels which were verified by the event.

He appeared also as a worker of miracles. He himself did not hanker after such a reputation. He often enjoined the persons who were eye-witnesses of the things he performed, to be silent respecting them. When on one occasion a dying person was brought in her bed before the cell of Severinus, that she might obtain her recovery by his prayers, he said, with tears, "What great thing do you desire of one who is so little! I acknowledge myself to be altogether unworthy. If I could only obtain the forgiveness of my own sins." But when they still persisted—"We believe if thou prayest, she will revive," he threw himself, weeping, on his knees:—and when his prayer was heard, he said, "Ascribe nothing of all this to my influence: for this grace hath required fervent faith; and this happens in many places, and among many nations, that it may be known that there is a God who does wonders in heaven and on earth; who receives the lost to salvation, and calls back the dead to life."

We perceive how Severinus contemplated these facts, as adapted to the peculiar character of these times, as means of education for these nations.

(To be continued.)

A STOPPER FOR THE BOTTLE.

The Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey have just passed a stringent act, having for its object the deprivation of habitual drunkards of certain social and legal rights, and operating to the same extent as the act entitled "an act concerning Idiots and Lunatics."

By this enactment it is permitted for the Court of Chancery, on receiving a representation from parties interested, that a citizen is incapable of managing his temporal affairs from habitual drunkenness, to issue a writ similar in power and action to a writ *de Lunatico inquirendo*, appointing a committee for the purpose of ascertaining the truth of the allegation. If the commission decide on the incapacity and habitual drunken-

ness of the individual, he is immediately deprived of all power over his real and personal estate; guardians are appointed by law to manage his affairs; a will executed by him after or pending such decision of the committee, is of no effect. While every innkeeper, distiller, or grocer who shall sell liquor to any individual under such restriction, is liable to a fine of ten dollars each time the offence is committed. In short, the habitual drunkard in New Jersey henceforward may be treated as an imbecile or lunatic, on the strength of proper representations.

N. York Daily Times.

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

PHILADELPHIA, FIFTH MONTH 21, 1853.

Our public papers of latter time, have teemed with appalling notices of railroad collisions, and steamboat explosions, which have proved instantly fatal to many of those who had entrusted their safety and their lives to the officers of those rapid vehicles. Some of those disasters appear, from the published notices, to have been the result of criminal negligence on the part of the officers; and it may be fairly questioned whether they may not generally, not to say *always*, be traced to some neglect in the management of the powerful agents employed. When travelling is effected by the power of horses, a force is necessarily employed which *may become* uncontrolable. For horses, however trained, may take fright, and render the strength and ingenuity of the driver unavailing. But the force of steam, and the strength of the materials on which it acts may be tested by calculation and experiment. Of course in the application of steam to the propelling of cars or boats, the relation between the force employed, and the power of resistance in the vessels in which it acts, is, or ought to be known; and certainly in cases where human life is suspended on the operation of the machinery, the explosive force should always be kept far below what the vessels can bear. As to collisions, it is difficult to conceive that they would ever occur, if a proper care to avoid them was maintained. For the remedy, in these particulars we naturally, and perhaps justly, look to legislative provision.

But there is one aspect in which the subject may be viewed, which may excite an apprehension that public opinion has more influence in the case than we generally suppose. It is public opinion that governs the world in civil as well as political affairs. Now to what cause can we trace the great majority of steamboat and railroad accidents, but the ambition of the conductors to push their speed nearly to its utmost limit? And what is it that feeds that ambition, but a public opinion in favor of passing over a given distance in the least possible time? The hurry and whirlwind of business; the avidity for the earliest political and mercantile intelligence; urge the locomotive, whether on water or land, to a velocity which cool, calculating prudence would not justify.

A few years ago, it was usual, particularly in some parts of Europe, to push the speed of the public conveyances to such an extent as certainly to break down, in a few years, the best horses that could be employed; and yet, upon this barbarous system, the speed is said to have been only about ten miles an hour. When it was discovered that by the substitution of iron roads, and iron coursers, this maximum speed could be greatly exceeded, many merciful men, who regarded the life of that noble animal, the horse, found satisfaction in the reflection, that the avidity of man for rapid travelling, might be gratified without oppression to the animal race. But there now appears reason to fear that the reckless ambition which urged the stage horse to ten miles an hour, at the cost of his life and limbs, will be found, by pushing the locomotive to its maximum speed, to be transfering its cruelty from the animal to the human race. It is quite time that public opinion should issue its mandate that, in all our public conveyances, the safety of the passengers should be regarded as a primary, and speed as merely a secondary and subordinate object. Let the people in general frown down every effort to attain a greater velocity, on water or land, than a due attention to safety may justify, and we shall probably hear less respecting very short voyages, or fatal disasters.

Probably public opinion could hardly be directed more advantageously to any other point than the strict observance, not merely of temperance, but of positive abstinence from intoxicating liquor, on the part of engineers and conductors. Inebriating liquor, if used at all as a drink, is liable to be used to excess; and certainly no man would willingly trust his life in a steamboat or car, to the custody of an intoxicated engineer or conductor. It would, therefore, be advisable for those who regard their own safety, or the safety of others, to patronize those lines, where they have the power of choice, and those only, which are conducted upon strictly temperance principles.

The Non-Slaveholder.—Many of our readers will no doubt be pleased to learn, that this valuable periodical which had been suspended for a time, has been recently revived in a smaller form, and at a reduced price. The new series, commencing with the current year, is edited by Wm. J. Allinson of Burlington, N. J., and published monthly by

George W. Taylor, N. W. corner of Fifth and Cherry streets, Philadelphia.

Price of one copy, fifty cents per annum; of three copies, one dollar; of eight copies, two dollars, always payable in advance.

We are informed, through a letter from a friend in England, that Dublin Yearly Meeting, which commenced on the 25th of last month, was interesting and satisfactory. Among the strangers in attendance, Eli D. Jones and Lindley M. Hoag of New England, and Wm. Forster were mentioned. At the latest date, Eli D. Jones had returned to England, and he and his wife were at Birmingham in improved health, and expecting soon to proceed to London.

DIED,—At her residence, at Marlborough, Ulster county, N. York, on the 14th of 12th month last, in the 42d year of her age, PHEBE, wife of Abel Adams; a valuable member of Marlborough Monthly Meeting.

INSTITUTE FOR COLORED YOUTH.

The Annual Meeting of the Institute for colored Youth, will be held on Third-day the 31st instant, at 3 o'clock, P. M., in the Committee-room on Mulberry street. M. C. COPE, Sec'y.

Fifth Month 21st, 1853–2t.

EXCUSES RESPECTING RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

I was often sorrowfully concerned to observe in the nomination of Friends to Quarterly and Yearly meetings, a disposition to make excuses. Believing those meetings were established under the influence and power of Divine Wisdom, I thought if there was a proper attention to the guidance of the same, Friends would be directed in their nomination; that the great Lord of the harvest would choose whom he pleased to employ in any particular service; and there might be danger in lightly and hastily making excuses, lest it should be disobeying the call of the Most High. It appeared to me that worldly concerns had too much influence; that it was considered whether it would be convenient or not. I knew from my own experience, that if an ear was open to listen to excuses, enough would be presented against many services or duties, as attending week-day meetings and others, in times of business. But I saw or felt, it was safer and better to have a single eye, to have only one object in view—what the Lord required of me—than to look on temporal concerns, whether it was convenient or not, but simply give up and leave the consequence; and I can with humble gratitude acknowledge that the inconveniences or losses I might have apprehended would be the consequence, were changed into a comfortable sense of Divine approbation, and an abundant reward of peace. JOHN SPALDING.

For Friends' Review.

Travels in Egypt and Palestine, by J. THOMAS, M. D.

[Concluded from page 554]

TRIP TO BALBEC.

After we had taken a rapid survey of Beyroot, learning that the steamer for Constantinople would not start for five days, we concluded to occupy the interim, in making a trip to the ruins of Balbec. This time we were so fortunate as to engage a very excellent dragoman, who agreed to furnish us with everything necessary to the performance of the journey, including horses, tents, food, &c., at the rate of a pound sterling per day for each of us. On this trip our party consisted of only three, Mr. K—— having been so much fatigued with the previous journey, that he found it absolutely necessary to allow himself a few days' repose. Our route lay across one of the principal ridges of Mount Lebanon—near the foot of which Beyroot stands—and "I profess with the veracity of an historian," as the Vicar of Wakefield says, that I never saw any roads that in roughness or wildness could be compared with what we met with on the first day of our journey. Frequently, you would come to a place which, at first glance, seemed to present an impassable barrier to all further progress, but, on a nearer examination, you would perhaps find a narrow pass between two rocks, through which you might work your way; or the path would run obliquely up the rocky steep, where, sometimes by jumping and sometimes by scrambling, your horse managed to get on, you hardly knew how.

I am persuaded that no horses, except those educated in these or similar regions, could by any inducement be made to go over some places where our horses carried us that day. But to tell the truth, there was seldom if ever any real danger, unless your horse should chance to fall, and in that case you would not be safe on level ground. But the horses that travel on these mountain paths are generally very sure-footed, and they seem as fully aware as you can be of the importance of their being careful in the use of their feet. After some experience, I learned to have great confidence in the skill and judgment of my horse, and did not hesitate to trust myself wherever he was willing to go. When we had ascended about four thousand feet above the plain, the view presented to us was one of the most extensive and magnificent that can be imagined. In one direction we saw the plain on which Beyroot is situated, together with its winding sandy shore, for an immense distance on either hand, and beyond the immeasurable sea, which seemed to rise as it receded from us, so that the farthest part appeared to be almost on a level with the place where we were standing. This optical illusion is, I think, general, when one is so situated as to look upon any vast ex-

panse of water, at a less oblique angle than usual. On the opposite side might be seen a multitude of mountain peaks, one rising above another, some of them separated by valleys of immense extent. The sides of many of the valleys were beautifully marked with an endless succession of terraces, on which the fig and vine were cultivated. Continuing our way, sometimes along the sides, and sometimes almost over the tops of the different mountain summits, we came at last, a little before sunset, in sight of the great plain of Balbec. We pitched our tent that evening *on the top of a house*, (a *kahn*, or inn), the roof of which was probably fifty feet in extent, flat, and covered with earth. What motive our dragoman had in selecting this place I know not. It might perhaps have been a wish to surprise us, and furnish something to talk about afterwards. At all events, it was a very level and convenient place; it had but one defect, that of not being sufficiently sheltered from the mountain winds, which were now blowing extremely cold. Our place of encampment was easily approached on one side, but on the other the walls were ten or twelve feet high. The people of the neighboring village, who were not Arabs, but Droozes, soon came around us and appeared very sociable, although we could not understand a word they said. Our dragoman, however, was well acquainted and on good terms with everybody in the place. Besides his other accomplishments he was an admirable cook, and soon prepared for us an excellent supper. Then unfolding two pair of light iron bedsteads which he had brought with his tent, he made for each of us—for my friend Mr. —— and myself—as comfortable a bed as one could reasonably desire even in the palace of a king. In fact, I never passed a night in sweeter slumber, than that which I passed here on the roof of a kahn, with the wintry winds of Mount Lebanon whistling round our tent. The next morning, at sunrise, we resumed our journey, and in less than an hour reached the plain of Balbec, which is bounded on the north west by the ridge of Lebanon, and on the south east by a lower ridge, called Anti-Lebanon. This is a delightful tract of country, from fifteen to twenty-five miles broad, and perhaps one hundred miles long. Almost every part of it that we saw was covered with luxuriant vegetation, which appeared the more beautiful because it was now here in the very prime of spring. In consequence of the great elevation, (the plain is about five thousand feet above the level of the Mediterranean,) the summer here is probably six weeks or two months later than in the country below, near the margin of the sea. We now beheld on our right the conspicuous ridge of Mount Hermon, (otherwise called Jebel-el-Sheikh) white with snow, which never leaves it entirely even in the heats of midsummer. This mountain is above eleven thousand feet in height. On our left was seen a still more striking object, because much nearer, the Jebel Sanneen (or Sannin,) also white with snow, which disappears, however, in summer, except, perhaps, some portions lying in the bottom of its most elevated valleys. The Jebel Sanneen is a portion of the great ridge of Lebanon; it is said to be above nine thousand feet high. Journeying still eastward, Mount Lebanon proper at length rises to view, and, arrayed as it is, in a dazzling robe of never-melting snow, seems completely to eclipse the two other mountains in glory. The top of Lebanon, according to the testimony of a recent traveller of great respectability, is near ten thousand feet above the level of the sea. Although considerably lower than Mount Hermon, yet being further north, and kept cool, so to speak, by the surrounding mountains, it retains in summer a much larger proportion of its snow than its loftier rival, which is, comparatively speaking, isolated.* These mountains are not crowned, like the Alps, with sharp and precipitous rocky summits, but exhibit for the most part, oblong elevations or ridges, with a tolerably regular and rounded outline. The sides, though often steep, appear rarely, if ever, to present actual precipices.

Continuing our course along an almost level road that runs somewhat obliquely across the plain, we arrived at Balbec about four o'clock in the afternoon. The ruins are visible for three or four miles before you reach them, but surrounded as they are by natural objects on the most gigantic scale, they do not impress you with their real size and grandeur, until you arrive very near the spot. Having pitched our tent close beside a copious and most delightful stream of water, which flows between the principal ruins and the village in the immediate vicinity, and taken a little rest and refreshment, we proceeded to reconnoitre the place.

Referring our readers to the book itself for the very interesting description of the wonderful ruins, we close our extracts with the following summing up of the effects which they produced on the traveller:

The interest which one feels in surveying the ruins of Balbec, is enhanced in no small degree by the mystery that hangs over the whole place. At what time and by whom the different buildings were erected, is a matter of the most vague and uncertain conjecture; since history, which has often so much to say about comparatively trivial subjects, is nearly or quite silent respecting this. An impression prevails that a Roman temple or temples were erected here in the second century, on a basement of a much older date. The variety in the style of architecture percep-

* Although Mount Hermon properly belongs to the chain of Anti-Lebanon, it rises so much higher than any other peak of this range, that it seems to stand alone.

tible in the different parts, would seem to indicate that they might probably have been built at different epochs.

Unlike most other ruins that I have seen, those of Balbec have, especially on a first view, something confused and inexplicable, that bewilders the spectator, and renders it exceedingly difficult for him to form such an idea of them as shall be at all satisfactory to his understanding. There is, indeed, no point of view from which he can take in at once the grandeur and effect of the whole. If, therefore, simplicity and unity are necessary to constitute a fine ruin, as they are said to be to constitute a fine poem or work of art, those of Balbec are perhaps inferior to many other ruins. Yet, with all their complexity and inexplicability, their effect upon the mind of the beholder is sufficiently simple and intelligible. The vast proportions of the different parts, the prodigious and almost incomprehensible power implied in the construction of such a work, above all, the magnificent profusion with which the gigantic fragments of fallen columns, capitals and architraves are everywhere poured or piled around you, fill the mind with admiration and amazement, and, perhaps, inspire it with a more intense delight than even the perfect structure itself would do, were it standing before you in its primeval beauty and splendor.

That night there was a fine moon, which, however, did not rise till several hours after sunset. Feeling little inclination to sleep, and desirous to see how Balbec would look by moonlight, I arose about one o'clock and took a stroll among the ruins. The beauty and impressive solemnity of the scene which I now contemplated, are not to be described, "or ever forgotten." The death-like stillness which reigned everywhere around, was broken only by the lonely cry of the jackal, heard at intervals among the more distant ruins; while full before me towered Mount Lebanon, in serene but dreary majesty, its vast mantle of snow shining like silver in the clear moonlight. After spending more than an hour in surveying the different objects of the place, I returned reluctantly to the tent.

From the New York Tribune.

HOUSES FOR THE POOR.

It is impossible for a stranger, and almost for a citizen, to take a walk in the upper part of the city without being struck with the number and elegance of the dwellings recently erected. In the cross streets long lines of lofty and highly-finished houses, with fronts of free-stone, meet the eye; while in the avenues many mansions assume a palatial size and magnificence. When we ask the cost of these new houses, and of the lots on which they are built, we are startled at the answers we receive. New ideas of the vast wealth of this great commercial metropolis break in upon the mind, and new trains of reflection are excited. Of these last is one which rarely fails to present an important inquiry, which we as rarely attempt to answer: "Where do the poor live, and where are they to live hereafter?" Poor is of course a comparative term. In the remarks we are about to offer we intend to confine it to men and women who have no capital in advance, and who earn their livelihood by manual toil. There is a still poorer class, who, from various causes, are unable to support themselves by labor. These are, or ought to be, provided for at the public expense. To such our suggestions do not apply.

Of course, the poor are not freeholders, and have no houses of their own; nor are they able in the city to hire houses. In the country the class to which we refer usually hire a small tenement for $25 or $40 a year, or where they are engaged in agriculture are provided for by the farmer who employs them. But in the city of New York no poor man *hires a house*. The rent would equal nearly the whole of his annual income. He hires not a house, but a *room*, rarely two rooms, and very frequently only *part* of a room.

Of course, good houses in eligible situations and furnished with modern conveniences, are not to let in single rooms to poor tenants. The houses thus appropriated are chiefly old and dilapidated—houses which for the most part, no decent family having the means of living in a house by themselves would occupy. The rooms in these miserable tenements are let at exorbitant rents, the most comfortless seldom bringing less than five dollars per month. Hence the proprietor finds the old houses more profitable than a new one would be, because the capital invested is smaller. But such is the demand for rooms, that some new houses are built as a pecuniary speculation to meet the demand. These are chiefly in cheap and unpleasant locations, and although respectable in their exterior, coarsely finished within. Not a few of these houses are built on the *rear* of lots, a better house and store fronting on the street. Of course these rear houses open into a little contracted court, into which it is scarcely possible for a current of fresh air to enter. In all these various cases, the object of the landlord is to get as high a rent as possible, while the great demand for rooms, together with the insufficiency of the supply, compels the poor laborer to pay a most excessive price for a place in which he and his wife and children may lay their heads. It may be safely affirmed, that throughout the city, business locations excepted, the rent of a house is in inverse proportion to its cost. The rent of a palace in the Fifth avenue is a far smaller per centage on the capital invested, than the revenue derived from a ruinous tenement at the Five Points. Of course the day laborer pays a higher rent in proportion to the space, comfort and convenience he enjoys, than any merchant-prince in the city.

But how, it may be asked, is it possible to furnish the poor with good, comfortable houses? We might as well undertake to feed and clothe, as to lodge them at the expense of the benevolent; and could it all be done, it would be but giving a high bounty on idleness and improvidence. Still, much may be accomplished, without levying contributions on the charitable, or impairing the self-dependence and industry of the indigent classes. One of our respectable fellow-citizens, Mr. Haight, has made a judicious beginning in his Model Houses in Thirty-seventh street, but these excellent establishments are limited in extent, and are designed rather for thrifty mechanics and small families, than for the poor properly so called. He has done an admirable thing, but we would incite others to take up the work, and to carry it out in a rather lower sphere than he has aimed at.

The efforts now making in England to improve the dwellings of the poor, are in the highest degree both laudable and instructive, and may well rouse the benevolent among us to similar exertion. In that country, a population nearly equal to that of the United States, is crowded into an area not as large as the State of Virginia. Of course there is necessarily a vast amount of destitution, while the philanthropic endeavors to relieve it are unexampled in any Christian country. Parliament has instituted an official inquiry into the state of the dwellings occupied by the poor, while two large Societies are engaged in erecting tenements for their use. The first of these is, "The Society for Improving the Condition of the Laboring Classes," under the patronage of the Queen and the presidency of Prince Albert.

The Chairman of the Executive Committee of this Society is the excellent Earl of Shaftesbury, (lately Lord Ashley,) the reputed author of the Stafford House Anti-Slavery Address. Among the various modes in which the Society aims at improving the condition of the laboring classes, the erection of model lodging houses holds a prominent place. They have no less than six piles of buildings in different parts of London. The first lodges 23 families, and 30 aged single females; the 2d, 104 single men; the 3d, 48 families; the 4th, 20 families and 128 single women; the 5th, 82 single men; and the 6th, 57 single women; total, 91 families, 215 single women, and 186 single men. These lodgings, instead of being furnished gratuitously, are let at moderate rents, and the report of the Society asserts, "*that the result of these experiments shows a sufficiently remunerative return.*" In the first building a set of family apartments, consisting of a sitting-room and three bedrooms, lets for 6*s.* a week. Single rooms for single women cost 1*s.* 6*d.* per week. The 2d building is regarded as the most finished model of all. "Here is combined all that is deemed essential and valuable in such an establishment—complete ventilation and drainage, an ample supply of water, separation and retirement in the sleeping apartments, each man having a room to himself, with all the conveniences which, while conducing to the health and physical comfort of the inmates, tend to increase their self-respect, and elevate them in the scale of moral and intellectual beings." To the establishment is attached a kitchen and wash-house for the convenience of the lodgers, a hot and cold bath, a pantry for the safe preservation and storage of their provisions, and *a well selected library*, together with a common sitting room. Each room is furnished with a bed, chairs, and a chest for clothes. Closets floored with slate and fitted with iron basins, with water laid on, are constructed for the convenience of washing. The lodgers pay for all these accommodations 2*s.* 4*d.* (58 cents) per week in advance. The advantages of such a building will, the Society expects, extend greatly beyond its immediate inmates. It will, it is asserted, prove to capitalists that they may erect similar buildings *with great profit and advantage to themselves*, while at the same time they are doing much for the good of their tenants.

The 4th building is intended chiefly for poor sewing women. There are 64 rooms, each provided with two iron bedsteads, chairs, table and washstand. A room lets for 2*s.* (50 cents) per week. A wash-house, with washing troughs, ironing tables, and a wringing apparatus, is attached to the establishment, and also several drying rooms, heated with hot-water pipes. Coals are laid up, and retailed to the inmates. The 5th building affords lodgings to single men at 4*d.* (8 cents) per night, or 2*s.* (50 cents) per week. This has proved a profitable investment. The members of the Society derive no personal profit from these houses, the income being appropriated to the general objects of the Society, while the capital expended is raised by voluntary contributions and by loans.

(To be continued.)

A CHRISTIAN FACTORY.

Since the greater part of mankind sustain the relation of employer, or employed, or both, how important it is that, with regard to those relations, proper ideas and practices should prevail. Therefore am I moved to relate the following circumstances, condensing the story from recent English publications:—

In that part of London which is called Vauxhall, there has been, for some years, a large joint-stock manufactory of candles, giving employment to several hundred hands. The establishment is under the immediate control of a manager, Mr. James Wilson, who receives a salary of a thousand pounds sterling per annum, and who exercises the same authority over the persons employed, as though he were the sole proprietor. Until the year 1847, this factory was conducted

on the usual principles, the connection between the master and the man being, merely, buyer and seller of labor. The only fact I know respecting the history of Mr. James Wilson, previous to the year just named, is this—*he had read Stanley's Life of Dr. Arnold!*

A very large portion of the hands in this factory were boys—ignorant boys of the London streets—most of them unable to read and write—most of them barbarians and heathen. Such they *were*, but are not. In the year 1847, a few boys in one of the departments formed the habit, voluntarily, of remaining an hour or two in the factory, after working hours, to practice writing on such pieces of paper, and with such worn-out pens as they could beg from the clerks in the counting room. It is probable they were induced to do this from having observed that the desirable posts in the factory were assigned to the best instructed; and that, in particular, an inability to read and write was an insuperable bar to promotion. At first, the boys used to "hide behind a bench," while they prosecuted their studies; but, encouraged soon by the foreman of their department, and joined by other boys, they were provided with some rough desks, and permitted to clear out a room, in which to hold their voluntary school. This singular movement was observed by Mr. Wilson and his brother, an assistant in the management of the factory, and was turned to account by them with such skill, tact, perseverance, and success, that the circumstance, trifling as it may appear, we believe will, one day, come to be regarded as forming an era in the history of England.

The brothers at first assisted the boys only so far as to offer a few prizes for those who made the greatest proficiency; as they were, above all, desirous of preserving the *voluntary* character of the effort. Afterwards, the chief manager was always present, but took no part in the exercises except to "hear the boys their spelling." In a few months, the number of attendants had increased to thirty, when the manager caused a room in another part of the factory to be cleared, provided with suitable furniture, and set apart expressly and permanently for the tri-weekly school. This expense, as well as others which I shall refer to in a moment, was borne by the manager himself, the directors not even being aware of what he was doing. It was in the winter of 1848, that the boys got into their new room, which was large enough to accommodate a hundred. Their efforts, however, continued to be strictly voluntary, the very prayers with which they opened and closed the school being read by one of their own body. Very soon this room, too, became over-crowded; another apartment was added; these became insufficient: an unoccupied railway arch in the neighborhood was fitted up, and then the progress of the school became still more rapid, until, in 1851, it contained five hundred and twelve pupils, with a prospect of its soon reaching six hundred. This grand result was brought about by no compulsion, by no improper stimulus, by no demoralizing inducements, but was owing solely to the skill and humanity with which James Wilson and his brother directed the inclination to *self*-improvement, which their distribution of factory honors had originally excited.

But this is not all, nor half, of the Messrs. Wilson's achievements. No man, with Dr. Arnold's life in his heart, could be satisfied with these results, great and wonderful as they were. The moral elevation of factory employees was the *end*, which, by the means above hinted at, they sought to attain. Hence the desire to keep the movement voluntary; to make the improvement of each individual a result of an inward impulse—an impulse which they strove in a hundred ways to awaken, keep alive, and strengthen. They felt, and justly, that it was asking a great deal of boys and girls to remain two hours every other evening at the factory, after a long day's work, and when the inducements to pleasure were numerous and very tempting. They therefore endeavoured, as far as possible, to associate the duties of the school with enjoyment. Several times a year they gave tea-parties in the school-room to all the scholars, which were occasions not only of rare delight, but of improvement also; since all their youthful guests came in their best clothes, and in their best behaviour. Along with their buns and their bread and butter, they took valuable lessons in the beautiful art of being agreeable. The next step was to teach the boys cricket. James Wilson procured the privilege of using, for this purpose, an adjacent field, and during the four summer months he played cricket with the boys three times a week, employing the other three, as usual, in the duties of the school. What admirable self-devotion! At the conclusion of every evening's cricket the glowing players assembled in a corner of the field, removed their caps, and joined with their noble chief in saying a short collect. The fervent tone in which they pronounced the Amen at the conclusion of the prayer, convinced him they derived as much moral advantage from an evening's sport, as from an evening's school.

Ere long, the *men* in the factory were comprehended in Mr. Wilson's schemes. They were invited to use the school-room and the cricket-ground on the alternate evenings, and, to a great extent, they availed themselves of the privilege. Then a morning-school was added, for the benefit of those who were employed at night-work. By-and-by a chaplain was engaged to take upon himself the principal charge of all the schools, to read prayers, morning and evening, and to officiate on Sundays. A chapel was built, the school-rooms were improved, other features were added to the system, and the factory now presents the spectacle—unique and sublime!—of more than a thousand people working together during the hours of labor for the sustenance of their bodies, and

striving together, during the period of recreation, for the nourishment of their souls; and, in both, under the command and guidance of the same individual. Every year the whole band, about one thousand two hundred in number, have "a day of it" in the country. A special train whirls them, in an hour or two, many miles beyond the smoke and noise of London, into the strange quiet and profound beauty of rural England. They play at cricket and ramble around till the middle of the day, when they repair to the parish church, and chant part of the service. After a day of enjoyment, such as we cannot so much as imagine, they return to town. One of these happy days they were invited by the Bishop of Winchester to spend at Farnham Castle, a beautiful residence a few miles from the city. The Bishop and his family mingled frequently with the merry candlemakers, who, in their turn, freely ranged over park, garden, and palace, enjoying everything, injuring nothing.

The effects of this mode of treatment are of two kinds. It affects the candlemakers, and it affects the candles. The former it transforms into kindly, intelligent, trustworthy men, happy at home, peaceful abroad, efficient at work. They are rendered safe citizens, friends of order, promoters of whatever is good. The candles, moreover, on this system, are rendered, indisputably, the best in the market: the fingers which make them are more dexterous when guided by an intelligent mind; and *thoughtful* boys can be trusted with tasks which are usually assigned to men. In every way the system works well. So satisfied of this are the directors, that they have undertaken, unsolicited, the whole expense of the school and the chapel, and have, (though in vain,) pressed Mr. Wilson to allow them to reimburse all he has expended from the beginning of his enterprise. The Vauxhall factory schools are now the theme of general admiration in England. They will be imitated—they must be imitated: for no one can read Mr. Wilson's modest and graphic history of them without feelings of rapturous admiration—without desires, the most vehement, to "go and do likewise."—*Home Journal.*

A PIOUS AFRICAN.

Among the slaves who were brought into the New England States at the time slavery was prevalent there, was a woman, who immediately on being told the history of the love of Jesus Christ, exclaimed, "He is the one; this is what I wanted."

This language causing surprise, her history was inquired into. It was briefly this: While living in her simple hut in Africa, the kidnappers one day rushed upon her family and carried her husband and children off to the slaveship, she escaping into the woods. On returning to her desolate home, she mourned with the bitterness of "Rachel weeping for her children." For many days her heart was oppressed with a heavy weight of sorrow, and, refusing all sustenance, she wandered up and down the desolate forest. At last she says a strong impulse came over her to kneel down and pour out her sorrows into the ear of some unknown Being, whom she fancied to be above her in the sky. She did so; and to her surprise found an inexpressible sensation of relief. After this it was her custom daily, to go out to this same spot and supplicate this unknown friend. Subsequently she was herself taken, and brought over to America; and when the story of Jesus and his love was related to her, she immediately felt in her soul that this Jesus was the very friend who had spoken comfort to her yearning spirit in the distant forest of Africa.

Compare now, these experiences with the earnest and beautiful language of Paul, "He hath made of one blood all nations of men for to dwell on all the face of the earth; and hath determined the times before appointed, and the bounds of their habitation, that they should seek the Lord, if haply they might feel after Him, and find Him, though he be not far from every one of us."

Is not this truly "feeling after God and finding Him," and may we not hope that the yearning, troubled, helpless heart of man, pressed by the grievous anguish of this short life, or wearied by its utter vanity, never extends its ignorant, pleading hand to God in vain? Is not the veil which divides us from an Almighty and most merciful Father much thinner than we in the pride of our philosophy are apt to imagine? and is it not a worthy conception of Him to suppose that the more utterly helpless and ignorant the human being is that seeks his aid, the more tender and the more condescending will be his communication with that soul?

If a mother has among her children one whom sickness has made blind, or deaf or dumb, incapable of acquiring knowledge through the usual channels of communication, does she not seek to reach its darkened mind by modes of communication tenderer and more intimate than those which she uses with the stronger and more favored ones? But can the love of any mother be compared with the infinite love of Jesus? Has he not described himself as that good Shepherd who leaves the whole flock of secure and well instructed ones, to follow over the mountains of sin and ignorance the one lost sheep; and when He hath found it, rejoicing more over that one than over the ninety and nine that went not astray? Has he not told us that each of these little ones has a guardian angel that doth always behold the face of his Father which is in Heaven? And is it not comforting to us to think that His love and care will be in proportion to the ignorance and wants of His chosen ones?—*Facts for the People.*

The Legislature of Ohio, at its last session, so amended the school law as to provide for the education of the colored children of that State. It establishes schools for them in every township where fifteen children live, who can attend; and if less than the number present themselves, the Board of Education suspend the coming of the school or schools for six months. Meanwhile the Directors are required to appropriate the money raised for their education, for the instruction of as many as it will pay for, in a private school.

In the school of Christ, the first lesson of all, is *self-denial and humility*; yea, it is written above the door, as the rule of entry and admission, "Learn of me for I am meek and lowly of heart." ANON.

NOTHING IS LOST.

BY JOHN CRITCHLEY PRINCE.

Nothing is lost; the drop of dew
  Which trembles on the leaf or flower
Is but exhaled, to fall anew
  In summer's thunder shower;
Perchance to shine within the bow
  That fronts the sun at fall of day:
Perchance to sparkle in the flow
  Of fountains far away.

Nought lost; for even the tiniest seed
  By wild birds borne, or breezes blown,
Finds something suited to its need
  Wherein 'tis sown and grown;
Perchance finds sustenance and soil
  In some remote or desert place,
Or 'mid the crowded homes of toil
  Sheds usefulness and grace.

The little drift of common dust,
  By the March winds disturbed and tossed,
Though scattered by the fitful gust,
  Is changed, but never lost;
It yet may bear some sturdy stem,
  Some proud oak battling with the blast,
Or crown with verdurous diadem
  Some ruin of the past.

The furnace quenched, the flame put out,
  Still cling to earth, or soar in air,
Transformed, diffused, and blown about,
  To burn again elsewhere;
Haply, to make the beacon-blaze,
  Which gleams athwart the briny waste,
Or light the social lamp, whose rays
  Illume the home of taste.

The touching tones of minstrel art,
  The breathings of the mournful flute,
Which we have heard with listening heart,
  Are not extinct when mute;
The language of some household song,
  The perfume of some cherished flower,
Though gone from outward sense, belong
  To memory's after hour.

So with our words, or harsh, or kind,
  Uttered they are not all forgot,
They leave their influence on the mind,
  Pass on, but perish not;
As they are spoken, so they fall
  Upon the spirit spoken to,
Scorch it like drops of burning gall
  Or soothe like honey-dew.

So with our deeds, for good or ill,
  They have their power, scarce understood,
Then let us use our better will
  To make them rife with good;
Like circles on a lake they go,
  Ring within ring, and never stay;
Oh that our deeds were fashioned so
  That they might bless alway!

Then since these lesser things ne'er die,
  But work beyond our poor control,
Say, shall that suppliant for the sky,
  The greater human soul?
Ah, no! it still will spurn the past,
  And search the future for its rest,—
Oh, joy! if it be found at last
  Among the pure and blest.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.—The steamship Cambria, from Liverpool, arrived at Boston on the 13th, and the Atlantic, at New York, on the 14th inst., bringing English dates respectively to the 30th ult., and the 4th inst.

ENGLAND.—A Commission, consisting of the Earl of Ellesmere, Sir Charles Lyell and several others, has been appointed by Parliament to attend the New York Exhibition of Industry.

In Parliament, the motion repudiating the continuance of the income tax was negatived by a majority of 71 for the Government.

The Canada Reserve Bill had passed both Houses of Parliament.

Kossuth has published a letter complaining that his house is constantly surrounded and watched by police spies.

A public meeting has been called at Greenwich, to express sympathy with Kossuth, and to denounce the recent attacks upon him by the *Times* newspaper and the Government.

Harriet Beecher Stowe is the guest of the Duchess of Sutherland.

The Paris *Univers* publishes a letter from Richard Spencer, (Father Ignatius) stating that he is making great progress in the conversion of England to the Catholic faith. He has obtained from Rome very extensive indulgences for all persons co-operating in this work.

Twenty-seven thousand emigrants embarked from Liverpool for America and Australia, during the past month.

FRANCE.—It is stated as probable that the claims of those to whom legacies were left by Napoleon I. will be brought before the tribunals. The claims will be of very difficult investigation. In the meantime, the commission, which is presided over by Marshal Vaillant, is appointed to receive applications. One half the private domain of Napoleon I. was left to the soldiers of the war of 1792, and 1815, and these claims are now put forward by their widows and children.

The cars from Paris to Havre on the 29th ult., carried 955 emigrants for America.

Two non-commissioned officers of the Chasseurs de Vincennes have been sent to Constantinople to train a corps of Chasseurs for the Turkish service.

Spain.—The Diario Espanel says that Santa Anna has applied to Spain, for aid against a Fillibustering he apprehends from the United States.

The Madrid Gazette publishes several projects of reform which have been elaborated by Emanuel Bermudez de Castro, the Minister of Finance. The projects embrace various branches of the public service, which the Minister proposes to simplify as much as possible.

The Government, it is said, will do all in its power to develope the national credit and the resources of the nation. Obstacles to industry are to be removed, and fresh openings to be created for private enterprise.

Switzerland.—An insurrection had broken out at Fribourg, but had speedily been quelled. Perrier, the leader, had been arrested, tried, and condemned to imprisonment in irons for thirty years. The cantons of Ticino and Grisons have formally notified the Swiss Federal Council, that they will not abandon their right to afford an asylum to refugees, and insist that the Federative Government has no power to deprive them of this right. Information had been received by the Federal Council that the Austrians had established a military post near Sabbio, on territory which is regarded as belonging to Switzerland. Inquiries into the affair were making by the Council.

Holland.—The Second Chamber of the States General has been dissolved by the King, and a new election ordered for the 17th inst.

The ministers have published their programmes, and state that they will not introduce any changes in the present Constitution, nor curtail religious freedom. Various ameliorations are promised, and also that the Executive power of the King shall be extended.

Prussia.—The first Prussian Chamber lately voted the exclusion of the Jews from all public employment. On the 26th ult, a petition on the subject, bearing the names of one thousand influential citizens, was presented to the Second Chamber. The petitioners were present, and conspicuous among them was the veteran philosopher Alexander Von Humboldt. They demand full freedom of religious opinion, and the admission of the Jews to the civil offices. The reading of the petition was strongly opposed by the Cavalier party, but the majority of the Chamber decided it should be entertained.

Germany.—The Federal Diet has admitted the claim made by Austria for a hundred and seven millions, as the quota for the Hungarian and Italian wars.

Austria.—Count Rendsberg has been appointed Radetzky's coadjutor in Lombardy.

Letters from Vienna, dated the 27th ult., express fears of a short crop in consequence of the wet weather during seed time.

Russia.—The Cholera has made its appearance at Petersburg.

Turkey.—A letter from Constantinople states that Lord Stratford had assured the Porte of the protection of the British Goverment. The blockade of the Albanian coast has been raised. Constantinople was tranquil, but arrangements continued to be made against Russian invasion.

China.—Nankin has been taken by the rebels, who were threatening Shanghai with a force of 50,000 men. Kwing, the Imperial commander-in-chief, had been defeated and killed. The Emperor had issued a proclamation calling on his people for help.

The opium trade has been legalized.

It was rumored that a large force had been sent by the Emperor of Japan to watch the expedition from the United States.

Australia.—Advices from Australia to the 2d of 2d mo. have been received. The yield of gold was unabated. Several new fields have been discovered, and money was plentiful.

South Africa.—Measures of pacification were in progress, and there appeared a fair prospect of a permanent peace.

Buenos Ayres.—Advices from Buenos Ayres to 3d mo 18th have been received. The country was still in a very unsettled state. Urquisa was to continue as supreme commander until the adoption of a new Constitution by the Convention which was to be held at Santa Fe.

Mexico —General Santa Anna has been inaugurated as President, and a new Ministry formed. Gen. Almonte has been appointed Minister to the United States. Gen. Arista has left Vera Cruz, intending to proceed to St. Thomas. Santa Anna has given his approval to the contract with Col. Sloo & Co. in relation to the Tehuantepec route.

Juan Fernandez.—This island, once the solitary abode of Alexander Selkirk, is now inhabited by 300 persons, with a Governor at their head. It has become a favorite stopping place for ships.

California.—The steamship Prometheus, from San Juan, arrived at New York on the 12th inst., and the Illinois, from Aspinwall, on the 14th. The Prometheus brought 400 passengers and $170.000 on freight, besides a large amount in the hands of passengers. The Illinois brings the San Francisco mails of the 17th ult., 419 passengers, and $2,285,-248 on freight.

The steamship S. S. Lewis, bound from San Juan to San Francisco, ran ashore in a fog, near the spot where the Tennessee struck a few weeks previously, and was totally wrecked. The passengers, 385 in number, are all believed to have been saved. The passengers report that during the voyage she was out of coal, that the machinery was out of order, and that in every respect she was totally unseaworthy.

On the 16th ult., the boilers of the Jenny Lind, plying between San Francisco and Alviso, exploded, terribly scalding from 60 to 70 persons, twenty of whom had since died. A number of those still surviving were not expected to recover.

The small-pox was spreading rapidly through San Francisco. Many fatal cases are reported.

The flood at Sacramento was subsiding.

Among the acts passed by the Legislature was a general bill for the incorporation of railroad companies, and also a bill extending the provisions of the Fugitive Slave Law for another year.

Nicaragua.—Rumors were prevalent at San Juan that the State of Nicaragua was about to take possession of Greytown.

Domestic.—A collision took place, on the 9th inst, on the Erie railroad, about four miles from Jersey City, between the emigrant train from New York and the express train from Dunkirk. The two locomotives were entirely destroyed. Four brakemen were seriously injured, two of whom, it is thought, will not recover.

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

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An Epistle of Affectionate Caution and Counsel, addressed to its Members by the Yearly Meeting of Friends, held in Philadelphia, by adjournments, from the 18th to the 22d of the Fourth Month, 1853.

DEAR FRIENDS,—Our minds being drawn at this time into a consideration of the temptations and trials by which our unwearied adversary is striving to alienate the members of our Religious Society from a faithful, upright walking in the Truth, and to beguile the young people into the corruptions that abound in the world, we feel engaged to address you in the love of the gospel, in order to stir up the pure mind by way of remembrance of the many obligations we owe to our Heavenly Father, and to encourage you to increasing dedication and faithfulness in the support of the Christian testimonies we are called to bear.

It is now about two hundred years since the first Friends began to publish, in their primitive clearness and force, the blessed doctrines of the Lord Jesus and his apostles. Having been brought themselves to know by experience, that nothing but his power, who is the resurrection and the life, can quicken the soul that is dead in trespasses and sin, give it a true sense of its lost condition, and as it yields to the workings of the grace of God, "deliver it from the power of darkness, and translate it into the kingdom of his dear Son;" they called upon men with divine authority to receive and obey the light wherewith Christ Jesus has enlightened them, by which, in the obedience of faith, he would give them victory over the world, the flesh and the devil.

In yielding to the convictions of the Holy Spirit, many felt a true hunger and thirst after righteousness, and were led, in the silence of all flesh, to wait upon the Lord for the further unfoldings of his will, and to be fed with the living bread that comes down from Him, by which their souls were nourished and kept alive unto God. Herein they experienced the communion of the Holy Ghost, the participation of the body and blood of Christ, and, growing in grace and in the knowledge of the Son of God, they were made living witnesses of his power and coming in their hearts, and received from Him, who alone is the author of it, saving faith in Himself and in the manifestations of his Spirit in them, and also became true believers in all the doctrines of the gospel as laid down in the Holy Scriptures.

Under the discipline of the cross of Christ, which crucified them to the world, and the world to them, Friends saw that the gospel is a dispensation of divine life and power, revealed for the regeneration and sanctification of the soul, in which mere ceremonial performances have no place, but the way is opened "into the holiest of all by the blood of Jesus, by a new and living way, which he hath consecrated for us through the vail, that is to say his flesh." Thus they were prepared to worship God in the Spirit, to rejoice in Christ Jesus, having no confidence in the flesh; and to receive from him clear views of the nature of his government in his church, and in every individual member of it.

We have always believed that the worship of God is inward and spiritual, daily experienced in the heart of every true believer; and that it is also our duty to assemble at particular times for the performance of it, as a public acknowledgment of the gratitude and homage we owe to our Heavenly Father for his abundant mercies and gifts bestowed upon us, and to unite in a harmonious travail of spirit before him for the renewal of our strength, and according to his will to exercise the gifts of ministry, prayer and praise for the edification of one another, and the glory of his great name. These gifts we believe are only dispensed by Him who ascended up on high, and who still condescends, in his goodness and love, to give them to those whom he has prepared by the baptism of the Holy Ghost and fire to receive them, and they are to be occupied under his immediate putting forth, in the work unto which he calls. When thus occupied, the ministry and vocal prayers of such will be a savour of life, and in a greater or less degree will baptize into the Holy Spirit, to the refreshing of the living members, and at times to the awakening of some who are in a state of forgetfulness of God.

The true and acceptable worship of Almighty God, and a pure gospel ministry, are duties and services of unspeakable importance to the welfare and preservation of our Religious Society in the life and power, and practice of godliness. We have been brought to feel deeply under the fear that through the enervating influences of the spirit of the world, the zeal of many has grown cold, and their practice dwindled into little more than the form of going to their meetings once a week, in others not so often, while some almost totally neglect them. In relation to the ministry, the ranks of this class have become thin, but few coming forth in that weighty work; may we not fear from the minds of so great a proportion of the members, being immersed in their temporal concerns, or captivated by the love of ease, and taking their delight in sensual gratification.

If all our members were concerned for their own salvation, so that it was the object of their first and most earnest pursuit, under the guidance of the Holy Spirit, we believe they could not be easy to stay away from their religious meetings, but would feel constrained to endeavor to surmount all obstacles, in order to present themselves with their brethren and sisters, for the performance of this solemn duty. We think there cannot be found among us a truly awakened individual, who, if able, is not impelled from a sense of religious duty to attend our meetings for divine worship, and that wherever there is a wilful neglect of them, it is an evidence that such have gone from the Truth, and are in bondage to the hard task-master, who is leading them further and further into insensibility of heart, which, if not arrested, must terminate in spiritual blindness, and the utter forsaking of the living God.

In this day of outward prosperity the way is opened for many to indulge themselves and their children in luxury and grandeur, by which they are led into association with those who disregard the duty of self-denial. Thus, the company of faithful, consistent Friends, and the attendance of our meetings for worship, which are often held in silence, become irksome to them, and they are liable to be caught with a showy ceremonial worship and a popular hired ministry, which our predecessors in the Truth rejected, and against which, through great sufferings, they bore a faithful Christian testimony. It is mournful to see any forsaking the faith and the worship of our forefathers, and we are persuaded that they suffer a loss which no worldly consideration can compensate or repair, and that a heavy accountability will attach to parents, who, by their wrong indulgence, lay the foundation for the departure of the young people into the ways and customs of the world. If parents pursue a course of life at variance with our religious principles, how can we expect the dear children to make choice of the Truth, unless the Lord in tender mercy awakens them to see the defection of their parents, and compels them by his love to enter through the strait gate into the narrow way that leads to life.

We feel renewedly engaged to call upon those who are unfaithful to their Redeemer, and do not confess him in all their ways, solemnly to reflect upon the consequences which must come upon themselves, and the prejudicial influence their example must have upon others. In pleading with the house of Israel, who were compared to a vineyard planted with the choicest vine in a very fruitful hill, the Lord said, "what could have been done more to my vineyard that I have not done to it? wherefore, when I looked that it should bring forth grapes, brought it forth wild grapes?" Have we not as a religious Society been highly favored, by the illuminating power of the Holy Spirit, to see the emptiness of all worldly enjoyment that is out of the Truth, and to behold the heavenly nature of the glorious gospel of Jesus Christ, and that it is by the love of God shed abroad in the soul by the Holy Ghost, we are prepared to be employed in glorifying Him and exalting the kingdom of Christ? Shall we not be responsible for the unspeakable gifts bestowed, and the superior advantages conferred, in being released from dependence on human means in the work of salvation, and from all rites and ceremonies that make nothing perfect? The noble vine, wholly a right seed, has been planted among us, and the Lord has placed a hedge about us, both by the circumscribing dictates of his spirit in the heart, the precious testimonies he has given us to bear, and also by a discipline established in the wisdom of Truth. But how have we regarded these blessings and profited by them? Has not the hedge been overleaped or broken down by many? Has not the ancient zeal which was founded in the knowledge and obedience of the Lord's will, and which, under the fresh anointing of his Spirit, made the faithful steadfast to their meetings for worship, and in the support of the discipline of the Society, greatly abated with some? Is the ministry as generally attended with the life and baptizing power of Truth as it was formerly? And do the elders and overseers, and other members employed in the services of Society, experience that deep indwelling with the Seed of divine life in themselves, by which alone any can be made quick of understanding and discernment in the things of God, and qualified to judge righteous judgment?

We are thankful in believing there are preserved throughout our borders exercised Friends who are endeavoring to show forth, in life and practice and conversation, their allegiance to the King of kings, and the saving efficacy of his holy religion. The strength and perseverance of these in the path of duty we greatly desire. The Lord's mercy we believe is not withdrawn, notwithstanding the degeneracy of many, but as a shepherd watcheth his flock by day and by night, to defend and to nourish them, so the everlasting

Shepherd and Bishop of souls is graciously regarding us, and seeking to gather by his love and power, the children of this people into his fold, and to prepare them by the discipline of the cross, to show forth his praise. Did they unreservedly submit to the convicting, heart-tendering Spirit of their Holy Redeemer, many more than are now in his blessed service, would be brought to feed in the pastures of life, and to invite others to come, taste and see that he is good, and that his compassions fail not. May you, dear young Friends, let the King of glory come into your hearts and enamor you with the beauty of his holiness, and the value of an inheritance incorruptible among the saints in light. No earthly possessions or enjoyments are worthy to be compared with the joys of his salvation, which are the solace of the obedient soul under all the tribulations of this life. Herein man is raised up from a state of spiritual death, and clothed with that dignity and honor which come from God only, whereby he is made to glorify him here, and to partake of the pleasures which are at his right hand for evermore.

Where there is a neglect of our meetings for divine worship, we would encourage Friends to labor with their negligent brethren and sisters in the restoring spirit of Christ, and endeavor to impress them with the obligations they owe to their Creator, to assemble for the purpose of worshipping him in spirit and in truth, by which their growth and comfort in the life of godliness will be enlarged. And when gathered in our religious assemblies, let us be truly concerned to watch against every thought and imagination which have a tendency to divert the mind from simplicity of desire after the Father of spirits and Fountain of all good. Thus retiring to the divine and heavenly gift, it will minister to every condition, though we may have no outward teaching; and will persevere in humble waiting upon the Lord, until it be a proper time to close the meeting with that decency and solemnity which should attend our minds in such service. May the weightiness of our spirits and deportment in our religious meetings be such, as to produce sensations of awfulness in observers; and at the conclusion, may we avoid trivial or unnecessary conversation; our conduct as well as countenances bespeaking that we have been with Jesus.

Much advantage has arisen at times from family visits, entered into under a sense of duty, whereby some have been aroused to more diligence, love has been called forth towards their friends who have extended the care, and the fellowship of the meeting has been increased. We desire that faithful Friends may stand open to the leadings of divine love to engage in this service, not looking too much at their own weakness, or the weight of the work, but to the Lord alone, who, as he is waited on, will in due season furnish wisdom and strength for the service.

Inasmuch as it hath pleased the Lord to anoint and qualify servants and handmaids in our religious Society for the work of the ministry, we believe it is of great importance to them and to the church, that they be faithful in occupying the gifts committed to their trust. It is only as these abide in humility and reverent waiting upon the Lord, knowing him to put them forth, and to supply them with what he designs they should convey to others, that they can be made and preserved ministers of his word, and enabled to baptize their hearers into the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Spirit. Man by his talents and learning cannot preach baptizingly to the states of the people; but the humble dependent servant, whom He has ordained for the work, and who has the sentence of death in himself not to trust in himself, but in God that raiseth the dead, will receive power from time to time, in the fresh openings of divine life, to do his Lord's will, and to feed the flock over whom the Holy Ghost hath made him an overseer.

To be continued.

A Testimony of Salem, Mass., Monthly Meeting of Friends, respecting SOPHRONIA PAGE, *deceased.*

Concluded from page 565.

In 1849, she visited, in a social way, Gilmanton, the place of her nativity, and the scene of many of her early exercises, sufferings, and trials. Soon after her return, she addressed a letter to an early and kind friend there, in which she says, under date of 14th of 11th month, 1849: "After leaving thy hospitable home, I made several pleasant visits and calls, which, added to the enjoyment I had been permitted to have with thee and others in thy neighbourhood, was truly a cause of gratitude, the more so as it was unexpected. I trust the remembrance of it will not pass away. Thou knowest that many, very many, bitter draughts had been the portion of my cup in that place in earlier days, and all those trials passed again and again before me while there. But a sense of mercy, by which I had been delivered from them, and how manifestly the *storm* had become a *calm*, was consoling beyond expression. To me all the promises of the Most High have been yea and amen; and all who are called to take up their cross in the same way, will, I believe, find Him a present helper in the needful time, and peace which the world cannot give, will be their portion. These things will I do unto them, and not forsake them, is the record of his Holy Word. May we ever trust in Him, and not be afraid."

Thus did she commemorate the goodness and mercy of her Saviour to her soul. May we, may all, be thereby encouraged to dedicate ourselves, our all, to the service of so good and gracious a master, and come to know the end of our faith, even the salvation of our souls. In the letter above alluded to, she says, "I expect to leave home in about two weeks to visit the meetings in

Sandwich Quarterly Meeting, Massachusetts." In this prospect she engaged, and while in the prosecution of it, she became convinced that a disease of a distressing nature, (a cancer,) had fastened itself upon her. But with her characteristic carefulness to avoid giving cause of pain or anxiety to others, she said little or nothing to any one respecting it; silently bearing the acute pain often attending it, and during the last year of her life, being as diligent in the attendance of our religious meeting as at any former time. During this time in the exercise of her gift she was favoured so to minister as to give evidence of her close attention to the pointings of Truth, and her carefulness closely to follow her heavenly Leader, and thus her communications, though not very frequent, were to the edification and comfort of her friends.

Her last public communication was in our morning meeting at Salem, 3d month 23d, 1851, at which time she was enlarged in gospel testimony, which was delivered, not without effort from bodily weakness. Soon after this, we were informed, that the disease with which she was afflicted, had reached an alarming point.

On the 31st of 3rd month, she was visited by two highly-valued ministering Friends from a foreign land, who spoke to her in a very consoling manner, one of them addressing her with truly Christian feeling as his beloved sister and fellow laborer, in the bonds and consolations of the gospel; and in the prospect of her submitting to a painful surgical operation, declared the sense he had, that Divine support would be vouchsafed, and that, in any event, and under all circumstances, the sustaining hand of her merciful God and Saviour would be underneath for her support. "When thou passest through the waters I will be with thee, and through the rivers, they shall not overflow thee: when thou walkest through the fire thou shalt not be burned, neither shall the flame kindle upon thee; for I am the Lord thy God, the Holy One of Israel, thy Saviour." (Isa. xliii. 2.)

On the afternoon of the next day, 4th month, 1st, our dear friend submitted to a surgical operation of great extent, which she bore well. This confined her immediately to her bed, where, for some weeks, she was compelled to lie. During this time she suffered severely from bodily pain. She was favored, however, to recover from the immediate effects of the operation; and, for a time, there seemed a prospect of her restoration to comparative health. But afterwards symptoms appeared which warned her that she must surrender this expectation, and shortly part with all she held dear in this life. Her ties to life were strong: she was surrounded by an interesting family, whom she dearly loved, and a large circle of friends, to whom she was tenderly attached, and who regarded her as a sister and friend, with no common ties of attachment. She doubtless had a struggle in her mind to give up these tender ties; but He who had been her stay and staff through life, and whom she had served with so much faithfulness, was near to help and sustain her in her hour of need, and by his almighty arm of power, enabled her to surrender her all to his wise disposal, and her reward was sure. Sweet peace, the consolations of the Gospel, were mercifully witnessed by her in a manner entirely to her own comfort, and the comfort and consolation of her friends. About four weeks before her decease, speaking to a dear friend who had called to see her, of the nature of her disease, and of her feelings under it during its progress, she said, that she had felt great depression of spirits, and a great reluctance to cause anxiety and trouble to her family by divulging it. Under these feelings, said she, I was looking to see whom I should consult, and of whom I should take counsel, when a holy calm spreading over my mind, the language was distinctly heard by me, (as if thou hadst spoken it to me,) speaking to my mental ear: "Have I not been to thee a wonderful counsellor?" To which my heart so fully responded, that all my distress and anxiety passed from me, and I was mercifully enabled to feel peaceful and quiet. After a pause she added, "I have, from my youth, never desired length of days, nor riches; but rather that I might fill up my measure in the truth." Several times during her sickness, when suffering severely from neuralgic pains, she would look upon her daughter, who constantly attended her, and faithfully administered to her, and say, "If I had a troubled conscience in addition to these bodily pains, I could not live through them."

On First day, 6th month, 1st, two kind friends visited her, to whom she remarked, in allusion to her sickness and suffering, that it was not in anger, but in mercy, that she was thus afflicted. On parting, she said, "Give my love to all my friends, and ask them to pray for me, that my patience may hold out."

On Fifth day, 6th month, 6th, she was visited by two friends, from a neighboring meeting, to whom she was much attached, and to whom she remarked, "I feel differently since finding nothing can be done to restore me, and I have given all up. I feel relieved." And speaking of the approaching Yearly Meeting, she said she hoped all would go who could; that some appeared careless and indifferent in attending Yearly Meeting; but she hoped all would go with a right concern; and further remarked, "How much I have enjoyed the privilege of attending these meetings, and mingling with my friends, not only then, but at other times. I think we cannot realize how great the privilege is until we are deprived of it."

Allusion being made by the friends, to some meetings which they had attended with her, in which she had been silent, she said that she had at times felt her mind depressed; and although she had been mostly silent in meetings for some time, she had endeavored to draw nigh unto God,

and He had drawn nigh unto her, and she had had good meetings. She farther remarked, that she had endeavored to attend to the religious services which she believed were required of her—"though," said she, "I speak it not boastingly; for after having done all, I feel myself an unprofitable servant." After a pause, she added, "What would become of me at such a time as this, if I had lived in forgetfulness of God? I see nothing in my way: my mind is peaceful, and I feel entirely resigned to my Heavenly Father's will, either to live or die." She then bade these friends farewell. To another dear friend, about two weeks before her death, she remarked, "I feel calm and composed. I can see all the way through. All is clear and bright." About a week before her death, she was speaking to a dear friend of her peaceful state at that time, when she remarked, that it had cost her many severe struggles to part with her family and friends; and that, in resigning them, she resigned all of this world, and that she had been mercifully enabled to do so.

The week before her death she desired a friend who called to see her, to give her love to one confined at home by sickness, and said, "Give my love to all my friends—I love them all, and my enemies too, if I have any—though I am not aware that I have any." She then said, she had given up all hope of recovery, and only desired patience to the end. And only two days before her death, she desired a friend going to the Yearly Meeting, to give her love to all her friends as though named.

About twenty-four hours before she died, a friend called to see her, and after an interview of a few minutes, as she was very weak in body, though mentally strong and collected, whilst taking his hand, on parting with him, she said, "This is the last time we shall meet in this world—Farewell—every thing looks pleasant before me—all is peace." On the morning of the day of her decease, her physician visited her, and observed to her, that she had suffered much, and it was a satisfaction to him to witness her peaceful state. To which she replied, after expressing her thankfulness to him for his great kindness to her, "I should not have been sustained through so much affliction, had there not been a God nigh at hand. I have found him an all-sufficient helper—*an all-sufficient helper* to those who trust in Him." She frequently assured her husband that she saw nothing in her way. She was able to articulate but little after her interview with the physician; and, on the afternoon of 6th month, 10th, 1851, quietly breathed her last.

"Say ye to the righteous, it shall be well with him, for they shall eat the fruit of their doings." Isa. iii. 10.

Her remains were interred in Friends' burial ground in Salem on fifth day, the 12th, on which occasion, a solemn meeting was holden in Friends' Meeting House; and many consoling testimonies borne to the belief of her being added to that cloud of witnesses of the divine efficacy of that faith by which she had been made victorious over all her soul's enemies.

SEVERINUS IN GERMANY.

[Concluded from page 567.]

A monk, Bonosus, who labored under a disease of the eyes, longed to obtain a cure through the prayers of Severinus. But he advised the monk rather to pray that his inward eye might be enlightened; and from the instructions often imparted by the venerable man, he at last learned to strive rather to see with the eye of the mind than with that of the body, and to forget his sufferings in intercourse with God. Two examples may serve to show how Severinus in peculiar circumstances, was supported by Providence in his ministry, and how he exercised it. A great swarm of locusts settled on the country. When Severinus was asked for his prayers for deliverance from this plague he said, "Have you not heard what God commanded his sinful people by the prophet (Joel ii.) 'Turn ye to me with all your heart, . . rend your heart and not your garment, . . sanctify a fast, call a solemn assembly?' Do all this in order by works of repentance to escape the evils of the present time. Let no one of you now go to his fields, as if by human care you thought yourselves able to ward off the locusts." His words affected their hearts; the feelings of repentance were called forth universally. They all assembled in the church, acknowledged with tears their penitence for their sins, and distributed alms. Only one poor man, from anxiety about his land, while the rest were at church, was absent all day in order to keep off the locusts, and in the evening went with the rest to the church. But the next morning he found his field devoured by the locusts, while the other fields escaped. This occurrence made a great impression, and Severinus availed himself of it, in order to exhort men to trust in God, and to impress upon them, that care for the things of the Kingdom should take precedence of everything else. But he also said to the rest: "It is reasonable that by your bounty this man should be supported during the present year, who by the punishment he has suffered, has given you a lesson of humility." Accordingly they contributed jointly to support the poor man for a year.

When Gisa, the queen of the Rugii, had condemned some Roman subjects, who had been taken prisoners, to hard slave labor, Severinus petitioned for their release. She made him a very angry answer, to the effect that he might stay shut up in his cell and pray, but she should act towards her slaves as she pleased. When Severinus heard this, he said, "I trust in my Lord Jesus Christ, that she will be forced by necessity to do that which, in her perverted state of

mind, she will not do voluntarily." Not long afterward, the queen met with a punishment, which was the natural consequence of her harshness and cruelty. She had confined in a narrow prison some goldsmiths, who had to make some royal ornaments, in order to force them to labor beyond their strength. The Queen's little son one day, child-like, ran into the prison. The prisoners seized the boy, and threatened if any one ventured to come to them without assuring them of their freedom with an oath, that being wearied of life, they would first kill the boy and then themselves. The Queen, filled with alarm, now acknowledged the divine retribution; she went to them, gave the artizans their liberty, sent a messenger as quickly as possible to Severinus, entreated his forgiveness, and also returned to him the Roman prisoners. When Severinus found himself near death, he invited the King of the Rugii and his cruel consort to come to him once more. He admonished him with undaunted freedom to act towards his subjects with the constant recollection of the account he must render before the Lord. Then pointing with his hand to the King's heart he asked Gisa, "which do you love most—this soul or gold and silver?" And when she replied, that her husband was dearer to her than all the treasures of the world, he said, "Take care, then, not to oppress the innocent, that you may not expose your own power to destruction; for you often stand in the way of the King's clemency. I, your inferior in station, on the point of appearing before God, warn you to desist from your evil works, and to adorn your course with good works." In his last hours he assembled his monks around him, and in an affecting manner exhorted them to devote their lives to God. Then embracing them individually he desired them not to weep but to sing psalms. But as they could not utter the words for very grief, he began himself to sing "Praise the Lord in his holy place, let every thing that has breath praise the Lord." These were his last words. After laboring successfully for thirty years, in the midst of devastation, he died on the 1st day of the year 482.

DISTRIBUTION OF FRIENDS' BOOKS.

The subjoined report of the Book Committee of the Meeting for Sufferings, was presented with other matter to our late Yearly Meeting, and its publication directed:

During the past year 2130 Books and Pamphlets have been delivered from the depository; of which 787 were sold; and 1342 were gratuitously distributed. The amount received this year for books sold, is $445.06; and there has been paid for books purchased and for binding, &c., $321.95

Of the 1342 books gratuitously distributed, 795 were bound volumes, and 547 pamphlets; the estimated value of which is $571.06, of which about $200 was for books given to Preparative Meetings of our Yearly Meeting. Two complete sets of the Friends' Library have been furnished to Preparative Meetings, and several copies of the fourteenth volume. Such of our Meetings as have not completed their sets of this work, would do well to apply early for the deficient volumes.

One complete copy of that work, with three other books, has also been given to the Philadelphia Athenæum; 100 volumes of different works to Libraries of a neighboring city. These works appear to have awakened in the mind of the person to whose care they were sent, a lively interest in the principles and practices of Friends, and he has since ordered, partly at his own expense, for gratuitous distribution, a considerable number of Tracts and other small treatises illustrating our religious views. By letters received from him, it appears that since the books and tracts were received, they have been considerably read, and a disposition evinced to obtain them.

Fifty-one volumes have been forwarded to the Library of Yale College, at New Haven, Connecticut; 33 to a Public Library at San Francisco, in California; 5 were given to the Mercantile Library; 23 to the Young Colored Men's Library; 27 to the Colored Institute, all in this city; 33 to a Library at Germantown; 49 to a Library at Springfield, Delaware Co., Pennsylvania; 22 to a Library among the Ojibeway Indians in Canada; 14 to the Library of a First-day school in Maine; 13 to a similar Library in Germantown; 46 volumes and 243 pamphlets for the use of the Central Book Committee of Indiana Yearly meeting; 60 volumes and 24 pamphlets were sent to Granville in Nova Scotia; 13 to persons in Perry County, Pennsylvania; 29 to Canada; and others have been given to persons in Arkansas, Indiana, Iowa, Pittsburgh, Boston, Chicago, Baltimore and other parts of our country. Three volumes and 25 pamphlets in the French language have been sent to one of the West India Islands; and 5 volumes and 5 pamphlets in German to the Library of the Pennsylvania Hospital, for the use of the patients, besides a number in German handed to serious persons who read that language.

Every year furnishes fresh evidence of the benefits resulting from the establishment of the Book Store; and encourages the belief that, by keeping up and enlarging the Stock of Books, its usefulness in promoting their dissemination and perusal, will continue to increase. Our early Friends were zealous in the cause of printing and distributing works elucidating those Christian principles and practices which they felt themselves divinely called to uphold to the world. They made large pecuniary sacrifices for the promotion of this object, which they felt to be a religious duty; and our worthy Elder, George Fox, on his dying bed, sent for some of his brethren,

to whom he enjoined that care should be taken for the spread of Friends' Books, that thereby those blessed doctrines which he had long and faithfully labored to promulgate, might be diffused in the earth.

We think there is, at the present time, an ample field for useful labor in this department, and it is very desirable that Preparative and Monthly Meetings, and Friends generally, should be stirred up, not only to have libraries of Friends' Books, but to give public notice to their neighbors by printed hand-bills, or in some equally effective mode, where the books are, and their character and object, and that they may be borrowed without any charge for the use of them. If there was a proper zeal and interest felt on the subject by our members generally, we apprehend that the reading of our approved writings might be greatly increased, and much be done by this means both to remove the unfounded prejudices which exist in some minds against the Society, and also to spread abroad a knowledge of the Truth as it is in Jesus.

Essays on Political Economy by FREDERIC BASTIAT.

Our readers have no doubt frequently heard it adduced as an argument against disbanding the armies of Europe, that it would be injurious to society, by throwing a large body of men without employment on the already over-stocked market of labor.

In one of these essays, entitled "That which is seen and that which is not seen," M. Bastiat deals with that sophism in the following fashion. He supposes that "a member of the Assembly proposes to disband 100,000 men, for the sake of relieving the tax-payers of a hundred millions" (of francs) and then proceeds thus:

"Now, I am very much mistaken if, the moment the author of the proposal has taken his seat, some orator will not rise and say—'Disband a hundred thousand men! Do you know what you are saying? What will become of them? Where will they get a living? Don't you know that work is scarce everywhere? That every field is overstocked? Would you turn them out of doors to increase competition, and to weigh upon the rates of wages? Just now, when it is a hard matter to live at all, it would be a pretty thing if the State must find bread for a hundred thousand individuals? Consider, besides, that the army consumes wine, clothing, arms—that it promotes the activity of manufactures in garrison towns—that it is, in short, the god-send of innumerable purveyors. Why any one must tremble at the bare idea of doing away with this immense industrial movement.' This discourse, it is evident, concludes by voting the maintenance of a hundred thousand soldiers, for reasons drawn from the necessity of the service, and from economical considerations. It is these considerations only that I have to refute.

"A hundred thousand men costing the tax-payers a hundred millions of money, live, and living bring to the purveyors as much as a hundred millions can supply. This is that *which is seen*.

"But, a hundred millions taken from the pockets of the tax-payers, cease to maintain these tax-payers, and the purveyors as far as a hundred millions reach. This is *that which is not seen*. Now, make your calculations. Cast up, and tell me what profit there is for the masses?

"I will tell you where the *loss* lies; and to simplify it, instead of speaking of a hundred thousand men, and a million of money, it shall be of one man, and a thousand francs.

"We will suppose that we are in the village of A. The recruiting serjeants go their round, and take off a man. The tax-gatherers go their round, and take off a thousand francs. The man, and the sum of money are taken to Metz, and the latter is destined to support the former for a year without doing anything. If you consider Metz only, you are quite right; the measure is a very advantageous one; but if you look towards the village of A, you will judge very differently; for unless you are very blind indeed, you will see that that village has lost a worker, and the thousand francs which would remunerate his labor, as well as the activity which, by the expenditure of those thousand francs, it would spread around it.

"At first sight there would seem to be some compensation. What took place at the village, now takes place at Metz, that is all. But the loss is to be estimated in this way; at the village, a man dug and worked; he was a worker. At Metz, he turns to the right about, and to the left about; he is a soldier. The money, and the circulation, are the same in both cases; but in the one, there were three hundred days of productive labor, in the other, there are three hundred days of unproductive labor; supposing, of course, that a part of the army is not indispensable to the public safety.

"Now, suppose the disbanding to take place. You tell me, there will be a surplus of a hundred thousand workers, that competition will be stimulated, and it will reduce the rate of wages. This is what you see.

"But what you do not see is this. You do not see that to dismiss a hundred thousand soldiers, is not to do away with a million of money, but to return it to the tax-payers. You do not see that to throw a hundred thousand workers in the market, is to throw into it, at the same moment, the hundred millions of money needed to pay for their labor; that consequently the same act which increases the supply of hands, increases also the demand; from which it follows, that your fear of a reduction of wages is unfounded. You do not see that, before the disbanding as well as after it, there are in the country a hundred millions of money corresponding

with the hundred thousand men. That the whole difference consists in this; before the disbanding, the country gave the hundred millions to the hundred thousand men for doing nothing; and that after it, it pays them the same sum for working. You do not see, in short, that when a tax-payer gives his money either to a soldier in exchange for nothing, or to a worker in exchange for something, all the ultimate consequences of the circulation of this money are the same in the two cases; only, in the second case, the tax-payer receives something, in the former he receives nothing. *The result is a dead loss to the nation.*

"The sophism which I am here combating will not stand the test of progression, which is the touchstone of principles. If, when every compensation is made, and all interests satisfied, there is a *national profit* in increasing the army, why not enrol under its banners the entire male population of the country?"—*Herald of Peace.*

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

PHILADELPHIA, FIFTH MONTH 28, 1853.

The account which appears in the present number respecting a wonderful bone, discovered, as it appears, in the island of New Zealand, furnishes a curious and interesting illustration of the power of deduction attainable from an accurate acquaintance with the phenomena of nature. To a person ignorant of comparative anatomy, scarcely any research would appear more vague and precarious than the discovery of the character or species to which an animal belonged, with no other datum than a single bone six inches in length, with both ends broken off. Yet, from this solitary fragment, the sagacity of Professor Owen, aided by his skill in comparative anatomy, was able to infer the order to which its owner belonged, and to assign the minimum of its stature. The New Zealand bones, which this fragment seems to have been the means of bringing into notice, serve to show that at least one species of the feathered race formerly existed, of a size totally unknown in modern days.

The enquiry naturally arises, but is not easily answered, at what period of time the creatures lived, whose bones now stimulate and exercise the curiosity of naturalists. Were they cotemporary with the long-lived fathers of the antediluvian age, and too large or too wild to find a place in Noah's aviary? The general deluge furnishes ready explanation of the extinction of those races of land animals whose enormous structure is indicated by the skeletons found in several parts of the world. But some of the amphibious tribes whose remains are now found in a fossil state, seem to have belonged to a still earlier period. The Megalosaurus, an amphibious animal of the lizard species, the bones of which have been found in Sussex, England, is estimated to have been seventy-five feet in length, and fourteen or fifteen feet in height. From the form of the teeth, it is inferred that the creature was carnivorous. At whatever period of time, or by whatever means the race was exterminated, we may well congratulate ourselves, that we have no such formidable enemy to encounter. With all the inventions that modern ingenuity and science have provided, probably nothing less powerful than artillery could stop the ravages of such a destroyer.

Our readers will find in the present number, the concluding part of an article commenced in our last, which appears well worthy of sober reflection. The article alluded to relates to the accommodation of an important class of the community, who, while raised entirely above the condition of paupers, have nothing to depend upon but their own industry for the support of life. In all great commercial cities, where the merchants become princes, we may find the extremes of wealth and poverty brought near to each other; and those who revel in the profits of commerce are liable to forget the source from which their gains are derived. Traffic does not create wealth, however it may concentrate it. The materials of commerce must be drawn from the labors of the industrious class; a class which must inevitably include a large portion of the community. The general prosperity is of course essentially dependent upon the condition in which this portion is placed. Hence, becomes obvious the importance of having provision made for the comfortable accommodation of the laboring classes, in situations convenient to their places of employment, and upon terms within the means which their wages can supply.

MARRIED,—On the 10th inst., at Friends' Meeting House, North Sixth street, Philad., CHARLES POTTS, of Springfield, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, to ANNA, daughter of Thomas McCollin, of this city.

——At Friends' Meeting, New Garden, Wayne county, Inda., on the 18th of 4th mo., last, JOHN A. PICKETT, of Montgomery county, to ANNETTA PERKINS, of the former place.

DIED,—At Uxbridge, Massachusetts, on the 10th inst., after a protracted illness, which he bore with patience and Christian resignation, EDWARD FOSTER, an esteemed Elder of Uxbridge monthly meeting, aged 68 years.

——At the house of his brother, William Arnold, on the 13th of 1st month last, JARED ARNOLD, a valuable member of New Garden monthly meeting, Indiana. His exemplary life and conversation, which greatly endeared him to many with whom he associated, furnished satisfactory evidence that he had, while in health, submitted to the operation of

Divine grace in his own heart, of the efficacy wherof he was at times enabled to bear testimony in our solemn assemblies.

——, On the 25th of 1st month last, at the residence of her father, in Newburgh, Orange county, N. York, in the 19th year of her age, HELEN, daughter of Thomas P. and Hannah Birdsall; a member of Marlborough Monthly Meeting.

——, At his residence in Newburgh, on the 9th of last month, in the prime of his life, THOMAS P. BIRDSALL, father of the last above named; a useful member of Marlborough Monthly Meeting.

——, In New Bedford, Mass., on the 11th inst., BARNABUS TABER, a member and elder of New Bedford Monthly Meeting, aged 85 years.

WEST-TOWN SCHOOL.

The Committee charged with the care of this Institution, will meet there on Fourth day, the 8th of next month, at 10 A. M. The Committee on Instruction to meet on the preceding evening at 7½ o'clock.

The Visiting Committee attend at the School on Seventh day, the 4th of the month.

THOMAS KIMBER, Clerk.

5th mo 28–2t

INSTITUTE FOR COLORED YOUTH.

The Annual Meeting of the Institute for colored Youth, will be held on Third-day the 31st instant, at 3 o'clock, P. M., in the Committee-room on Mulberry street. M. C. COPE, Sec'y.

Fifth Month 21*st*, 1853–2t.

Discoveries in the Ruins of Nineveh and Babylon.

By A. H. LAYARD, M. P.

(Concluded from page 566.)

Mr. Layard likewise made some researches in Tel Ermah, "the mound of the spears," and in other mounds, all contained within quadrangular earthen walls;—but without finding any fragments of inscribed bricks. From one group of mounds known as Tel Jemal, not less than two hundred ruins could be descried. The whole road to the village of Sinjar lay among innumerable ruins; but the largest examined were called Hathail and Usgah. These "resembled those of Abou-Khameerah and Tel Ermah; with the remains of terraces—the ascent to them being on the south-eastern side,—and the inclosure of earthen walls." Arrived at the Sinjar, Mr. Layard says:—

"I had little anticipated the beauty and extent of the view which opened round us on the top of the pass. The Sinjar is a solitary ridge rising abruptly in the midst of the desert; from its summit, therefore, the eye ranges on one side over the vast level wilderness stretching to the Euphrates, and on the other over the plain bounded by the Tigris and the lofty mountains of Kurdistan. Nisbin and Mardin were both visible in the distance. I could distinguish the hills of Baadri and Sheik Adi, and many well-known peaks of the Kurdish Alps. Behind the lower ranges, each distinctly marked by its serrated outline, were the snow-covered heights of Tiyari and Bohtan. Whilst to the south of the Sinjar artificial mounds appeared to abound,—to the north I could distinguish but few such remains. We dismounted to gaze on this truly magnificent scene, lighted up by the setting sun. I have rarely seen any prospect more impressive than these boundless plains viewed from a considerable elevation. Besides the idea of vastness which they convey, the light and shade of passing clouds flitted over the face of the land, and the shadows as they lengthen towards the close of day, produce constantly changing effects of singular variety and beauty."

On reaching the Khabour, the travellers pitched their tents on the right bank, near Arban,—an artificial mound of an irregular shape; from the summit of which—

"The eye ranged over a level country bright with flowers, and spotted with black tents, and innumerable flocks of sheep and camels. During our stay at Arban, the color of these great plains was undergoing a continual change. After being for some days of a golden yellow, a new family of flowers would spring up, and it would turn almost in a night to a bright scarlet, which would as suddenly give way to the deepest blue. Then the meadows would be mottled with various hues, or would put on the emerald green of the most luxuriant pastures. The glowing descriptions I had so frequently received from the Bedouins of the beauty and fertility of the banks of Khabour were more than realised. The Arabs boast that its meadows bear three distinct crops of grass during the year, and the wandering tribes look upon its wooded banks and constant greensward as a paradise during the summer months, where man can enjoy a cool shade, and beast can find fresh and tender herbs, whilst all around is yellow, parched, and sapless. In the extreme distance, to the east of us, rose a solitary conical elevation, called by the Arabs, Koukab. In front, to the south, was the beautiful hill of the Sinjar, ever varying in color and in outline as the declining sun left fresh shadows on its furrowed sides. Behind, and not far distant, was the low, wooded range of Abd-el-Azeez. Artificial mounds, smaller in size than Arban, rose here and there above the thin belt of trees and shrubs skirting the river bank."

On examining the ruins of Arban, Mr. Layard found two separate pairs of winged bulls, full fifty feet beneath the level of the ruin. They were of course limestone,—did not exceed five feet and a half in height,—were inscribed with Assyrian characters, from which it appeared that they belonged to the palace of a king whose name has not yet been found,—and possessed some marked peculiarities in execution that indicated a different period from the sculptures previously found. Besides these bulls a lion with extended jaws, a copper bell, some painted bricks, glass,

pottery, and fragments of earthenware, ornamented and highly glazed, were found. But the most interesting of all the relics discovered at Arban were several Egyptian scarabæi of the "time," says Mr. Layard, "of the eighteenth dynasty, or of the fifteenth century before Christ; a period when, as we learn from Egyptian monuments, there was a close connection between Assyria and Egypt."

On visiting Kouyounjik immediately after his arrival at Mosul, Mr. Layard found that there were no vestiges of the sculptured walls uncovered two years previously; but that the more recent trenches dug under the superintendence of Mr. Ross were still open; and that the workmen employed by direction of the British Museum had since opened tunnels along the walls within the mound, to save themselves the trouble of clearing away the accumulation of earth above the ruins. Of the sculptures discovered here during Mr. Layard's absence, he gives a full description, which we pass over for the more interesting results of his own subsequent excavations. It is, however, worthy of notice, that the people which he describes, appear to be the same sheepskin-clad race with whom the king of the Palace of Khorsabad had such continual warfare, and who, as we infer from the sculptures, so frequently revolted. It is also remarkable, that in some of the chambers every trace of the sculpture had been purposely erased by some sharp instrument.

About the middle of October the excavations at Kouyounjik were resumed with spirit, and by the end of November several chambers had been entered, and numerous bas-reliefs had been discovered. One hall 124 feet by 90, "appears," says Mr. Layard, "to have formed a centre, around which the principal chambers in this part of the palace were grouped. From the south-west corner of this hall a narrow passage opened into a chamber 24 feet by 19, from which branched two other passages. The one to the west was entered by a wide doorway, in which stood two plain spherical stones, about three feet high, having the appearance of the bases of columns, although no traces of any such architectural ornament could be found. This was the entrance into a broad and spacious gallery, about 218 feet long and 25 wide." Among the fragments found in this gallery, was the figure of a lion-headed man raising a sword: and of the sculptures still standing in their position, one represents the conveyance of a large block of stone upon a low flat-bottomed boat floating on a river. The block is described as ingeniously secured in the boat, which is tracked by between 200 and 300 men, some walking in the water, and others on dry land; and the boat is likewise pushed by men wading in the stream, while the whole are urged on by taskmasters with swords and staves. The next scene which Mr. Layard describes, shows a colossal sculptured bull, resting horizontally on a sledge, dragged by cables and impelled by levers. The sledge moves over rollers, which are brought to the front as it progresses; and in order to still further facilitate the motion, levers of wood and wedges are used to ease the back of the sledge.

"Kneeling workmen are represented in the bas-reliefs, inserting an additional wedge to raise the fulcrum. The lever itself was worked by ropes; and on a detached fragment discovered in the long gallery, men were seen seated astride upon it, to add by their weight to the force applied. On the bull itself are four persons, probably the superintending officers. The first is kneeling, and appears to be clapping his hands, probably beating time to regulate the motions of the workmen, who, unless they applied their strength at one and the same moment, would be unable to move so large a weight. Behind him stands a second officer with outstretched arm, evidently giving the word of command. The next holds to his mouth either a speaking trumpet or an instrument of music. If the former, it proves that the Assyrians were acquainted with a means of conveying sound, presumed to be of modern invention. In form it undoubtedly resembles the modern speaking-trumpet, and in no bas-relief, hitherto discovered, does a similar object occur as an instrument of music. The fourth officer, also standing, carries a mace, and is probably stationed behind to give directions to those who work the levers. The sledge bearing the sculpture is followed by men with coils of ropes and various implements, and drawing carts laden with cables and beams. Even the landscape is not neglected; and the country in which these operations took place is indicated by trees, and by a river. In this stream are seen men swimming on skins; and boats and rafts, resembling those still in use in Assyria, are impelled by oars with wedge-shaped blades."

A similar subject, with yet fuller details, is represented in another series of bas-reliefs.

The next series of sculptures represents the building of the platform on which the palace was erected, and the operation of moving the colossal bulls to the summit. The king in person is again seen superintending the proceedings, while his armed body-guard stand at ease before him. The scene is an undulating landscape abounding in various fruit-trees, and at the bottom of the slab is a river, on the banks of which men are raising water by the machine called, in Egypt, a *shadoof*. In the adjoining subject, "men apparently engaged in making bricks, are crouching and kneeling round a square space, probably representing the pit whence the clay for this purpose was taken. These brickmakers are between two mounds, on which are long lines of workmen going up and down. Those who toil upwards carry large stones, and hold on their backs, by ropes, baskets filled with bricks, earth, and rubbish." The numerous workmen employed in all these subjects are variously clothed, and all, most pro-

bably, as Mr. Layard observes, captives and malefactors; for many are in fetters, or bound together by an iron rod attached to rings in their girdles. Each separate band of workmen is under the direction of an armed taskmaster.

"This interesting series is completed by a bas-relief, showing, it would seem, the final placing of the colossal bull. The figure no longer lies horizontally on the sledge, but is raised by men with ropes and forked wooden props. It is kept in its erect position by beams, held together by cross bars and wedges, and is further supported by blocks of stone or wood, piled up under the body. On the sledge in front of the bull, stands an officer giving directions, with outstretched hands, to the workmen. Cables, ropes, rollers, and levers are also employed on this occasion, to move the gigantic sculpture. The captives are distinguished by the peculiar turbans before described. Unfortunately, the upper part of all the slabs has been destroyed, and much of the subject consequently wanting. We have thus represented, with remarkable fidelity and spirit, the several processes employed to place these colossi where they still stand, from the transport down the river of the rough block, to the final removal of the sculptured figure to the palace. From these bas-reliefs we find that the Assyrians were well acquainted with the lever and the roller, and that they ingeniously made use of the former by carrying with them wedges of different dimensions, and probably of wood, to vary the height of the fulcrum. When moving the winged bulls and lions now in the British Museum, from the ruins to the banks of the Tigris, I used almost the same means. The Assyrians, being unable to construct a wheeled cart of sufficient strength to carry so great a weight, employed a sledge, probably built of some hard wood obtained from the mountains. It seems to have been nearly solid, or to have been filled with beams, or decked, as the sculpture is raised above its sides. Unless the levers were brought from a considerable distance, they must have been of poplar, no other beams of sufficient length existing in the country. Although weak, and liable to break with much strain, I found them strong enough for purposes of the same kind. The Assyrians, like the Egyptians had made considerable progress in rope twisting, an art now only known in its rudest state in the same part of the East. The cables appear to be of great length and thickness, and ropes of various dimensions are represented in the sculptures."

A WONDERFUL BONE.

In a small work on "The Intellectual and Moral Development of the Present Age," by Mr. Samuel Warren, Recorder of Hull, (Blackwood & Sons,) the author touches on the subject of Comparative Anatomy, and the pitch to which a study of it has been carried in this country. We gladly make room for the following passages:

The incident which I am about to mention exhibits the result of an immense induction of particulars in this noble science, and bears no faint analogy to the magnificent astronomical calculation, or prediction, whichever one may call it, presently to be laid before you. Let it be premised, that Cuvier, the late illustrious French physiologist and comparative anatomist, had said, that in order to deduce from a single fragment of its structure the entire animal, it was necessary to have a *tooth*, or an entire articulated *extremity*. In his time, the comparison was limited to the external configuration of bone. The study of the *internal* structure had not proceeded so far.

In the year 1839, Professor Owen was sitting alone in his study, when a shabbily-dressed man made his appearance, announcing that he had got a great curiosity which he had brought from New Zealand, and wished to dispose of it to him. Any one in London can now see the article in question, for it is deposited in the Museum of the College of Surgeons, in Lincoln's Inn Fields. It has the appearance of an old marrow-bone, about six inches in length, and rather more than two inches in thickness, *with both extremities broken off;* and Professor Owen considered, that to whatever animal it might have belonged, the fragment must have lain in the earth for centuries. At first, he considered this same marrow-bone to have belonged to an ox—at all events to a quadruped; for the wall or rim of the bone was six times as thick as the bone of any bird, even the ostrich. He compared it with the bones in the skeleton of an ox, a horse, a camel, a tapir, and every quadruped apparently possessing a bone of that size and configuration; but it corresponded with none. On this, he very narrowly examined the surface of the bony rim, and at length became satisfied that this monstrous fragment must have belonged to *a bird!* to one at least as large as an ostrich, but of a totally different species; and, consequently, one never before heard of, as an ostrich was by far the biggest bird known. From the difference in the *strength* of the bone, the ostrich being unable to fly, so must have been unable this unknown bird; and so our anatomist came to the conclusion, that this old, shapeless bone indicated the former existence, in New Zealand, of some huge bird, at least as great as an ostrich, but of a far heavier and more sluggish kind. Professor Owen was confident of the validity of his conclusions, but could communicate that confidence to no one else; and notwithstanding attempts to dissuade him from committing his views to the public, he printed his deductions in the Transactions of the Zoological Society, for the year 1839, where, fortunately, they remain on record, as conclusive evidence of the fact of his having then made this guess, so to speak, in the dark. He caused the bone, however, to be engraved; and having sent one hundred copies to New Zealand in the hopes of their being distributed, and leading to interesting re-

sults, he patiently waited for three years, namely, till the year 1843, when he received intelligence from Dr. Buckland, at Oxford, that a great box, just arrived from New Zealand, consigned to himself, was on its way, unopened, to Professor Owen; who found it filled with bones, palpably of a bird, one of which was three feet in length, and much more than double the size of any bone in the ostrich! And out of the contents of this box the professor was positively enabled to articulate almost the entire skeleton of a huge wingless bird,* between *ten and eleven* feet in height, its bony structure in strict conformity with the fragment in question; and that skeleton may at any time be seen at the Museum of the College of Surgeons, towering over and nearly twice the height of the skeleton of an ostrich; and at its feet is lying the old bone, from which alone consummate anatomical science had deduced such an astounding reality; the existence of an enormous extinct creature of the bird kind, in an island where previously no bird had been known to exist larger than a pheasant or a common fowl!—*Living Age.*

From the New York Tribune.

HOUSES FOR THE POOR.

(Concluded from page 572.)

In 1845 another Society was chartered under the name of "The Metropolitan Association for Improving the Dwellings of the Industrious Classes." This differs from the first, in confining itself exclusively to the subject of lodging-houses, and also in being a stock company with a capital of £100,000, and seeking and expecting a yearly dividend on the capital invested. It is, nevertheless, a philanthropic association, striving to benefit the poor, and consenting, for that purpose, to be restrained by its charter from dividing more than five per cent. yearly, among the stockholders; all the profits beyond this dividend being expended in enlarging the operations of the Society. In 1850, a supplemental charter authorized an addition of one million pounds sterling to the capital of the company, for the purpose of erecting model dwellings in the provincial towns. The interest to be received on this new capital is also limited to five per cent. The essential principle of the association is *self-support*, and the founders avowed that they should regard their scheme as a failure, did it not return a fair profit on the capital invested; and in England five per cent. is such a profit.

This Society has seven edifices in London, one of them a handsome structure, 240 feet front, with wings, and five stories high, for the accommodation of families. It contains twenty-one sets of two rooms, and ninety sets of three rooms each. Each set is provided with water, sink, shaft for carrying off ashes and refuse, galvanized iron coal-box, and meat-safe. The living rooms are furnished with range, boiler and oven. A court in front for play-ground for children, and another in the rear for drying clothes. Another building contains a dormitory for three hundred single men, and sets of rooms for forty families. Each single man has a room to himself. Attached to the establishment are baths, wash-houses, and a school-room, which in the evening is used as a lecture room for the amusement and instruction of the tenants. By the last report, the whole average population of the six buildings (the seventh was not completed) was 1,236. The mortality was very light, being only seven adults and five children. As an evidence how much the cleanliness and ventilation of these buildings are conducive to the health of the inmates, the Directors state in their report for 1850, "that while fever and cholera have been devastating whole districts of the metropolis, not one of either of those diseases has occurred in your buildings."

The following notice of one of the Society's model lodging-houses for three hundred single men, taken from the London *Times*, will be found interesting:

"The building is five stories in height from the basement. The latter is surrounded by an open area, and contains baths and wash-houses, with all the requisite appurtenances, extensive cellarage, and ample space for workshops. Upon the ground floor, the entrance hall is commanded by the Superintendent's apartments, which are placed on the left, while the store-room and cook's apartments occupy about the same space on the right. Immediately in front of the entrance are the stairs, of fire-proof construction, which lead to the three stories of sleeping apartments; and opposite the stairs, on the ground floor, is a good-sized lavatory for day use. The coffee-room is directly in front of the stair-case hall, and extends to the back of the building, communicating, on one side, with a reading-room, and on the other with a kitchen for the use of the inmates. It is a lofty room, divided into aisles by iron columns supporting an open roof of stained timbers, lighted by a large window at the further end, two smaller side windows, and sheets of rough plate glass in the roof. Boxes are fitted with tables and seats round three sides, and the room is warmed by hot-water pipes. A cook's bar opens into the coffee-room for the supply of coffee, &c. The reading-room, size 60 feet by 21, is warmed by open fires, and intended to be furnished with some of the daily papers and popular periodicals. The kitchen, 45 by 21 feet, for the use of the inmates, contains two ranges, provided with hot water, a sink with cold water, and common apparatus for cooking purposes. From this kitchen a stone staircase leads to a portion of the basement containing 234 meat-safes, all under lock and key, raised on brick piers, placed in ranges back to back, with ample space for ventilation. The cook's shop is connected with the

* By this expression the writer doubtless meant, not a bird without wings, but merely one which, like the ostrich, cannot fly.

men's kitchen by a bar, from which cooked provisions may be obtained at almost every hour of the day. The three upper stories are fitted with sleeping apartments on each side of the corridors. These rooms are all furnished with iron bedsteads and suitable bed furniture: there is also in each a locker for linen and clothes, with a false bottom for the admission of air, so that the sleeping berths can be ventilated at the pleasure of the lodgers. All the doors are secured by spring latches, of which each inmate has his own key. On each floor are lavatories, fitted with cast-iron enamel basins, set in slate fittings. The partitions forming the sleeping apartments are kept below the ceiling for the purpose of ventilation, and the corridors have windows at each end, to insure a thorough draft when necessary. With respect to ventilation, the principal agent is a shaft, which rises one hundred feet, into which several of the smoke flues are conveyed, and by which a powerful upward current is maintained. The sleeping apartments and other principal rooms are connected by vitiated air-flues with the ventilating shafts, and the current is regulated at pleasure by means of dampers under the control of the Superintendent. Large cisterns in the roofs, and smaller ones in other parts of the building, afford an ample supply of water to every part of the premises. Every floor has an opening, secured by an iron door, into a dust shaft, communicating with a dust cellar in the basement. The whole building is well lighted by gas. The terms, 3s. per week, in advance. Each inmate will have, besides his sleeping apartment, the use of the coffee-room, reading-room, and the public kitchen, where he may cook his own food; or he can obtain ready cooked provisions from the cook's shop. Every lodger is furnished with a small larder, under his own lock and key, has free access to the wash-house at certain times of the day, and can by the payment of a small sum have a hot or cold bath."

The *Morning Chronicle*, speaking of the Society, says:

"It has made a slovenly class of men neat and orderly in their habits; it has converted filth into cleanliness, and disease arising from neglect into the health which rewards attention to physical laws. It has improved the monetary morals of tenants, and found out a way for the punctual payment of rent, which no landlord ever discovered before. It has produced virtue out of light, and air, and warmth, and space; and, like the beneficent power in the old German tale, has turned dirt and rubbish into gold and gems—bricks and mortar into moral agents and social reformers."

The Duchess of Sutherland, on account of her anti-slavery sympathies, has been told to look at home, and to pity and relieve the poor of England. It may, therefore, not be amiss to mention, that the Duchess, her husband, her son-in-law the Duke of Argyle, and her brother the Earl of Carlisle, are all members of the Association, and that the last is one of its acting directors. Let our rich and benevolent citizens, while extending their sympathy and their gifts to the ignorant and wretched abroad, imitate the example of the Duchess and her family in "looking at home," and striving to render the abodes of the labouring poor more favorable to the temporal and spiritual welfare of their inmates.

MAGNIFICENT ELECTRICAL PHENOMENON.

During the thunder gust which occurred on the afternoon of the 14th ult., a powerful charge of electricity descended upon the lightning conductor which surmounts the house of Mrs. Davidson, near Girard College. The direction of the meteor through the air was oblique, making an angle of some thirty or forty degrees with a vertical line, and its motion was spiral, rather than zigzag. It resembled an enormous serpent, with a head of ruddy and diffused flame, three times the diameter of the body. Its descent occupied an appreciable time, and its velocity, though great, was such that the eye could follow it. A stunning sound, like the report of a piece of heavy ordnance, followed the flash.

As soon as it struck the conductor, numerous brilliant scintillations shot forth from the part of the rod which lay along the roof, and darting over the surface of the shingles, which were wet with the falling rain, disappeared. A portion of the brick pavement below one of the spouts leading from the roof, was torn up, and a man who was at work in the cellar near this place, was prostrated. All the members of the family felt a violent shock, but no part of the house was damaged.

The house is a double three-story brick tenement, surmounted by an observatory, over which is erected an iron conductor, three eighths of an inch square, terminated, originally, by a single point of gilt steel. Some years ago a system of points was attached to the rod. These points overtop the single one, and, of course, received the descending bolt in the case described. The rod is fastened to the roof and wall by iron staples, from which it is isolated by passing through wooden spools. At the eaves the rod is nearly in contact with a gutter of tinned iron.

These facts being known, the phenomena are easily explained. The quantity of the electric force must have been very great, but its intensity was probably less than is usual in discharges from the clouds. The rod was too small to convey the entire charge to the earth without resistance; and being imperfectly insulated, a part of the electricity darted over the insulating spools to the iron fastenings, and distributing itself through the body of the building, completely charged it. Hence the shock felt by the members of the family, who were in various parts of the house. At the gutter a part of the force probably left the

rod, and descended by the spout; hence the displacement of a portion of the pavement, and the prostration of the man in the cellar.

We are informed that, since this occurrence, Mrs. Davidson has determined to substitute a rod five-eighths square, for the one which has done her such good service according to its capacity, and to make some improvements in the insulation of the rod, and its termination below the surface of the ground.

This phenomenon was witnessed by Professor Allen, to whose courtesy we are indebted for the above account of it.—*North Amer.*

JUDGE McCLURE ON TEMPERANCE.

Judge McClure, of Pittsburg, in a charge to the Grand Jury last week, spoke of intemperance and crime in the following emphatic manner:—

"The Court has been in session since the October term without intermission, despatching the criminal business of the county.

"I have kept a docket and table of contents, cause, time, &c. in my own way, collateral to and independent of the Court; and without wearying your patience with the process I have gone through, I will give you the result, which is, that had it not been for the use and abuse of ardent spirits in Alleghany county, every case on the October calendar would have been disposed of in one week (and the District Attorney confirmed that statement) with the utmost ease, and the cases would have been of a trifling nature. There would not have been one case in the Oyer and Terminer.

"I shall cease to prate any more to Grand Juries about this omnipotent parent of crime, alcohol. If a century of imbecile legislation has not sufficed to convince reasonable men; if crime and poverty before their faces have failed to convince; if a ceaseless drain upon their charity from destitution caused by drink, if their increased taxes, if men's eyes and ears will not convince; if the evidence of our senses will not enlighten our understanding in this behalf, and cause in the community corresponding acts, prompted by duty and common sense, then to talk longer upon this theme, is time thrown away. If society chooses to indulge in this costly luxury of wo, and in the causes that produce it, I have no more to say; for society has the power to select its own peculiar enjoyments, and indulge itself therein. Its right to do so is more questionable."—*Temperance Advocate.*

THE MASTODON.

America has long been famous for its mammoths; and we have now before us a handsome quarto,* in which the story of the monster creatures is told with such particulars as shew that their fame has substantial grounds to rest upon. The volume itself, which is highly creditable to the author, affords a favourable view of the advancement of palæontological science in the United States; and we purpose, while calling attention to it, to gather a summary of the interesting facts which it contains.

The first mention of mammoth bones in America occurs in a letter written by the Rev. Cotton Mather to Dr. Woodward, secretary of the Royal Society in 1712. The devout writer was describing a manuscript work of two folio volumes, in which some painstaking colonial author had declared that the statements concerning giants in the book of Genesis were fully verified by the discovery of certain big bones, evidently human, not far from Albany. These had been found in 1705, and others were subsequently picked up near the same locality on the banks of the Hudson. Among them was a tooth of five pounds weight, and another with fangs six inches in length, described as being singularly like the eyetooth of a man. The learned colonist may be pardoned for believing he had found a fossil antediluvian, seeing that in his day witchcraft was a fact to millions, and mankind generally had not made up their minds that the earth spins round the sun.

Since that time, bones, teeth, and skeletons, more or less perfect, have been found in different parts of the world and through all degrees of climate—in France, Switzerland, on the slopes of the Himalaya, on the banks of the Irriwadi, and in America. From the specimens brought to light, the number of species is now reckoned at twenty-three, with a subdivision including four others, all based chiefly on differences in the structure of the teeth.

Numerous as the discoveries have been in America, it is remarkable that, except in a single instance, none of the remains have been met with east of the Hudson River, while they occur in all the other States down to the Isthmus and as far west as Oregon. A vertebra and two teeth are all that have ever been found in New England, and yet they are seen again in Canada; so there was probably some local cause, apart from that of climate, which kept them out of the part of the country referred to.

In 1740, De Longueil, a Frenchman, came upon some large bones at the Salt Lick, in Ohio, which seemed to him of such importance, that he sent them to Paris, where they were carefully examined and commented on by the *savants.* Naturalists took up the subject, but without any attempt, so far as is known, to prove that the bones were human. At length, in 1801, two nearly entire skeletons were found near the Hudson; and in 1840, Koch discovered the famous deposit in Missouri, from which was obtained the skeleton now in the British Museum. Meanwhile, Cuvier had been the first to give a scientific description of the huge creature, for which he proposed the name Mastodon, from two Greek

* The Mastodon Giganteus of North America. By J. C. Warren, M. D. Boston, 1852.

words signifying *nipple-tooth*, adding the distinctive term *giganteus*. Those who have seen the teeth, will remember the conical protuberances on the under surface of the grinders.

The state of New Jersey is rich in fossils; one of its small rivers, the Wallkill, is called the Mastodon Stream. In October 1844, portions of five skeletons were found at Hackettstown, about twenty miles from Newark: most of the bones, however, except those connected with the jaw, crumbled away on exposure to the air. One set was particularly interesting, as they were those of a young or calf mastodon, and they have been of signal use in enabling the learned to trace the natural history of the animal from the earlier periods of its growth. These skeletons were found in a ravine-like depression in a hilly ridge, where a swampy patch had been dried by the heat of the sun. All but one were in a standing position, as though imbedded by a sudden overflow —some at a depth of six feet, others but little below the surface. In digging down, a layer of vegetable mould and sand was first passed through; the next was a yellowish stratum, which, as the discoverer said, 'resembled and smelt like the matter of a cow-yard;' and besides this, there was found among the bones a quantity of stuff which he took to be 'coarse chopped straw and bits of stick.' All these were indications that the animals had been buried at a comparatively recent date.

In the following year, another discovery was made. Orange County, on the west of the Hudson River, about seventy miles above New York, appears to have been a favourite resort of the mammoth; it was there that the two skeletons above mentioned had been found in 1801. The summers of 1844 and 1845 were unusually dry, and many small collections of water entirely disappeared; lakes became swamps, and swamps dry ground. The farmers took advantage of the event, and dug up the soft mud from the hollows, and used it as manure. Mr. Brewster, whose farm is situated a few miles from Newburgh, was digging at the bottom of a small valley; and at three feet below the surface he came upon a bed of shell-marl, into which the diggers had penetrated about a foot, when a hard mass was struck by the spade. 'A rock!' cried some; 'A mammoth!' cried others jestingly. An examination took place, and the supposed rock was found to be bone. Considerable eagerness was then manifested to explore further; the digging was carefully continued, and presently the skull and long white tusks of a mastodon lay exposed to the wondering gaze of a hundred spectators, who, as the Newburgh turnpike-road lay but a few yards from the spot, had all stopped on their journey to see the sight. The top of the skull was about five feet below the surface, and its position afforded a clue to the direction in which the other portions of the skeleton might be looked for. The diggers continued their task; it was slow work to disinter such a monster, yet by the end of the second day nearly every bone had been discovered, to the great delight of the whole party.

(To be continued.)

A CHILD'S MORNING PRAYER.

Once more the light of day I see;
Lord, with it, let me raise
My heart and voice in song, to Thee,
Of gratitude and praise.

The "busy bee" ere this hath gone
On many a bud and bell;
From flower to flower is humming on,
To store its waxen cell.

O may I, like the bee, still strive
Each moment to employ,
And store my mind, that richer hive,
With sweets that cannot cloy.

The skylark from its lowly nest
Hath soared into the sky,
And by its joyous song expressed
Unconscious praise on high.

My feeble voice and faltering tone
No tuneful tribute bring;
But Thou can'st in my heart make known
What bird can never sing.

Instruct me, then, to lift my heart
To Thee in praise and prayer;
And love and gratitude impart
For every good I share:

For all the gifts Thy bounty sends
For which so many pine,
For food and clothing, home and friends,
Since all these boons are Thine.

Thus let me, Lord, confess the debt
I owe thee day by day;
Nor e'er, at night or noon, forget
To Thee, O God, to pray!

Bernard Barton.

THE SUMMER SHOWER,

Before the stout harvesters falleth the grain,
As when the strong storm-wind is reaping the plain;
And loiters the boy in the briery lane;
But yonder aslant comes the silvery rain,
Like a long line of spears brightly burnished and tall.

Adown the white highway, like cavalry fleet,
It dashes the dust with its numberless feet,
Like a murmurless school, in their leafy retreat,
The wild birds sit listening, the drops round them beat;
And the boy crouches close to the blackberry wall.

The swallows alone take the storm on their wing,
And, taunting the tree-sheltered laborers, sing.
Like pebbles the rain breaks the face of the spring,
While a bubble darts up from each widening ring;
And the boy, in dismay, hears the loud shower fall.

But soon are the harvesters tossing the sheaves;
The robin darts out from its bower of leaves;
The wren peereth forth from the moss-covered eaves;
And the rain-spattered urchin now gladly perceives
That the beautiful bow bendeth over them all.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.—The British Mail Steamship Africa, from Liverpool on the 7th inst., arrived at New York on the 19th.

ENGLAND.—An animated discussion took place in the House of Commons on the 5th inst., respecting the Kossuth affair. In reply to an inquiry whether policemen had been employed to watch Kossuth's house, Lord Palmerston replied that it was the duty of the police to inform the Government of any proceedings contrary to law, but that no special directions had been given in regard to Kossuth. Lord John Russell said that, according to the law of England and the great international law of Europe, while refugees enjoyed the hospitality of this country and were safe under the shelter of its law, they were bound scrupulously to obey the laws of the country, and not to involve her in a quarrel with her neighbors. That, in view of Kossuth's proclamation, expressing a determination to wage war with the Sovereign of Hungary, it was not unreasonable for the police to suppose that a crime was meditated and to report accordingly to the Government.

An influential meeting of the electors of the city of London has been held, to adopt such measures as shall place Baron Rothschild in his seat in Parliament, notwithstanding the recent throwing out of the Jewish Emancipation Bill by the Lords.

The Manchester Chamber of Commerce have addressed a memorial to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, calling for the immediate adoption of a decimal currency.

The new submarine telegraph cable was laid down with perfect success, between Dover and Ostend, on the 5th inst. This second submarine telegraph belongs to the same Company as that from Dover to Calais, and will supply the means of transmitting telegraphic despatches to the continent of Europe without their being subjected to the delay and annoyance of the *visé* of the French authorities. The new line is 70 miles in length, and contains six wires.

A deputation from the Peace Conference Committee of London and Manchester had waited on Lord Clarendon, at the Foreign Office, for the purpose of presenting a memorial in favor of introducing into the treaties now pending between England and the United States, a stipulation providing for the adjustment of any differences that may hereafter arise between the two countries, by referring the matter in dispute to the decision of arbitrators. The memorial stated that the subject had been brought under the attention of the American Government by gentlemen in that country interested in the question, and that both the Senate and the Executive of the States had signified their entire willingness to adopt such a stipulation, if those conducting the negotiation on the part of the British Government would concur in the measure.

FRANCE.—Two hundred political prisoners were recently shipped from Toulon to Cayenne.

Consultative Chambers, for agricultural affairs, are established in the provinces of Algiers, Oran and Constantina.

GERMANY.—A despatch from Paris states that the Government of Hesse Cassel having expelled three opposition members from the second Chamber, several of their colleagues have resigned their seats. The government has ordered the latter to leave Cassel immediately, pretending that a conference which they had held was an illegal meeting. The popular indignation is excited, but no disturbance is apprehended.

SWITZERLAND.—The late election in the Canton of St. Gall, for the Grand Council, gave a large majority for the liberal party.

AUSTRIA.—The Countess Teleky has been sentenced to ten years' imprisonment, for taking part in the late Hungarian Revolution. She has already passed three years in the fortress of Pesth.

RUSSIA.—The military council appointed to examine into the circumstances of the late embezzlement, has passed sentence on the accused. They are to be dismissed from the service, with from three to six months' imprisonment.

TURKEY.—The question of the Holy Shrines is settled according to the wishes of Russia. Corfu letters state that a Turkish steamer had arrived there with orders for the Ottoman fleet to return to Constantinople.

MEXICO.—The inauguration of Santa Anna, as President of Mexico, took place on the 20th ult.

General Arista had been ordered to quit the country, and had sailed for Europe. He will still retain his rank in the army and the pay appertaining thereto.

The Mesilla Valley affair still caused great excitement, and the Government was said to be preparing means of defence.

CALIFORNIA.—The steamship United States arrived at New Orleans on the 20th inst. from San Juan, bringing advices from San Francisco to the 30th ult., the passage from San Francisco occupying but twenty days.

The Grand Jury of San Francisco, in the case of the steamship Independence, wrecked in St. Simon's Bay, have returned that vessel as having been totally unseaworthy prior to the accident, and censure her owners for employing her in the transportation of passengers, knowing such to have been the case.

Business at San Francisco continued dull, in many of the leading articles.

The agricultural prospects throughout the State are very flattering, and a large yield is confidently anticipated.

The accounts from the mines are of a cheering character, the miners and others being profitably employed.

A company has been formed for the establishment of a line of steamers between the Sandwich Islands and San Francisco.

The steamship "Golden Gate," on her passage down to Panama, came in collision at night with another steamer, supposed to be the "Sierra Nevada." The "Golden Gate" sustained only slight injury, and, as the other steamer kept on her way, it is supposed she was not materially damaged.

On her way up the river to New Orleans, the United States came in collision with three ships being towed down. The United States was but slightly damaged, but the Quebec sunk to her deck. The other vessels were uninjured. Several tow-boats had gone down to endeavor to raise the Quebec.

DOMESTIC.—The Superintendent of the New York and New Haven railroad has issued an order that all trains shall, henceforth, come to a full stop at every drawbridge.

James Gadsden, of South Carolina, has been appointed by the President, Minister to Mexico.

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DANIEL WHEELER.

(Continued from page 563.)

Daniel Wheeler and his companions attended a meeting among the natives at Tiarei, of which he makes the following record:

The difference in appearance and in the general deportment of the people, at this distance from the contaminating effects of the shipping, was discernible throughout the greater part of the congregation, which was large. Being comforted by the sensible presence of the great Master, my mind was strengthened in an unusual manner; but not until after a season of humiliating conflict had been passed through; in order, I believe, that the excellency of the power might be felt and known and acknowledged to be of God and not of us, nor of any thing that we can command or call our own. When the usual engagements of the meeting were gone through, I stood up, and beckoned to Samuel Wilson to draw nearer to me. We went into a position a little more central, near the table; and under a solemn covering, after a short interval of silence, I said:—"I am fully persuaded in my own mind, that you, my beloved people, will suffer a few words from a stranger, who is with you in the fear, and in the love, and I may add in the will of God, and not in my own; and therefore I stand amongst you with innocent boldness, because I seek not yours, but you; that immortal part in you which must sooner or later have a being in endless felicity or in endless misery." Declaring unto them, that "there is no alteration in the Christian course; the warfare is continual, and can only be maintained and accomplished with burning and fuel of fire,—by the cleansing operation of that burning, which the spirit of judgment produces, and that unquenchable fire of the Lord, which consumeth the chaffy and transgressing nature in our hearts; and if submitted to, would prepare and purify us (even as He is pure) for a kingdom, consisting not in meats and drinks, but in righteousness and peace and joy in the Holy Ghost;—a kingdom, where nothing that is unclean, nothing that is impure, nothing that worketh an abomination, or that maketh a lie, can ever enter. Whilst I have been sitting with you, my heart has been filled with the love of God towards you; raising in it a fervent desire, that every individual, from the least to the greatest, might be numbered among the ransomed and redeemed of the Lord; who shall return and come to Sion with songs and everlasting joy upon their heads, from whom "sorrow and sighing shall flee away." But I had to tell them, that a great and individual work must be accomplished before these gracious and prophetic promises are realized. The indignation of the Lord must be patiently borne for sin and for transgression; until he should rise and plead their cause, and execute judgment for them, and in his own time say—it is enough; and bring them forth to the light, even the light of Christ Jesus, in whom they will then behold the Lamb of God that taketh away the sin of the world. This light shineth in every heart, and is the true light that lighteth every man that cometh into the world; in which only the righteousness of Christ Jesus is witnessed to be brought forth and beheld. When the precious blood of Christ was shed for the sins of all mankind, He ascended up on high; He led captivity captive, and received gifts for men, even for the rebellious also; that the Lord God might dwell among them, even among sinners, such as themselves and me. That a measure or manifestation of the gift of the Holy Spirit is given to every man to profit withal; and well will it be for those who are profiting thereby, and faithfully occupying therewith. I then had to remind them of the great things which the Lord had done for them: that the gospel sound had long been heard in their land; that many parts of the Holy Scriptures had been translated into their native tongue, which directed them to the Saviour,—to the Word, which was in the beginning, which was with God, and was God. After enlarging further, although I think what I have stated are the principal heads that were touched upon, I sat down poor and empty; yet satisfied with favor, and full with the

blessing of the Lord. Instead of the congregation beginning to separate immediately in a hasty manner, as we have sometimes witnessed, even the dear children kept their seats, with the whole of the company; a delightful pause ensued, which was short, but crowned with that solemnity not at our command; during which I humbly trust the thanksgiving of many redounded to the glory of God. Silence was at last broken by one of the chiefs expressing, on behalf of the assembly and himself, their thankfulness and satisfaction, and how welcome my visit had been to them; because, he said, "You have preached to us the everlasting gospel, and have shown to us the propitiatory sacrifice for the sins of mankind, Christ Jesus;" with something further, which, when interpreted, I was fearful attached too much to the creature; and I requested Samuel Wilson to tell them not to look to the creature, but to their Creator. The whole of the people still continued together, about eight hundred persons, and seemed as if they knew not how to begin to separate, until some person proposed their shaking hands with us, which immediately commenced, and exceeded all we had before met with.

On a visit paid to Samuel Henry, the son of one of the missionaries, D. Wheeler found the process of making sugar was going on there. The juice was pressed out of the cane by rollers, and passed through the different stages until reduced to the granulated state, ready for use. As these islands lie within the torrid zone, it appears probable, that, in a future day, they may supply some of our western domains with sugar and cotton; free it may be hoped from the taint of slavery.

A visit was subsequently paid to a part of the islands where they had not previously been; and a meeting held among them, of which D. Wheeler testifies:

It was indeed a solid and solemn opportunity, and one of those which I afterwards learned left the people hungering, I trust, for heavenly bread; whilst to myself it was productive of that soul-enriching peace, which can only be purchased by sharing in the blessed Master's cup of sufferings, of which I had drunk, and under which I had been heavily bowed down during the afternoon, before going to meeting, and there also. And now how can I sufficiently acknowledge and declare the condescending mercy and loving-kindness of my gracious Lord God, who in a particular manner was pleased to warm the hearts of these dear people with his life giving presence; which made it an occasion truly memorable, and caused many of them to rejoice and abound with thanksgiving to his praise and to his glory.

The same evening the deacons of the church, Tetohi and Puna, whose names indicate their native origin, came to J. M. Osmond's, where our friends then were, and being seated with them, one of them produced a letter written on behalf of the congregation at Tea-hu-poo, which was directed to Daniel Wheeler, but manifestly intended as a species of certificate to his friends in London, respecting him. This letter, literally translated by Samuel Wilson, was as follows:

'*Tea-hu-poo, 26th of June*, 1835.

'DEAR FRIENDS,—The ministers, with the brethren and sisters in London.

'Peace be unto you, in the true God Jehovah, and in Jesus Christ his Son, who came into the world to save sinful men: we indeed are sinful men. Here is Daniel Wheeler amongst us; and he has made known unto us all the good words of Jesus Christ. And comfort has grown in our hearts; and great pleasure has been to us from his words, concerning the words of Jesus the Messiah.

'It was indeed very great pleasure in his saying to us, Jesus is the pearl of great price: it is a pearl good within and good without. And many have been the good words that he has spoken to us. Now indeed we know assuredly he has true love to the brethren and sisters in all places where the things of Jesus are held. In that love he has come amongst us: and indeed our love is grown towards him and his son, in their making known on their way the things of Jesus, and in their visit of love to all the brethren, and inviting all to enter into Jesus the Messiah.

'Signed on behalf of the church.

PUNA.'

In a notice respecting a visit to a place on the coast, termed Hitea, we find an interesting account of the manner in which Daniel Wheeler labored to give a religiously instructive direction to his conversation with these simple but inquiring people. On the occasion alluded to, the governor and the elders or deacons of their church, with a native teacher, and a number of men, women, and children, had visited them. He observes:

On enquiring of the native teacher, through the medium of Samuel Wilson, our interested and highly interesting companion and interpreter, whether there was any indication that would encourage a hope that some few among the people were desirous to improve in those things that accompany life and salvation; he said, he thought, that there were instances where this was discernible, and he himself was very desirous and anxious that this should be the case; that he labored hard for it—greatly desiring to "work, while it is called to day." I said, where there is

such a desire in the teacher, and a correspondent one in the object of his care, a happy result under the divine blessing could scarcely fail to be produced,—or to this import. I told him, however, that although the text he had mentioned might in some degree be applicable to the work in which he was engaged, yet I did conceive it was more so as regarded the great work of regeneration in the heart of man: that this great and important and indispensable work, could be done only while the light of the day of merciful visitation was extended; and if this unhappily were overlooked and neglected, a night of darkness would assuredly follow, in which no man can work. "If, therefore, the light that is in thee be darkness, how great is that darkness." That there was a day of visitation extended to every son and daughter of Adam, sufficiently long for them all to work out their own soul's salvation with fear and trembling; and it was also as certain, that this day might, from one cause or other, be overlooked and withstood, or suffered to pass away unimproved. That this was evident from the language of the compassionate Saviour, when he lamented and wept over the city of Jerusalem:—"If thou hadst known, even thou, at least in this thy day, the things which belong unto thy peace, but now they are hid from thine eyes." "How often would I have gathered thy children together, as a hen doth gather her brood under her wings, and ye would not:"—which plainly shows, that her children might have been gathered; but alas! they would not, because they knew not the day of their visitation; their destruction was of themselves.

As we proceeded with this kind of conversation, the company more and more settled down into serious thoughtfulness. One person, however, seemed very desirous to understand what was my real object in coming to their island; several reasons were alleged, but they were evidently not comprehended or not satisfactory. The spirituality of the gospel dispensation was gradually brought before the view of their minds; and it was strikingly evident, that there was a fertile soil or good ground prepared by the ever-blessed Husbandman, in the hearts of some present, for the reception of the sacred truths that were afterwards disclosed to their view. Some of them acknowledged that they had never seen things before in the same light, but at once yielded an assent from sensible conviction. The important distinction was explained to them, between the Word which was in the beginning with God and was God, and the Bible; a subject on which their ideas were confused, from having been accustomed to hear the Scriptures styled 'the word of God.' After alluding to the memorable conference between the Saviour of the world and the woman of Samaria, who, when told she had five husbands, &c., left her water pot and went her way into the city, and said, "Come, and see a man that told me all things that ever I did; is not this the Christ?"—I asked them, if they had not at seasons felt something within themselves, which brought to their remembrance sins and transgressions that had been long ago committed,—things which they would be glad to forget, much rather than remember with painful retrospect; querying, whether they had not long been sensible of this, before they ever saw the face of a missionary, or heard his voice? On this some of them shook their heads, and answered in the most satisfactory manner, with unequivocal simplicity and sincerity,—yes, that they had, long enough ago; proving a fact which I have never doubted, since the Lord Most High was pleased to reveal the Son of his love to my finite understanding, that the gospel has been preached in and unto every creature under heaven. I reminded them of the apostle's declaration to the Romans,—"That which may be known of God is manifest in them, for God hath showed it unto them;" and—"He hath showed thee, O! man, what is good." This I told them was that gospel "which was preached to every creature which is under Heaven,"—to every son and daughter of Adam. On their saying they had never heard of this before,—S. W. replied,—they had always been exhorted to pray for the Holy Spirit, to seek and they should find, &c.; but they said, 'never in this way.' Such a solemnity now spread over us as could not be mistaken, even had "the doors" been "shut;" for—"peace be unto you," though not outwardly proclaimed, was known and felt to be amongst us, by some present. Under this precious, heavenly canopy, I told them,—now they might know for what I had come among them, in the love of the everlasting gospel;—that they might be witnesses for themselves of the blessings it conveys, and the glorious privilege to which it entitles, if faithfully embraced. Some of them could not forbear expressing their inward state, and their fear from the uncertainty they were in, as to the future well-being of their immortal souls. It was indeed a season never to be forgotten; for it seemed as if some of their hearts were laid open by the Almighty Searcher, and a willingness wrought to confess their sins, and to call on the name of the Lord, through the powerful efficacy of redeeming love shed abroad therein, and working in them to will and to do of the Lord's good pleasure:—to the praise of the riches of his grace be it faithfully recorded, in characters which can never be defaced whilst memory holds her place.

(To be continued)

There is an alchemy in *manner* which can convert everything into gold.

In every art the most difficult thing to preserve is natural grace.

Silence may be the sullen mood of an evil temper, or the lofty endurance of a martyr.

An Epistle of Affectionate Caution and Counsel, addressed to its Members by the Yearly Meeting of Friends, held in Philadelphia, by adjournments, from the 18th to the 22d of the Fourth Month, 1853.

(Continued from page 579.)

Let us, dear friends, hold fast this ancient profession of our faith without wavering, that the ministry may be kept pure, and in the renewed quickening virtue of the heavenly life, that it may be felt not to stand in word only, but in power, and in much assurance, and in the Holy Ghost. Let none despise the gift committed to them, though they may think it small, but in faith and simple obedience, answer the requirings of their Divine Master, and they will be blessed, and be made a blessing to others. Thus we may hope to see the ranks of the Lamb's army filling up—a righteous zeal revive and spread among us, for the honor of our God, to gather souls to Him, and to build up one another on our most holy faith.

We also believe that those who are placed in the station of Elders cannot fulfil the duties of that weighty office in the church, but as they receive the spirit of discernment from the Giver of every good and perfect gift. Unless this is waited for and acted under, mistakes may be made by which wrong things are supported, and the humble careful traveller may be cast down and discouraged. The wisdom that is from above, that is pure and gentle, is profitable to direct in all things, and, to those who rightly seek for it, will be a spirit of sound judgment, qualifying them to administer counsel and admonition, and strength, according to the case in which they may be called to act. We believe that loss is sustained, where those placed in this important station are not thoroughly baptized for the service they have been appointed to; and it is our desire, that being brought to feel their own insufficiency, they may be engaged to wait upon the Lord, for the anointing of his Spirit, that they may act for his honor and the benefit of the church.

The right discharge of the arduous duties which belong to overseers, must necessarily bring them under much exercise of mind, if they are faithful to their trust. We feel much sympathy with them, and desire they may keep a single eye to the Lord, to receive direction and help from him to extend that care to the members which their respective circumstances require, both in warning and in seeking to reclaim those who are negligent of their religious duties, and in timely taking up the cases of those who transgress the discipline. Where they act from a conscientious concern to support our testimonies, being examples to the flock, and seeking to promote its real welfare, the work will be prospered in their hands accompanied with the reward of divine approbation.

The discipline and government established among us have been instituted by the great Head of the church, through the unfoldings of his Spirit to his devoted servants. Their right administration has been a means in the divine hand, of bringing into service gifts for the edification of the body, and has tended to preserve it from decay, and from losing its strength, and its usefulness to the members and to the world. As the work is the Lord's and cannot be done to his praise and to the health of the body, but by his holy help, it is our affectionate desire that all who take part in it may be gathered in the name of Christ, that they may know him to be in the midst, apportioning to every one his service, and furnishing wisdom to direct and strengthen them in upholding the doctrines and testimonies he has appointed us to support.

If we fully believe that we cannot be preserved from the evils that beset our daily walk, but by yielding unreservedly to the leadings and restraints of the Holy Spirit, how certain it is that in conducting the affairs of the church, in the promotion of the cause of Christ, we must, if we labor availingly, be clothed upon with a measure of the same spirit, and each seek to know his proper place and service in the body, "with all lowliness and meekness, with long suffering, forbearing one another in love; endeavoring to keep the unity of the Spirit in the bond of peace;" standing "fast in one spirit, striving together for the faith of the gospel." Our meetings for discipline would then be felt to be seasons of close watchfulness, in order to receive counsel from the blessed Head of the church, and to move in the weighty concerns of his work under his direction, so that they may be disposed of, in the wisdom that is from above, without being marred by the unsanctified will or the contrivance of man.

The presence and government of Christ in these meetings being thus acknowledged and felt, the decisions they come to are in a measure of his authority, and whether for the preservation and encouragement of the upright hearted, for the restoration of delinquents, or the disownment of irreclaimable offenders, it will tend to the strength of the members and the edification of the meeting.

George Fox repeatedly and earnestly exhorted his brethren to hold all their meetings in the power of God, and this would now be their condition, did all our members live in conformity with the high profession we make. But as the spirit of the world takes the place of that heavenly power, the life and authority which the Truth alone gives will lessen, and the members fail to obtain the many advantages, which it is the design of our Holy Head should be derived from the excellent system of church government he instituted among us. How needful is it then, dear friends, that all should exercise a godly jealousy over themselves, lest they seek to dispose of those weighty affairs in their own will and wisdom, instead of humbly endeavoring to manage them in the peaceable spirit and wisdom of Jesus.

We would also affectionately caution all our members to be careful how they join in association with men of the world, and those who do not support our Christian testimonies, either for purposes of benevolence, or for the promotion of private or public interests. It is our earnest desire that those who think it their place to take part in such associations, may deeply feel the paramount importance of being continually on the watch, neither directly nor indirectly to sanction that which is in anywise inconsistent with the requisitions and the clear views of the gospel of Christ, which our Society is called to uphold. While mingling in these associations, unless the watch is religiously maintained, in humble dependence upon the Lord for preservation, there is great danger of our becoming so leavened by the spirits of those around us, that when we come into our meetings for discipline, we may be led by the force of habit or example, to conduct and decide their affairs in the same spirit, and by the same standard which they have been accustomed to see prevail elsewhere. May then all our dear friends be willing to receive the word of exhortation, to be very guarded how they place themselves in the way of danger, and narrowly to watch lest they fall into the evils we have referred to.

But while concerned thus to caution these, we would incite all to a faithful support of the discipline, and encourage the burden bearers not to grow weary in the discharge of duty, while laboring in their respective meetings to uphold the precious cause of Truth, and to keep out of the camp that which tends to lay waste or to defile.

We would also encourage our beloved young friends who have entered into covenant with their Lord, when they feel the gentle putting forth of his spirit in these meetings, to speak a word to the subject before them, to be faithful in humble dedication, and they will receive their reward, become a comfort to their exercised friends, and thereby grow in the Truth.

It is important in making appointments to the weighty services of the Church, that Friends should exercise a proper discrimination, seeking in this, as in their other movements, to act in conformity with that wisdom which is profitable to direct; and where any are delegated to visit, on behalf of the Church, those who require its care, it is our earnest desire they may seek for a right qualification to perform the service, that so the precious cause of Truth may be upheld in the spirit of restoring love, and if the labor be not successful in bringing the wanderer back into the fold, it may carry conviction to the mind, that Friends have acted under a sense of religious duty, and leave a feeling of kindness and respect towards the Society. "Brethren, if a man be overtaken in a fault, ye which are spiritual restore such an one in the spirit of meekness; considering thyself lest thou also be tempted."

George Fox in speaking of meetings for discipline says, their design is to promote charity and piety. As this is kept in view, these meetings, under the influence of Christian love, as well as those for divine worship, will become more and more occasions for the increase of faith and spiritual strength; and all seeking to know their proper allotments, will find that, according to the measure of grace received, they have a responsible station to occupy, the younger and less experienced rendering due deference to their elders who were in Christ before them, and who are over them in the Lord; the gifts conferred will be exercised in meekness and condescension, with a single eye to the good of each other, and to the honor of Him who is the Head, even Christ, "from whom the whole body fitly joined together, and compacted by that which every joint supplieth, acording to the effectual working in the measure of every part, maketh increase of the body unto the edifying of itself in love."

Stephen Crisp, writing on this subject, says, "It is no man's learning or artificial acquirements, it is no man's riches or greatness in this world, no man's eloquence or natural wisdom that makes him fit for government in the Church of Christ; unless he with all his endowments be seasoned with the heavenly salt, his spirit subjected and his gifts passed through the fire of God's altar, a sacrifice to his praise and honor, that so self may be crucified and baptized into death, and the gifts made use of in the power of the resurrection of the life of Jesus in him. When this great work is wrought in a man, then all his gifts and qualifications are sanctified, and they are made use of for the good of the body, which is the Church, and are as ornaments and jewels, which serve for the joy and comfort of all, who are partakers of the same divine fellowship of life in Christ Jesus our Lord: and thus many come to be fitted and furnished to good works, which are brought forth in their due season for the edification of the weak, and for repairing the decayed places, and also for defence of the feeble, that hurtful things may not come near them."

It is a day in which the spirit of infidelity in various delusive forms is captivating many, by setting them to investigate the groundless pretensions of unstable men to some new discovery of truth, with which the father of lies is seeking to lay waste the unchangeable doctrines of the gospel, and faith in the alone means of salvation through our Lord Jesus Christ. The prevalent opinion that it is a period for inquiry and research, and that before any scheme, however absurd, is rejected, it ought to be examined, may lead young and inexperienced persons to venture upon investigations, which they may think themselves competent to conduct with safety, but by which their minds may be confused and finally poisoned, to the subversion of that settled belief which they had possessed in the unalterable principles of the Christian faith, and in the reality of the divine revelation of the Holy Spirit in the heart. When such a state of unsettlement is once pro-

duced in minds which had before entertained no doubt respecting that precious faith, it may be totally out of the power of such to restore the tranquillity and holy certainty which they had enjoyed.

The Christian has no right to tamper with the truths of divine revelation, or the peace which he has in believing them. He wants no other gospel but the gospel of the Lord Jesus and his apostles, as testified of in the Holy Scriptures. He that partaketh of the muddy streams of mystery Babylon, will thirst again after some other false theory or speculation; but our blessed Lord said, "Whosoever drinketh of the water that I shall give him shall never thirst, but the water that I shall give him, shall be in him a well of water, springing up into everlasting life." Here is your place of safety, dear young friends, in a holy reliance upon your omnipotent Saviour, who, as you are faithful and chaste to him, will give you that saving faith, which is and ever has been the saint's victory over all the delusions and snares of the devil. Avoid listening to the sophistry of free thinkers and unbelievers, and refuse to read any of those pernicious publications, that pretend to set forth new discoveries in religion, or in any wise assail the doctrines of Christianity, for they are the fruits of the clouded imagination of bewildered men, who are deceivers and being deceived. "Their vine is of the vine of Sodom, and of the fields of Gomorrah; their grapes are grapes of gall, their clusters are bitter—their wine is the poison of dragons and the cruel venom of asps." Be frequent in reading the Holy Scriptures, and the approved writings of Friends, with minds turned to the Lord for the illumination of his Holy Spirit, and he will instruct and defend you; and as you persevere in following your Saviour, he will give you the bread of life and build you up upon the Rock against which the gates of hell cannot prevail.

To be continued.

For Friends' Review.

METHUSELAH AND HIS COTEMPORARIES.

One of Homer's striking comparisons, as translated by Pope, is contained in the following lines:

"Like leaves on trees, the race of man is found;
Now green in youth, now withering on the ground.
Another race the following spring supplies,
They fall successive, and successive rise.
So generations in their course decay:
So flourish these, when those are past away."

This comparison, though beautiful and impressive, is far from accurate. Successive generations do not, like leaves on trees, succeed each other after regular intervals. A second generation is considerably advanced before the preceding one has passed away. Some persons see their descendants to a third and even to a fourth generation. This seems something like a third or fourth race of leaves making their appearance before the first have all fallen from the tree.

But how was it in the days of Methuselah? We find among the antediluvian patriarchs, who died a natural death, and whose ages at the time are given by the sacred historian, only two who had not lived more than nine hundred years; and one of these was eight hundred and ninety-five. The years were probably Egyptian years of three hundred and sixty days. From the almost uniform length of life of eight out of nine of these patriarchs, we may reasonably infer that they died of extreme old age, and not of disease. Hence the inference appears not unreasonable, that such as were not cut off by the violence with which the antediluvian world was filled, generally lived until time, unaided by disease, wore out their athletic frames.

Now, we readily discover by computation that nearly two hundred and forty years of Methuselah's life had passed before Adam, the first of our race, returned to the dust from which he was taken. And until after that time we have no record of any man dying in the usual course of nature before his father. We may therefore suppose, without an outrage to probability, that most of those who were born during the time of Adam, such as were cut off by violence excepted, survived him. The year of Methuselah's death appears to have been the one in which the whole antediluvian race, eight persons excepted, was swept away. As all that race who survived our first ancestor, or who died within the last two hundred years of his time, must have been cotemporaries with Methuselah, it appears possible, if not probable, that nearly all the antediluvians lived during a part of Methuselah's days. Supposing then that he may have employed a considerable portion of his protracted life in collecting the history or tradition of the lives and actions of those who figured in the world from the commencement of our race, to the close of his days, what a mass of information may he have transmitted to the post diluvian world, through the medium of Noah's sons, for these sons, or at least the eldest of them, could not be less than an hundred years old when their great grandfather died. If we take the chronology of the Hebrew Bible,* which is followed in our common translation, we find Shem cotemporary with Abraham as well as with Methuselah. The first seventy years of Abraham's life appear to have been passed in his native land, Ur of the Chaldeans. Where Shem lived and died, we are not informed. But if we rely on the Hebrew chronology, there appears no absurdity in the supposition that Abraham, during his youthful days,

* It may be observed that the Septuagint, by adding a century to the interval between father and son, in a number of cases both before and after the flood, makes the date of the deluge, as compared with the commencement of the human race, seven hundred years later, and the time of Abraham, as compared with the date of the flood, nearly nine hundred years later than the Hebrew chronology.

may have had frequent and familiar intercourse with his venerable antediluvian ancestor; and obtained from him much information respecting the events which transpired before the flood. Whether any species of writing was brought into use before the flood, cannot now be ascertained. But the structure of the ark supplies unquestionable evidence that the arts had been cultivated to considerable extent before the deluge. Now assigning to Methuselah the office of an historian, we may perceive that whatever his mode or means of giving permanence to the information collected, there was one important advantage which no modern historian who attempts to delineate the events of the early ages of the world can possibly possess. There were, no doubt, living within his days, many persons who had taken part in all the important transactions of their time. If an historian of the present time, who was engaged in arranging the events of the reformation, could have recourse in case of difficulty to Luther, Melancthon, or some of their active coadjutors, it is probable that many obscurities might be cleared up, and many actions traced to their source, in such manner as to give them a very different complexion from that which they bear on the historian's page. ED.

For Friends' Review.

THE FOWL MANIA.

It would appear by the following extract from a recent letter in the Philadelphia Daily Register, dated "London, April 22d, 1853, that the extraordinary attention given of latter time to the rearing of poultry is not peculiar to this country. "Poultry societies" and "poultry exhibitions," so far as they are intended to promote an improvement in the breeds of fowls, and the methods of rearing them, may not be liable to consure; but, when we are told of single chickens being sold for 100 dollars each, the days of merino sheep and morus multicaulis speculations are vividly brought to remembrance. R.

"Since the dying out of the tulip-mania, no species of fashionable epidemic has raged to such an extent as the present furor for Cochin China fowls. Six years ago, the Queen, who is much given to pets, introduced the breed, or rather was presented with a few of these birds by a certain gallant Admiral, on his return from the East, and so rapid has been their growth, literally, and also in public favor, that they are now in immense request, and are preferred by connoisseurs even to the Dorking, Game, (or Manchester,) and Hamburgh breeds. At the last Metropolitan Poultry show, which was recently held in the Baker street Bazaar, and which will in future give an annual exhibition of poultry, pigeons, and rabbits, the Cochin China fowls had altogether the advantage, both in point of beauty and number, over all their rivals. The value set upon some of these little creatures seems almost incredible. Twenty-five pounds sterling for a pair is a very common price; and I noticed one pen at the exhibition containing four of these birds, which was valued at 60 guineas! another lot consisting of 110 birds, mostly chickens, and all the property of one lady, sold for £370; while, in several cases, single birds sold for 20 guineas each!

"At this show, were many other rare, and very beautiful varieties of 'barnyard fowl;' gigantic Indian pigeons, as large as turkeys, with a plume on their heads not unlike a peacock's tail; Poland fowls with handsome white topknots; geese so large, that three together might weigh some 48 pounds; and the renowned Ayrshire 'dumpies' or 'bakies,' generally of a rich speckled brown, with legs so short that they can scarcely waddle about, a peculiarity highly esteemed by poultry-fanciers as tending to promote their easy fattening! The immense pains taken with the rearing of these birds, and the enormous prices they often fetch, will, however, seem less surprising when it is remembered that noblemen of the highest rank are as much interested in these matters as the busiest 'goodwife' or thriving farmer, and often spend a fortune on their own peculiar 'fancies.' This very show, is, indeed, established under the patronage of the Duke of Rutland, the Marquis of Salisbury, Marquis of Granby, Earls of Derby, Stanhope, Cottenham, Stradbroke, Harrington, Ducie, Clarendon, Lichfield, and Stamford, Lords Feversham, Guernsey, Hastings, Sandys, and a long list of other noble personages, 'too numerous to mention.' Happy indeed, is he, or she, who can boast, just now, of possessing even *one* of these precious fowls! nay, even an *egg*, with the prospect of getting it hatched by some obliging old hen of ordinary claims! And so great is the value set upon these eggs, that no less than fourteen policemen were specially entrusted with the care of watching the pens during the show, lest any of them should be slyly abstracted!"

FRICTION MATCH MANUFACTORY.

But few of our readers, perhaps, are aware of the immense amount of capital invested in the manufacture of matches, which are purchased at a penny a box. We, recently, visited the extensive establishment of J. Donnelly, No. 106 North Fourth street. The building has a front of 20 feet, and 100 feet deep, and six stories in height. Every room in the building is used in the manufacture of friction matches. In the basement, we found six females engaged in making paper boxes. Each female, by the use of an ingenious piece of machinery, is able to make about 1000 gross of boxes per week. Over two tons of paper is used weekly in making the various kinds of boxes.

One of the most ingenious machines we have ever seen is in operation for the making of the

sticks or matches. This machine will cut from a board 18,000 matches per minute, and over 100,000 feet of the best pannel plank is thus cut up annually to meet the demand made upon Mr. Donnelly for his "*lighters.*" This lumber costs $45 per thousand feet.

Mr. Donnelly is now making extensive improvements so as to enlarge his operations. He has now 100 men and women employed, and manufactures some $60,000 worth of matches per annum. When his new arrangements are completed, he expects to employ 300 workmen, and thereby greatly increase his operations. The building, we should have stated, has been rendered completely fire proof, by having the floors covered with sheet iron or zinc, and heated with hot air.

We were much gratified with the visit we made, and would recommend all those who desire to know how money can be made out of little things to visit this establishment, and also to see the number of hands employed in the making of a match, which is destroyed in a second, and a hundred of which can be purchased for a penny. —*Daily Register.*

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

PHILADELPHIA, SIXTH MONTH 4, 1853.

New York Yearly Meeting.—This body assembled as usual; the Meeting of Ministers and Elders on the 26th, and the public meeting on the 27th ult. The number in attendance was quite as great as usual; including a large number of ministers from other yearly meetings, viz: Cordelia Bayes from Great Britain; Samuel Boyce, Nathan Douglas, Thomas Groove, and ——— Thompson, from New England; Eliza P. Gurney, from Philadelphia; John Scott, from Baltimore; Daniel Barker, from North Carolina; Phebe C. Haines, from Ohio; Enos G. Pray, Anna Thornburg, Sarah M. Hiett, and Mary Watkins, from Indiana. Epistles as usual from the other Yearly Meetings, were received and read.

An affecting circumstance occurred in the Women's meeting, on Seventh-day the 28th. Phebe C. Haines, having addressed the younger part of the assembly in a short but pathetic testimony; was observed, soon after taking her seat, to be falling in a fit of the apopletic kind. She was immediately carried to the house of a Friend in the vicinity of the meeting-house, where she was lying quite low when our informant's note was written.

In the Men's meeting, the subject of gravestones, which was before the meeting last year, was again taken into consideration, and referred to a committee. At a subsequent sitting, a report from that committee was received, recommending that stones should be permitted, one foot in height, 16 inches in width, and 6 inches in thickness, with the name, and date of the birth, and departure of the deceased; and this suggestion was adopted by the meeting without much discussion, and with but few dissenting voices.

On Third-day morning the report of the Baltimore convention was read and approved, and the committee was released. This report is short and concludes with advice to Friends, to maintain their testimonies faithfully.

In the course of the meeting a concern was opened by an aged Friend, that our members should more generally maintain their testimony against slavery, by abstaining from the use of the the products extorted from the labor of slaves; observing that about fifty years ago, all their Quarterly meetings communicated a concern of that kind to the Yearly meeting. This communication was followed by several corroborating sentiments.

During the portion of the meeting which had passed when our latest intelligence was forwarded, unity of feeling, and harmony of action, were comfortably experienced.

North Carolina Boarding School.—It will gratify many of our readers, who feel an interest in the support of the Schools under the care of Friends, to learn that this Institution is recovering from its late depression. At the close of the last Term, a public examination of the pupils took place, which was very satisfactory, giving evidence of thorough teaching and very creditable proficiency. The present term opened with seventy one pupils, a large increase over the number during the last. The average number of Scholars reported in 1851, was only 35.

WEST-TOWN SCHOOL.

The Committee charged with the care of this Institution, will meet there on Fourth day, the 8th of next month, at 10 A. M. The Committee on Instruction to meet on the preceding evening at 7½ o'clock.

The Visiting Committee attend at the School on Seventh day, the 4th of the month.

5th mo. 28-2t Thomas Kimber, Clerk.

ALHARRA.

The Washington Union contains a communication from Henry R. Schoolcraft, Esq., descriptive of a section of country which is known by the name of Alharra. He says it is an attractive, well-timbered, and fertile area of country, lying immediately west of the Rocky Mountains, in mild, temperate latitudes, to which, for the purpose of distinct allusion, he applies the above aboriginal term. This area is about 50 miles broad, and lies parallel to the Rocky Mountains

for a distance of several hundred miles. It gives rise to both of the main and numerous sub-affluents of the Columbia river. It is a high plain, which is cut through by these affluents, of a most fertile character, bearing trees, and in some places high grass; and while the streams create abundant water-power for lumber and grain mills and machinery, they are free, or nearly free, from inundation of their banks. This district probably comprehends twenty-five thousand square miles, and if its capacities of production have been correctly estimated, would sustain a population greater than some of the Eastern and Atlantic States. According to the recent act organizing the Territory of Washington, it lies chiefly, if not wholly, within the boundaries of this new Government. It is altogether a genial country, and seems destined to form a link of connection, by ordinary means of transit, with the Missouri Valley, through the Yellow Stone. It may be noticed that while the eastern foot of the Rocky Mountains present vast sand deserts and buffalo plains, the fertile lands in this area reach to the very tops of its western eminences.—*Late Paper.*

ARCTIC CONTRIBUTIONS TO SCIENCE.

Man treads the earth to vanquish it. Already the terrestrial surface is covered with the insignia of his victory—the wide-spread sea is meshed with the furrows of his progression—the stable land is one monumental record of his success. The mighty victor has pushed the frontiers of his dominions on either hand, until the east has met the west. In the north and the south alone there are narrow spots that he has not been able to subdue. The arctic and antarctic regions of the globe are the last strongholds into which beleaguered nature has withdrawn, behind her glacis and battlements of frost and cold, in grim defiance of the advancing conqueror.

In these arctic fastnesses, the fight has already been both stern and long. Every campaign has been made at the cost of endurance beyond belief; often the price has been fearful destruction of human life. Three centuries and a half ago, Gaspar Cortereal began the war by crossing the threshold of the Frozen Sea; the ice laid hold of him, and held him fast in its remorseless grasp. In the following year, Miguel Cortereal pursued his missing brother's steps, in the hope that he might discover the place of his captivity. It is not known whether the gallant adventurer succeeded in his search, but it is certain that he never returned from it. In 1553, Willoughby reached the shores of Nova Zembla: years afterwards, the Russians found his ships frozen to the desolate coasts of Lapland, and freighted with the lifeless bodies of their crews. In 1596, Barenz discovered Spitzbergen, and doubled the northern point of Nova Zembla. His bones and his vessels were the prey of the inexorable clime, but his men effected their escape in boats. In 1610, Hudson penetrated into the vast inland sea that bears his name; he never came out of it again, for his mutinous sailors set him adrift upon its surface in an open boat, and left him a sacrifice to the offended spirit of the place. In 1619, Monk wintered upon the northern shore of Hudson's Sea; two only, out of a crew of fifty-two, came back. In 1719, Knight and Barlow followed in the track of Monk; long after, the fragments of their vessels were noticed on the rocks of Marble Island, but no vestiges of the mariners themselves ever appeared. In 1819, Parry was fortunate enough to catch the Boreal guardian spirit napping at his post, and managed to steal through Lancaster Sound into the recesses of the Polar Sea, before his fell antagonist was fairly roused. He wintered in the arctic archipelago, and returned in safety; but when he attempted to repeat his bold and successful feat soon afterwards, he was detained a close prisoner on Melville Peninsula for two long years, and was then summarily dismissed from the neighborhood in the custody of massive and resistless drift-ice. In 1825, he did again get as far as Prince Regent's Inlet, but was only too glad to be allowed to beat a hasty retreat therefrom in the ensuing summer, with the loss of one of his vessels. In 1829, John Ross effected an entrance into the same inlet; but after three years' detention in it, escaped almost by miracle, abandoning his misnamed ship, the *Victory*, to the enemy. In 1819, Franklin attempted an ingenious surprise, by descending the rivers of North America into the contested ground. He travelled nearly 6000 miles in boats and on foot; and for four months had to feed on little but lichens, deer-skins, and old shoes. After three years, he returned without much absolute gain to the cause. Upon more than one occasion the beleaguered spirit has shown that it can meet stratagem with stratagem. In 1827, Parry attempted to go to the Pole itself, by dragging small boats over ice when he met it, and by sailing them through water where this occurred. He travelled far enough to have fixed his quarters upon the pole, but found that he was still hundreds of miles away from it. The ice-fields that he had toiled over had all along been drifting nearly as fast to the south as he had moved to the north. He had scarcely made tens of miles, when he seemed to have gone hundreds, and accordingly he was obliged to throw up his boldly-conceived design in despair. In 1836, Back tried to reach Melville Peninsula, with a firm determination that he would on no account brave a winter in the Frozen Sea. As soon as he touched the ice, his ship was seized with a resistless gripe, hoisted upon an enormous buoyant slab, and by its means was floated helplessly backwards and forwards, month after month, through winter and through spring, and at last was cast out from its uncomfortable cradle, into Hudson's Strait, in a crazy and sinking state.

If the object of the determined struggle that is carrying on in the arctic seas were now, as it once was, merely the opening of a way from one of the earth's oceans into the other, amidst hummocks, and bergs, and floes of ice, but a small measure of attention would, in all probability, be given to it. This is not, however, the case. The aim of the gallant bands that are now engaged in the warfare is a far more generally interesting one. In 1845, Franklin attempted to penetrate into the North Polar Sea by the ordinary route of Baffin's Bay and Lancaster Sound, and disappeared through Wellington Channel with a devoted train of one hundred and thirty-eight followers. He wintered in safety the first year on the eastern side of the mouth of the channel; but since then six long years have passed, and no further indication of his fate has reached the friends he has left at home. Hence it is, at the present time, that every rumor purporting to come from the fields of arctic enterprise is caught at with breathless eagerness; hence that every record of arctic adventure is studied with deepest interest. Thousands who would not care a straw for the opening of a northwest passage from the Atlantic into the Pacific, yet on this account have their attention riveted upon every little movement in the polar seas.

The several expeditions with which the search for Sir John Franklin has sown the polar seas have yielded an abundant crop of printed books. One of these numerous narratives stands out preeminently from among the rest; in the first place, because it records the proceedings of the adventurers who have been most successful on the whole; and, in the second place, because the narrator is an accomplished observer and interrogator of nature, and has involuntarily illustrated the tale he has had to tell by incidental matter that is full of interest for the world at large, apart from its immediate bearing on the general business of the search. Dr. Sutherland, in his *Journal of Captain Penny's Voyage to Wellington Channel in* 1850 *and* 1851, recently published, has made a valuable contribution to the stores of science, at the same time that he has drawn up a pleasing record of the labors of the discovering party to which he was professionally attached.

The mere idea of a man sitting down calmly and patiently to interrogate nature in the cold and gloom of an arctic winter, has in itself an element of grandeur that is well calculated to arrest favorable attention. It is no little thing to submit to be shut up for months at a time, where the only prospect is the deep shadow cast behind the earth in space, from which all direct solar influence is entirely excluded. In order fully to realize what the character of such a school of philosophy must be, the reader must fancy for himself a dim twilight landscape, made up of accumulated snow and ice, the latter nowhere less than seven feet thick, blown upon by an atmosphere seventy degrees colder than freezing water, and keen enough to bite a piece out of any human flesh it touches. In the midst of this landscape he must place a ship of confined dimensions, firmly imbedded in the seven-feet ice, and covered up by a canopy of snow—no light but candle-light between its closed-in decks, no warmth but an artificial stove-heat, insufficient in amount to keep the ice out of the beds. Such was the home in which Dr. Sutherland pursued his investigations during the long polar winter of 1850. For six weeks the temperature in his cabin was at least ten degrees colder than freezing; and a quantity of ice, placed in a tumbler lying sideways, continued undissolved all the time—often, the mercury of his scientific instruments was as solid as lead. Upon one occasion, during an out-door excursion, he placed some water in a gutta percha flask for his own especial use, but he could not get it out again until he had slept with the bottle for three nights in his armpit. The 22d of December was marked as being particularly mild, the mildness consisting of a temperature thirty-eight degrees colder than freezing. It is worth while to peruse Dr. Sutherland's narrative—if for no other reason—to be able to form a just idea of how much even science owes to the glorious sun!

(To be continued.)

COTTON FROM AFRICA.

On Saturday, advice was received in Manchester by Mr. Thomas Clegg, cotton-spinner, of the arrival of five more bales, weighing in the aggregate rather more than 1000 lbs., of raw cotton from the coast of Africa. This makes Mr. Clegg's receipts to amount to about 12,000 lbs., as the result of the very important movement which originated with him. Some three or four years ago, learning that there was plenty of cotton growing wild near the colony of Sierra Leone and the church missionary station of Abeokuta, and that as it bloomed and ripened it dropped to the ground and rotted, no one regarding it, he communicated with the officials of the Church Missionary Society in London, and through them sent £100 to the place named, with instructions that it was to be expended by the missionaries in setting the natives to gather and clean the indigenous produce, and to forward it as quickly as possible to England.

At the same time they were directed to lay before the chiefs the advantageous opening which presented itself for the employment of their people, and how much better it would be to do that than to pursue their horrid traffic in human flesh. This was a direct appeal to a leading trait in the character of the native chiefs of that part of the continent, for by the universal testimony of those who know them best, they are admitted to possess a strong liking for money, and to be as clever at barter as any Yankee pedlar; for traffic-

ıg, indeed, they seem to have a natural gift, hich only requires to be turned from slaves to otton to enable us to dispense with our squad- on on that coast. The inducements held out roved sufficient to attract attention, and in the ear before last a few hundred pounds were col- ected. Since then Mr. Clegg has received above 0,000, exclusive of that which he received the dvice of on Saturday, and altogether at present very thing points to great results at no distant eriod. But the duty of attending to the collec- ion and forwarding of the cotton has become too arge for the missionaries to undertake, and there- ore two agents are about to be sent out especially o undertake it. The great aim at present is to how the chiefs that there is a market for what- ver cotton their people can collect of that which rows without the necessity for bestowing more abor upon it than what is required to gather it rom the pod; that effected, they will then be sked to encourage its growth by cultivation. Mr. Clegg has spun a quantity of the cotton imself, and has given some to four firms, with he request that they will experiment upon it, nd favor him with a report.

In staple it is equal to Egyptian or good Or- eans, used in spinning fine yarns for the Notting- ham and Leicester trade. The price of cotton uited for such fine numbers has more than dou- oled within a comparatively brief period, and what was selling at 9½*d.* a pound, is now fetching 20*d.*, and has been for some time; so that this upply will come in most seasonably to meet the carcity of suitable sorts which the price indi- cates.

It must not be supposed, however, that all that has been described has been accomplished by Mr. Clegg's £100; that gentleman unloosed his purse-strings when he saw success "looming in the future," and he has been aided by other friends of the African race, especially by Lady Buxton, who has contributed £100 towards the fund for carrying on operations.—*North American.*

WEIGHING GOLD BY MACHINERY.

Machines are in use in the bank of England for weighing gold, which weigh with the rapidity of thought, and precision approaching the hundredth part of a grain. There are six machines and three men to attend them. Large rolls of sovereigns, or half-sovereigns, are placed in the grooves, and are shaken, one at a time, by the motion of the machinery into the scales. If they are the standard weight, they are thrown by the machine into a box at the right hand of the person who watches the operation; if they have lost the hundredth part of a grain, they are thrown into a box at the left. Those which stand the test are thrown into bags of 1000 each, and those below par are cut by the machine and returned to the mint.—*Daily Register.*

For Friends' Review.

"HOMES OF ENGLAND."

Those who have enjoyed the privilege of visiting their "fatherland," and become familiar with the rural districts of England, cannot fail to recognize the correctness of the following graphic and lively sketch, written by the London correspondent of the *Daily Register*, of this city.—R.

How beautiful is the rural scenery of England! Not to speak of the splendid country-places of the aristocracy, how numerous are the charming old residences scattered over the land, and what an independent and agreeable life is that of their owners! Indeed, there are few pleasanter things in this country than a visit to some of the "country families;" people of substance and education, who occupy the immemorial homestead which has been in the family for generations, and who are frequently as conspicuous for hospitality, good taste, and the scientific management of their estates, as were their forefathers for their prowess in the field or at the table. The very air and odor of these ancient mansions have a charm that is hard to withstand; they seem to be redolent of all the hay-makings, the hawthorns, violets, roses, and lavender of innumerable summers; the cheese, butter, and ripe fruits that have been the pride of successive generations of rosy-cheeked dairy-maids, and hale, hearty gardeners, since cows first grazed in pastures, or peaches ripened on sunny southern walls! These old places generally stand in the midst of some green enclosure; a park, perhaps, or at least a paddock, with gardens and barnyards stretching out into the meadows, and are approached by an avenue of lofty trees; the neatly-gravelled road, hard and smooth as a table, winding between sheltering shrubberies, principally evergreens, but with a liberal sprinkling of laburnums, red and white hawthorne, crab-apples, lilacs, guelder roses, and other flowering and ornamental bushes intermixed. Of late many foreign shrubs have been introduced—rhododendrons, acacias, cedars, sumachs, magnolias, azaleas, and other beautiful denizens of warmer climes. These seldom attain to any thing like their native proportions, though they frequently blossom, to the great delight of their owners; but even their rich glossy leaf is a pleasant addition to the old English stock. The house is invariably buried in foliage, which, in nineteen cases out of twenty, is so disposed about the building as to shut it in completely from the view of the public road. A lawn, green as the emerald of Solomon's seal, smooth and even as the richest velvet, and of the most luxurious softness, is sure to spread out on two or three sides of the building, dotted over with beds of flowers, and of noble elms, and gnarled and ancient hawthorns; and the house itself, rich in fantastic gables, stacks of chimneys of every conceivable and inconceivable form and date, surmounted

with innumerable ventilators, slates, tubes, caps, and other contrivances to help off the smoke; with its antique windows in the eaves, its modern innovations about the region of the drawing-room, its wide doorway and ample hall, its wings and turrets, its long extent of offices and dependencies, its fragrant hayricks visible in the distance across long reaches of kitchen garden, rooks cawing among the trees, pigeons glancing in and out of their prescriptive quarters—everything about it so full of life and animation, yet so quiet, so peaceful, and with such a delightful look of substantial comfort evident in the smallest arrangements, seems to welcome you to its precincts before you reach its threshold.

Then the interior, with its curious mixture of old and new: the stag's head and antlers, and other trophies hung up over the great fire-place in the hall, the ancient settles and high-backed chairs, with umbrella stands, cabinets, whips, fishing-tackle, and fire-arms of more modern date. The large shadowy parlors, too often, however, marred by low ceilings, and these again by heavy beams, but full of books, music, engravings, and modern comfort; the winding passages branching off in every direction; the bedrooms with ivy, honeysuckle, and jessamine at all the windows; the pantries, and closets, and larders, and housekeeper's room, and ample kitchens; the stores of curious lumber, the quaint carvings, old pictures, clocks, and china; the collections of insects, flowers, and fossils, if the host or any of his family happen to be collectors; the greenhouses and conservatories, if he be in a condition to afford these expensive luxuries; the pigsties, dairies, kennels, and barn-yard, with the wonderful fowls, unprecedented "Durhams," and dogs of the purest breeds of canine aristocracy—all afford an inexhaustible fund of interest and amusement to the visitor. Then there are drives to picturesque "points" in the neighborhood; quiet strollings through the grounds, the woods, or the meadows, or in the old church, with its inimitable inscriptions; fishings in "the pond" (for no English place is complete without its "water," from the lake of many acres, to the puddle of six feet by four;) old legends narrated at the witching time of twilight, and perhaps a party, composed of all the visitable people of the region, in honor of your visit; and in that case a round of friendly visitings at other pleasant old places, like your host's, but all different. But this is a subject on which, though I may probably have occasion to recur to again, I ought not to have ventured just now, the length of my letter already warning me to a close.

We often hear complaints of the miseries of life; yet, if we carefully examine the origin of our troubles, we shall find them generally, if not always, the consequences of some vice or folly of our own; and may therefore be regarded as friendly admonitions.

THE MASTODON.

(Concluded from page 591.)

In the hollow formed by the cavity of the ribs, lay a mass of about five or six bushels of broken twigs, rushes, leaves, and earthy matter; the coarse-chopped straw and bits of stick of the New Jersey farmer. The pieces of wood varied from the smallest sized twig up to half an inch in diameter, and averaged two inches in length, with evident signs of having been crushed, but not ground, by great pressure. Maple, lime, and willow were, as was thought, discovered among these fragments; but one conclusion might safely be entertained, which was, that the heap had once been the contents of the mastodon's stomach, and constituted what Professor Hitchcock called his last supper. The conclusion was strengthened by a train of the same material, about four inches diameter, extending from the stomach towards the tail, where, beyond the bones, lay a homogeneous mass evidently fæcal. This would have been closely and carefully examined, but the sides of the excavation fell in on the second night, and the materials were so deeply buried and intermingled with the soil, that further search had to be abandoned. All the bones, however, were obtained, excepting the toe-bones of the hind left foot.

One of the tusks was broken in two in lifting it from the ground; their length was ten feet eleven inches, and seven and a half inches diameter at the base—dimensions truly prodigious, and conveying marvellous ideas of the creatures that carried such appendages. From the fact of the fore-legs having been found stretched out in front of the skeleton, it was supposed that the animal had sunk in swampy ground, and floundered laboriously to extricate itself, as is the case at times with the hippopotamus of the present day; but not succeeding, it had died of starvation on the spot, and was gradually buried by natural causes, operating through a series of years. For a few months after its discovery, this skeleton was exhibited in New York, and other towns of the United States; it ultimately became the property by purchase of Dr. Warren, who had it properly articulated; and it is now set up in a fire-proof building at Boston, where many American and British naturalists have had opportunity for examining it. There is another almost perfect skeleton in the museum at Cambridge Massachusetts. Of the five skeletons now standing in different museums, four were discovered in Orange County.

This last disinterment gives us a somewhat startling peep into the antediluvian world. We find not only the skeleton of an extinct quadruped, but also the remains of what he lived on; and the mind is bewildered in contemplating the huge form in which animal life presented itself in past ages, and in having it brought, as it were, so near to us. An examination of the marl in which the bones were found, shows it to contain land and

esh water shells identical with species now in xistence. Dr. Carpenter, among others, has xamined the 'bits of stick' with the microscope, nd finds them to belong to some coniferous tree shrub which still grows in America. Thus e have an important link between the life of the resent and that of the past. Rushes formed art of the food as well as branches; and we may elieve, that when the mastodon found the wood o dry, he betook himself to the bogs and amps in search of moister food, where, sinking y his enormous weight, he was unable to get at again.

Dr. Warren gives a detailed and methodical escription of the several skeletons that have me under his notice, comparing one with the her in structure and dimensions; and on many ints he has cleared up doubts, and added to r knowledge. The number of teeth supplied the mastodon was long a matter of uncertainty, nd it was often a question whether an animal hat lived on such tough food did not wear out is teeth long before he ceased to need them. Ve now know, as might have been predicted with rtainty, that efficient masticating power was lly provided for in the huge quadruped's conomy. The whole number of teeth comprised x on each side in each jaw: first came the two nall anterior milk molars; the third, also small, ith six points or nipples; the fourth, a larger the same kind; followed by the fifth, still rger, at a late period of life; and last, the sixth, the great ultimate four or five ridged tooth, with s eight or ten points, which takes the place of l the others, and remains the solitary tooth of s side, to be retained by the animal, so far as e know, during the remainder of its life.' These st mentioned are the finest examples we possess f nature's handiwork in the way of teeth; indeed, ey may be called superb; and their composion and structure are superior to those of any f the present race of animals. Thus provided, e mastodon might have enjoyed himself for ur or five centuries, secure of life as long as he ad strength to move his jaws.

The tusks are incisor teeth enormously deeloped; the first pair, as shewn by the calf found ear Hackettstown, fell out, and left room for eir permanent successors. The dimensions of ese have been already stated: they are formed f a succession of laminæ, composed of phosphate nd carbonate of lime, calcium, magnesia, soda, nd sulphur. Besides these, there was a pair of nferior or mandibular tusks in the lower jaw, ne of which yet remains in the skeleton deribed by Dr. Warren; it is eleven inches in ngth, and the cavity for its fellow is still seen n the opposite side of the jaw. This lower tusk s never found in the elephant genus; it therefore constitutes a distinct and marked difference etween that and the mastodon.

In comparing the two, the elephant is seen to e taller, lighter, and more adapted for movement than the mastodon; while the latter is built for slow motion, to bear great weights, and move heavy masses, and conveys an idea of far more gigantic proportions. Its longest rib-bone measures fifty-five inches in length, and the bones of the fore-feet are two feet across. What a foot must that have been when covered with muscle, skin, and hair! Some parts of the skeleton bear a greater resemblance to certain bones of the human body than to those of any other quadruped; which fact may perhaps excuse their having been taken for giants. The Siberian mammoth —a Tartar name, meaning *of the earth*—is supposed by many persons to be the same as the mastodon; but it is in reality an elephant, the *Elephas primigenius*, as shewn by the difference of structure, and the absence of tusks in the lower jaw. Numbers of these animals have been found frozen up in sand-banks, retaining all their flesh and original form almost unchanged.

The period at which the mastodon ranged the earth, is an interesting question with geologists. The temperate zone of America appears to have been its chief habitat; its remains have been found on the north-west coast of that continent, as far north as sixty-five degrees; and Mr. Darwin met with them in Patagonia, and other parts of the south. We may consider it as settled, that the creatures lived at the time the Alps and Caucasian chains were being upheaved, about the middle of the tertiary period; when the northern ice was confined to the arctic circle; when the great valleys of Switzerland and of the Danube were seas, forming offshoots from the Black Sea and the Caspian; when the volcanoes of France and Germany were in full operation, and an outbreak of molten matter created Staffa and the Giant's Causeway. That was the age of pachyderms; and the mastodon is supposed to have been a link between the deinotherium and the elephant.

The European mastodon was in existence at an earlier period than that of America; the bones of the *Mastodon angustidens* have been found in France in calcareous rock fifty feet below the surface; while the remains of the *Mastodon giganteus* of the western hemisphere, 'have generally been discovered in post-tertiary or alluvial formation, at the depth of from five to ten feet in lacustrine deposits, in bogs, or shell marl.' The elephant period is believed to have been the same in both continents, though it was stated by M. Desor, at the late meeting of the Swiss Society, that the elephant preceded the glacial period in Switzerland, but followed it in America, the species, however, being the same. It appears certain that the *Elephas primigenius* and mastodon were in existence at the same time.

Negative evidence of some value is found in the fact, that in the most ancient sculptures of which we have any knowledge, there is no representation whatever of the mastodon. This, notwithstanding the arguments to the contrary,

would assign the animals to a period anterior to the creation of man. A long-continued series of observations on the time required for the deposition of marl, and other superficial strata, would furnish some clue to the period in which the bones were imbedded. Sir Charles Lyell, who has bestowed much attention on the subject, and examined the localities in which the bones have been found, says, that the mastodon of America 'lived after the deposition of the northern drift, and, consequently, the coldness of climate which probably coincided in date with the transportation of the drift was not, as some pretend, the cause of their extinction.' And his opinion is, 'that the disappearance of the mastodon, and many other megatheroid animals, occurred at a period not very long anterior to the introduction of man.'

The cause of disappearance remains uncertain, and is the more difficult to explain, because the climate and vegetation appear not to have been greatly different from the present. Individual deaths can be accounted for, but not the destruction of a whole race. Whether there were any processes of extirpation similar to those taking place in our day, is a question which will tax the ingenuity of philosophers for some time longer.

Chambers's Journal.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

The following letter appears in the London Friend of last month, copied, we are told, from the Mechanics' Magazine, dated June 11, 1825. The writer, Edmund Fry, of Bishopsgate street, it appears did not live to see his scheme carried into effect.

There is, I think, in one of the numbers of the Spectator, dated about one hundred years ago, a passage tending to ridicule some projector of that day, who had proposed to "turn smoke into light, and light into glory." This early idea of gas-light, to which it seems plainly to refer, was received as an idle dream, and is only preserved to us, like straws in amber, by the wit or satire of Addison or Steele. We are to learn, therefore, not too hastily to reject even those hints which are not immediately clear to us.

Under protection of this remark, I venture to propose that a telegraphic communication may be held, at whatever distance, without a moment's loss of time in transmission, and equally applicable by day or night, by means of the electric shock.

An experiment of this kind has been tried on a chain of conductors of three miles in extent, and the shock returned without any perceptible time spent in its going round; and may not the same principle be applicable for 100 or 10,000 miles? Let the conductors be laid down under the centre of the post-roads, imbedded in rosin, or any other, the best non-conductor, in pipes o stone-ware. The electric shock may be so dis posed as to ignite gunpowder; but if this is no sufficient to rouse up a drowsy officer on th night-watch, let the first shock pass through hi elbows—then he will be quite awake to attend t the second; and by a series of gradations in th strength and the number of the shocks, and th interval of time between each, every variety o signal may be made quite intelligible, withou exposure to the public eye, as in the usual tele graph, and without any obstruction from dark ness, fogs, &c.

It was mentioned before that electricity wil fire gunpowder—that is known. We may ima gine, therefore, that on any worthy occasion preparations having been made for the expected event, as the birth of a royal heir, a monarch might, at one moment, with his own hand, dis charge the guns of all the batteries of the land in which he reigns, and receive the congratula tions of a whole people by the like return.

E. F.

OUR IMMIGRANT POPULATION.

That portion of the inhabitants of the United States which is composed of immigrants from foreign countries numbered, when the census of 1850 was taken, 2,210,828. Of these there were 1,518,512 from the British Isles and British America, the entire number from other countries being but 692,312, of whom 573,225 were Germans. Of this strong British infusion, however, the Irish element constitutes 961,719, or more than three-fifths, leaving but 526,793 from all the other British civilized possessions, somewhat less than the aggregate of Germans. The total is made up of 278,675 English, 147,700 British Americans, 70,550 Scotch, and 29,868 Welsh. By the abstract of the census returns, we find that of the aggregate immigrant population the Irish constitute 43.04 per cent., Germans 25.09 per cent., English 12.06 per cent., British Americans 6.68 per cent., Scotch 3.17 per cent., French 2.44 per cent., Welsh 1.34 per cent., and miscellaneous 4.47 per cent.

Pennsylvania had a total foreign population amounting to 294,871, while New York had 651,801, Ohio 218,512, Massachusetts 160,909 Illinois 110,593, Wisconsin 106,695. Thus the foreign element is 3-14ths of the population of New York, 1-8th of Pennsylvania, and 1-9th of Ohio; showing that it enters less into the composition of our State population than either in Ohio or New York. The largest number of nearly every class of foreigners is to be found in New York. That State contains 84,820 English, 343,111 Irish, 23,418 Scotch, 118,398 Germans, 12,515 French, and so on. There appears to be one exception—the Welsh—of whom the largest number, 8,920, are to be found in Pennsylvania among the mines. Our foreign

population in Pennsylvania is composed of 38,048 English, 151,723 Irish, 7,292 Scotch, 8,920 Welsh, 78,592 Germans, 4,083 French, 101 Spaniards, 34 Portuguese, 126 Belgians, 257 Hollanders, 2 Turks, 172 Italians, 49 Austrians, 914 Swiss, 139 Russians, 27 Norwegians, 97 Danes, 133 Swedes, 413 Prussians, 7 Greeks, 1 Chinese, 42 other Asiatics, 40 Africans, 2,500 British Americans, 42 Mexicans, 4 Central Americans, 83 South Americans, 656 West Indians, 3 Sandwich Islanders, and 361 natives of other countries, besides 2,296 of unknown nativity. New Jersey contains 58,364 foreigners, and Delaware 5,211.

SILK.

The quantity of silk annually consumed by women and balloons is so great, that it really is astonishing how worms and mulberry-trees keep up the supply. According to the Paris Review, there are in France no less than 130,000 looms for silk, of which the products amount to three hundred millions per annum. The fabrics of Lyons yield about or nearly two-thirds of that sum; a moiety of the whole is exported—three-fifths of the exports from Lyons: the United States consume the greater part. Competition is formidable abroad, especially in Great Britain and Germany; but it was acknowledged at the Great Exhibition that Lyons retained pre-eminence in designs and tissues. The 70,000 looms of Lyons occupy 175,000 individuals; one-half of these are dispersed over a radius of from twenty to twenty-five leagues—the others are in the bosom of the city. There are three hundred manufacturing firms, embracing from four hundred and fifty to five hundred names. The average earning of the operative is thirty cents per day.—*Scientific American*

THE LIVES OF BANK NOTES.

The average period which each denomination of London notes remains in circulation has been calculated, and is shown by the following 'Account of the number of days a bank note issued in London remains in circulation:"—£5, 72.7 days; £10, 77.0; £20, 57.4; £30, 18.9; £40, 13.7; £50, 38.8; £100, 29.4; £200, 12.7; £300, 10.6; £500, 11.8; £1000, 11.1. The exception to these averages are few, and therefore remarkable. The time during which some notes remain unpresented is reckoned by the century. On the 27th of September, 1846, a £50 note was presented, bearing date 20th January, 1743. Another for £10, issued on the 19th of November, 1762, was not paid till the 20th April, 1843. There is a legend extant of the eccentric possessor of a thousand-pound note, who kept it framed and glazed for a series of years, preferring to feast his eyes on it to putting the amount it represented out at interest. It was converted into gold, however, without a day's loss of time by his heirs, on his demise. Stolen and lost notes are generally long absentees. The former usually make their appearance after some great horse-race or other sporting event, altered or disguised so as to deceive bankers, to whom the bank of England furnishes a list of the numbers and dates of stolen notes. Carelessness gives the bank enormous profits, against which the loss of a mere £30,000 is but a trifle. Bank-notes have been known to light pipes, to wrap up snuff, to be used as curl papers; and British tars, mad with rum and prize-money, have not unfrequently, in time of war, made sandwiches out of them, and eaten them between bread and butter. In the forty years between 1772 and 1812, there were outstanding notes, (presumed to have been lost or destroyed) one million three hundred and thirty odd thousand pounds; every shilling of which was clear profit to the bank.—*Household Words.*

THE TORRENT OF ARABIA.

BY JAMES GILBORNE LYONS, LL. D.

The mountains of Arabia contain numerous springs, which, fed by the yearly rains, send streams of water through the valleys that descend towards the low country. Most of them, however, are lost in the sand as soon as they enter the plain. It may be well to add, that an Arabian tent is, in general, black, and that Ahkaf is the name of an extensive desert.

All foaming down its native hills
The torrent of Arabia leaps,
When showers have swelled its fountain rills
Far up the blue and airy steeps;
Like some chafed steed that spurns the rein,
In raging fulness swift and free,
It rushes to the fiery plain,
Bounding to reach the distant sea.

And now those deep cool waters glide
Along the green and narrow vale,
Where broad trees arch the crystal tide
And fragrance breathes in every gale:
The dusky tent and flowery slope
Lie mirror'd in that wave at first,
And there the timid antelope
Oft stoops to quench her noonday thirst.

But, ere the wide and wild expanse
Of Ahkaf's burning sand is crossed
That stream, so full and foaming once,
Sinks on its rough way spent and lost:
Lost in its sultry wanderings,
And hushed in an eternal sleep,
It wastes unseen, and never brings
One tribute to the mighty deep.

Weak as that torrent's falling wave
Art thou who, born for Heaven and Truth,
Hast lived a false world's meanest slave,
Shaming a blest and glorious youth:
Who, vowed in life's first happiest day
To generous faith and deeds of worth,
Hast fainted on thy heavenward way,
Pressed by the vain, low cares of Earth.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.—By the arrival, at New York, of the steamship Franklin on the 24th, and the Arctic on the 29th ult., Liverpool dates have been received, respectively, to the 10th and 18th ult.

ENGLAND.—Lord Campbell and five other judges have confirmed the decision of the lower court, that Jews cannot sit in Parliament without taking the Christian oath.

In Parliament, the Ministers had obtained a majority on every division in regard to the Budget. It is most probable that the whole series of measures will pass, with but few modifications.

Harriet Beecher Stowe was welcomed to Stafford House by the Duchess of Sutherland, on the 7th ult. Many of the most distinguished personages of the realm were assembled to meet her. The Address of the Women of England was presented to her by the Earl of Shaftesbury, and responded to by Prof. Stowe.

Cotton was firm, with an upward tendency.

FRANCE.—The re-establishment of the death-penalty for political offences has been agreed upon by the Council of State.

Late advices announce a prospect of the long talked-of fusion of the different branches of the Bourbons. The Legitimists have sanguine expectations of the restoration of the elder branch.

Commissions have been sent by the Emperor to the departments, to inquire into and report the statistics of the population.

SPAIN.—Thirteen persons, suspected of belonging to a secret society, had been arrested near Barcelona. They were Frenchmen and Italians.

The Court of Madrid is said to be much annoyed by the appointment of Pierre Soulé as United States Minister to that Court.

SWITZERLAND.—The government of Baden has offered to mediate between Austria and Switzerland.

The Fribourg Council of State publishes an official account of the late insurrection, stating that it was got up by the aristocracy and clergy.

The newspapers assert that other German States, as well as Baden and Wurtemberg, threaten the federation with commercial refusals, if they will not accede to the demand of Austria.

TURKEY.—Accounts from Constantinople announce that the demands of Russia are likely to be satisfactorily arranged, the French Envoy having acceded to them.

Turkey has yielded, it is understood, to the menaces of Russia and Austria, and resolved to expel all political refugees. Five Italians have been expelled, and the Hungarians and Wallachians residing there are to follow.

GERMANY.—Propositions have been made by Austria and Prussia to the German Diet, for the suppression of all the "Workmen's Associations" at present existing in Germany.

Herr Muiller-Melchior, the leader of the liberal and free trade opposition in the Darmstadt Chamber, was led to prison to undergo the punishment of two months' confinement for words spoken in his place in Parliament.

AUSTRIA.—The differences between Austria and Sardinia are tending to an amicable settlement. The Sardinian Ambassador is about to return to Vienna, and the naturalized refugees in Sardinia are freed from sequestration.

There is a report that the Austrian government refuses to permit the remains of Napoleon I.'s son to be removed to France.

A considerable enlargement of the city of Vienna has been resolved on. The Emperor's sanction to the project, which was obtained on the 4th, had given great and general satisfaction, as house-rents had become positively ruinous. The extent of surface which is to be enclosed within the walls is equal to half the area covered by the present city.

Late dates state that Menzikoff has prevailed on the Porte to acknowledge the independence of Montenegro.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—Late advices state that the war has terminated, and a treaty of peace been signed.

INDIA.—A severe hurricane has passed over the southern part of the Bay of Bengal and southwestern India, wrecking a large number of vessels.

CHINA.—The insurrection was advancing with great rapidity. Accounts of 3d mo. 20th, report that the rebels were investing Nankin, which, it was expected, would fall into their hands. Delegates had been sent from Soochan to the rebel leaders, offering a large sum of money to secure that city from molestation. The Chinese authorities had applied to the British Consul to assist in the protection of Nankin.

SOUTH AMERICA.—Letters from Beunos Ayres state that all hopes of a pacific settlement between Urquiza and that city were at an end, and that both parties were about to resume hostilities. Rumors of a change of government were current at Montevideo.

CUBA.—Several cargoes of Coolies have arrived from Amoy, to be used as laborers on the Cuban plantations. A Jesuit college was shortly to be founded at Havanna.

JAMAICA.—Discoveries of rich mines of copper have recently been made in Jamaica. The yellow fever is still raging at Kingston, especially among the shipping.

MEXICO.—Santa Anna has issued many arbitrary decrees,—suspending legislative authority, uniting the offices of Governor and Military Commandant in the same person, disarming all private citizens, and bringing the telegraph under the control of the government, &c. A project for a new National Bank has been started, based upon a government loan of from 8,000,000 to 12,000,000 of dollars. The arrest of all who served as guerillas in the American army, during the late war, has been ordered.

Governor Trias, of Chihuahua, had marched to oppose the occupation of Mesilla Valley. A National Guard is to be organized.

CALIFORNIA.—The steamship Star of the West, from San Juan, and the Georgia, from Aspinwall, arrived at New York on the 25th ult. The former brings 437 passengers, $380,000 in gold, and San Francisco dates to 5th mo. 1st; the latter, dates to 4th mo. 30th, the U. S. mails, and upwards of $2,000,000 of specie.

The office of Adams & Co.'s Express at Sacramento City was robbed, on the 28th of 4th month, of $6,500.

DOMESTIC.—Advices from Washington Territory state that a constant stream of emigration is flowing into that territory. Fifteen saw mills were in operation, and several more were in contemplation. The lumber business was extremely active.

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

A RELIGIOUS, LITERARY AND MISCELLANEOUS JOURNAL.

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An Epistle of Affectionate Caution and Counsel, addressed to its Members by the Yearly Meeting of Friends, held in Philadelphia, by adjournments, from the 18th to the 22d of the Fourth Month, 1853.

(Continued from page 598.)

We feel tenderly solicitous on behalf of our beloved friends who are engaged in trade or business, and who, in pursuing the means of gaining an honest livelihood, are subjected to many difficulties. We believe the present is a day of peculiar temptation to such. Circumstances of latter time have combined to produce a state of extraordinary excitement among the trading community, and an active and eager competition, which is not scrupulous as to the means employed to invite and secure custom. Pressed by the manœuvres of this selfish and grasping spirit, and beholding the apparent success, which for a while is sometimes permitted to attend it, we fear lest any under our name should yield to the temptation to resort to any artifices or plans, to enlarge their business or increase their profits, which are inconsistent with the law of universal righteousness, and thus destroy their peace of mind. Strict justice and honesty in all his dealings, and a conscientious observance of the great precept of our Holy Redeemer, "whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye also even so unto them," are the indispensable duty of the Christian; and the greatest pecuniary gain would be no compensation for the guilt, and the sore distress which, sooner or later, must result from its violation.

The standard which the world adopts, and even defends, in its pursuit of trade and its desire to gather riches, is not a safe one for the disciple of Christ. "Men will praise thee when thou doest well for thyself;" and we sorrowfully see that this praise is often bestowed with but little regard to the means employed to acquire wealth. But we are taught by the Saviour himself, that "that which is highly esteemed among men is an abomination in the sight of God," and we fear that it is true as respects some of the modes of conducting business, and many of the schemes for procuring money which are resorted to in the present day. Earnestly do we desire that all our dear friends may be scrupulously on their guard, not to suffer their nice sense of Christian integrity to be blunted or benumbed by the examples which pass unreproved in the community, but steadily adhere to that strict uprightness, in all their transactions and converse, which becomes the disciple of Christ, and which so remarkably distinguished our worthy predecessors. How exact were they in the fulfilment of their words and obligations! how careful to avoid all evasive and insincere dealings, and how conscientious not to engage in anything of a doubtful or objectionable character. Their strictness in these respects gained for them and for our religious Society a high reputation, and the Lord blessed their honest endeavors so that they prospered in the world. May their noble example influence us of the present day to follow in their footsteps, that so our conduct may bring no shade over the brightness of our Christian profession, but that walking and acting in the holy light of the Lord Jesus, we may by our example, commend our principles to those who behold us, and experience in ourselves the truth of the Scripture declaration, "The path of the just man is as a shining light that shineth more and more unto the perfect day."

It is a truth confirmed by the experience of many, that "godliness with contentment is great gain, having promise of the life that now is and of that which is to come;" and where the desires of the mind are circumscribed by the limitations of the holy Truth, there is more true enjoyment in a moderate business, and a moderate and simple way of living, than can be known by any of the sons or daughters of extravagance and folly. In this humble state, a little with the Lord's blessing satisfies its wants. Its peace and tranquillity in a reverent dependence upon God are preserved, and many sorrows and temptations are avoided. Redeemed from the love of the world, and the affections set on things above, it is jealous over itself, lest it should become unduly

occupied with the things of time, and rather shuns than seeks a large business; mainly desiring, that while diligent in the necessary concerns of life, it may be "fervent in spirit, serving the Lord." The eye being thus kept single, it is favored with divine light, clearly to discover the path which the Lord is calling to walk in, and freed from needless anxiety and care, and the cumber of much worldly business, its time and faculties are devoted, under the leadings of the good Shepherd, to the services of religious Society and the promotion of the cause of truth and righteousness in the earth.

We have abundant reason to assent to the truth of the declaration of the inspired apostle, "They that will be rich fall into temptation and a snare, and into many foolish and hurtful lusts, which drown men in destruction and perdition." How many of this class in their haste to accomplish their favorite object, have launched out into large business, brought upon themselves a load of anxiety and care, which has deprived them of much of the comfort of life, wounded their own consciences, and done violence to the secret, gentle convictions of the Holy Spirit, and at last been bitterly disappointed, as regards the attainment of that which they have been so eagerly pursuing.

We believe the desire after large business is one of the besetting temptations of the present day, and we would affectionately entreat our members to beware of being caught with it. "Seekest thou great things for thyself, seek them not," is a language of Holy Scripture applicable, we believe, at this day, to every one who desires to be a partaker of the joys of the righteous. The happiness of man's life consisteth not in the abundance of the things which he possesseth, but in the love of God shed abroad in the heart, and daily communion with Him. Trade, or business, or speculations in property, which hold out prospects of a rapid accumulation of riches, often destroy the tranquillity of the mind, and lead to perplexities which not only lessen the desire, but disqualify for a patient, humble dependence upon Him, who is the author of all our mercies, and whose blessing alone maketh truly rich. May none of our members involve themselves in worldly concerns of such magnitude, or of so absorbing a character, as to disqualify them for acting the part of faithful stewards to God, in the right use of their time, their talents, and the temporal substance intrusted to their care; or prevent them from being concerned, in all things to pass the time of their sojourning on earth in fear, and, by daily watchfulness unto prayer, to have their lamps trimmed, and oil in their vessels, that when the solemn close of life shall come, they may be prepared, through the mercy of God in Christ Jesus, to enter into the joy of their Lord.

We affectionately desire that those who are made stewards over but a small portion of this world's goods, may be contented in the allotment which Divine Providence has assigned them, and whilst diligently pursuing a course of honest industry, observe the injunction of our holy Redeemer, "Seek first the kingdom of God and the righteousness thereof;" in the undoubted assurance that the annexed promise will be fulfilled, "and all things necessary shall be added unto you." Seek not, we beseech you, by entering upon any undertakings into which the Truth does not lead you, to increase your earthly possessions; but having your eye fixed on the durable riches and righteousness that fade not away, endeavor to lay up for yourselves treasure in heaven. He who feedeth the ravens and clothes the lilies of the field, will not fail, as you serve him in uprightness, to grant you all that is necessary for your accommodation during the short period of your stay on earth, and also make you rich in faith, and heirs of the promises.

Those who are in more easy or in affluent circumstances have their peculiar temptations, and a weighty responsibility arising out of the trust committed to their care. They are stewards, who must give an acccount of the manner in which they use their temporal substance, which is not their own, but belongs to Him whose is the earth and the fulness thereof, to be used for his glory and the good of their fellow-creatures. We would encourage these carefully to cherish and practice a Christian liberality towards proper objects of benevolence, and to seek out and aid such, rather than hoard up for those who may come after them; the effect of which has often been injurious both to their temporal and spiritual welfare; and be fruitful in the good works produced by that faith which gives the victory over the world. May a deep sense of these things so rest upon the minds of this class, that, living in humility and godly fear, they may at last be prepared to render up their accounts with joy, and receive the answer of "Well done, good and faithful servant."

As the true Christian life is the fruit of the inward sanctification of the heart by the spirit and power of Christ Jesus, so we believe that they who experience this blessed work in themselves, will be redeemed from the pride and vanity of the world, and the practices which grow out of them, and be brought into the simplicity and self-denial, enjoined by Him who was himself "meek and lowly of heart." Minds which are happily bent upon seeking a more glorious and enduring inheritance than temporal enjoyments can give, will have little relish for the fashions, the grandeur, or the empty compliments of a world that lieth in wickedness, but will be striving to fulfil the injunction of the apostle, "Be not conformed to this world, but be ye transformed by the renewing of your minds, that ye may prove what is that good and acceptable and perfect will of God concerning you."

But, dear friends, it is with sorrow we observe

that many, under our name, in this day of outward ease and prosperity, wherein the means of indulging pride and ambition are easily obtained, have swerved from that Christian simplicity and plainness in habit, speech and deportment, and in the furniture of their houses and manner of living, which the gospel enjoins, and which become men and women professing godliness. It is cause of grief and concern to faithful Friends, to observe how far these things are departed from, and what an increase of luxury, extravagance and vain show is to be seen among us.

Some, to excuse or palliate their departures in these respects, speak of them as "little things," and of small moment, thereby endeavoring to lower that standard of moderation and self-denial which is set before us in the Holy Scriptures, and which the Witness for Truth raised in the hearts of our forefathers, and still calls all to uphold. We believe that nothing can be called little which forms a part of our duty to God, and that the disposition to lessen these testimonies, as well as the unwillingness to conform to them, arise alike from the unsubdued will and unmortified pride of the human heart, which shuns the offence of the cross.

It is upon the simplicity of the Truth as it is in Jesus, whose whole life was one of contradiction to the grandeur and glory of this world, and on the heart-changing nature of the religion which he introduced, that our testimony to plainness and moderation rests. And why is it, Friends, that you seek to be conformed to the world in these things, and to imitate its fashions and customs? Is it not to be like the people of the world; from a desire to emulate their style of living, and to escape that mortification which arises from being considered strict or narrow minded? We believe, if you would search closely into the secret motives which lie at the bottom of such worldly compliances, you would find they had their origin in that love of the world, respecting which it is declared, that if any man indulge it, the love of the Father is not in him. Oh, then, dear friends, let us affectionately entreat you seriously to ponder the path you are pursuing, and inquire of the blessed witness for God in your own hearts, whether it is that strait and narrow way, which your dear Redeemer trod before you, who "set us an example that we should follow his steps." Suffer him, we beseech you, to arise in your hearts, and plead his own cause; and as you give yourselves up to his leading, He will bring you out of these indulgences into a conformity to his divine will, strengthening you, with holy magnanimity and firmness, to deny yourselves, and to despise the shame or the reproach which the ungodly world may attach to your humble, simple way of life, and give you to partake of that peace which is the enriching reward of obedience.

(To be continued.)

A Testimony of Weare (New Hampshire) Monthly Meeting, concerning ALICE PAIGE.

Alice Paige was the daughter of Thomas and Alice Butman, of Vassalboro, Maine, and was born the 31st of 12th month, 1806. When about two years of age, she became a member of this meeting, with her mother, who was then a widow, and who was soon after married to our friend Nathan G. Chase, who united with her in concern to guard the tender minds of their children from the many snares incident to youth.

In early life she evinced a sweet and amiable disposition, and, yielding to the gentle intimations of the Holy Spirit, as she advanced in years she gave evidence of having experienced a change of heart; and, being imbued with the love of Christ, became a devoted servant in his cause.

In the days of her childhood she was concerned to be diligent in the attendance of meetings, and she would sometimes say to her parents, in regard to attending those held in the middle of the week, "I shall lose my place, and be the lowest in the class, but I had rather go to meeting with you."

In a letter to her parents, while attending school at Providence, in the seventeenth year of her age, she writes: "When I reflect on the many privileges and favors you have granted me, it gives me feelings of gratitude; and I well know all you wish in recompense is, that I should improve in that which will be beneficial to me in this life, and lead to happiness in the world to come; and I desire that my engagement, above everything else, may be to live in the fear and obedience of my Heavenly Father." Being strengthened to submit, in good measure, to the regulating influence of the cross of Christ, she was, through watchfulness and attention to his warning voice, preserved from being led astray by the enemy; and as she advanced in years she became a good example to the young. For the preservation, growth, and establishment in the truth of these, she seemed livingly engaged; and being of an affectionate disposition, mild, courteous, and easy of access, and disposed to enter into feeling and sympathy with her young associates in their trials, she occupied a large place in their affections; and under the sweetening influence of that love which is universal she was enabled to encourage, warn, and reprove in such a manner as seldom to offend, but rather to meet the witness for God in their hearts.

In the year 1825 she was united in marriage with our friend Joshua Paige, who found in her a *true help-meet*. Her daily walks, her deep concern for the prosperity of truth, and her sincere regard for the welfare of the Church, bore testimony to the efficacy of that grace which is sufficient for all, and were a striking example of its powerful effects on the minds of those who early submit to its refining and purifying operations.

About the twenty-ninth year of her age, she first appeared in the ministry, and her gift therein was acknowledged by this meeting in her thirty-third year. Her communications, though not often lengthy, were weighty and impressive, accompanied with the evidence of being prepared by the great Head of the Church. When engaged in solemn supplication, she appeared to be clothed with much humility and reverence; and was favored with near access to the Throne of Grace, and enabled feelingly to petition for Divine assistance.

For those partaking of the cup of affliction, she was deeply interested, often feeling it her place to administer the balm of consolation, and to encourage them in faith and confidence to put their trust in the Lord alone, and thus witness him to bind up the broken heart and heal every wound.

Her example in the use of the plain Scripture language was worthy of imitation. Perhaps her views of the subject cannot be better expressed than in her own words, taken from a letter addressed to an absent child: "For more than twenty years I have considered that the ungrammatical use of the language usual with Friends is a great tarnish upon us as a people, in the view of others. I think we are not to wait for immediate direction to adopt the use of it. I believe it is the right language for every one." On another occasion she writes: "Let us not shrink from any baptism whatever, used for our refinement. There is much of this to be done to make us shine, and have a pure lustre maintained. The Great Friend wounds to heal, and kills to make alive." And again: "The ever-blessed Master has pointed out the way of preservation in every temptation to which we are liable—'What I say unto you, I say unto all, Watch!' This is the only place of safety, and the path that leads to prayer. Those who carefully maintain the watch will be strengthened to suppress every intrusive thought. One that faithfully watches cannot be long without prayer, although it be but in the language of a sigh. This the great apostle enjoins, and that it be with all perseverance."

She was taken sick the 23d of 12th month, 1848. On being inquired of, how she felt as to recovering, she said, "I feel perfectly easy, let it be as it may. I do not know how it may be, but I rather think I cannot continue long." And about this time she said to her husband, that, when last at meeting, she felt on leaving the meeting-house that she never should be there again. She often urged her family to labor for the same quiet resignation which she so abundantly felt. In the early part of her sickness, speaking of being released and of giving up her family, she said, "I believe I have no choice now, but it has required a hard struggle for a mother to get to such a place. I reasoned about it at first, thinking, How can I give up my husband and children? but was reproved for it, and queried with in this language: 'Canst thou not resign them into His hands, to whom thou wouldst commit thy own soul?' And now I feel a precious confidence that He will take care of them while here on earth." At another time, when speaking of leaving her children, she recommended the practice of carefully reading books before giving them to children, lest there should be something in them tending to convey incorrect ideas to the young mind; also of being cautious not to repeat unprofitable stories in their hearing: and she desired that they should be carefully guarded from everything that tended to evil, even in its first and smallest appearances, for, said she, "it would be my choice that my children should be taken out of the world, rather than they should bring any reproach upon the precious cause of truth."

The subject of pernicious reading she seemed to keep very much in view during her life, regarding it as deadly poison to the mind, let it come through whatever channel—whether in the form of an acknowledged work of fiction, or one more deceptive, as found in some of our newspapers. Against the latter she was equally as watchful as the former.

During her sickness, on one occasion, she said, "What a kind Providence we have to deal with! have we hearts prepared to realize it? It is everything to feel such support in an hour like this. We are nothing—*nothing!* He is all mercy."

Speaking to some young friends who called to see her, she said, "You have a work to perform, but you must keep low and humble before the Lord. Be careful not to go before your guide; but be faithful to every duty. You know what it is to trust in the Lord; keep to it. Let all the bustle and tumult of the world go; do not mind it." At another time she said, "I would not exchange my situation for one of perfect health, if I could with a wish. This bed has been to me as one of roses, but all in mercy—great mercy. Oh, I am all unworthy of such great mercy." To a friend she remarked, "Thou must be faithful, faithful in little things. Be willing to confess thy Master before men, and he will confess thee before his Father and the holy angels." Again, to others: "Give up your hearts to the Lord, and he will prepare you for any thing he is pleased to require of you. Be faithful; do not hold back through fear of your own unfitness. Oh, I have thought if you would only live in retirement—let all the bustle of the world go! Is it not a satisfaction to sit down sometimes at night, and, turning our minds inward, hold communion with our Helper? There is a cross in it, I know; but these little things, if we are faithful in them, will bring a great reward."

To some elderly friends, she said, "The Lord is looking for you, now in the decline of life, to give up your all to him. Oh, live prayerfully,

day and night. I believe, through much mercy, this bed has been made by him as a bed of roses; but I have been only an unprofitable servant, if I may be accounted a servant at all. It is a great thing to be one of the dear Master's servants."

To an aged woman she said, "I have loved to think of the sweet and prayerful life thou art living; the Lord will be round about thee, and support thee through. My sickness has been all comfort to me, although I have been such a sufferer. I am a poor, unworthy creature—nothing but dust and ashes."

To one in tried circumstances she said, "I have looked upon thee as a tribulated child, yet have been comforted at the same time in beliving that thou canst pour out thy complaints before the Good Master. He who has borne our griefs and carried our sorrows will care for thee. I hope thou wilt be able to keep the patience. It is now a source of great consolation to me to believe that, in some *deep provings* which I have met, I have kept the patience; I have nothing to regret on that account; but it is all in great mercy. Hold that fast which thou hast, that no man take thy crown."

On parting with a near relative, she said, "Have the kingdom of heaven, and the things of it, first; then how trifling worldly things will seem! Though they may be hard indeed to get along with here, yet if we can only get through, and feel that peace on a sick bed which is so desirable, all will seem light as a bubble, and we shall be glad we could suffer for the truth's sake, and shall be prepared to realize that it is indeed through great tribulation that we can enter the promised land. Struggle on, and when the end comes, thou wilt hear the sound of 'Well done, good and faithful servant; enter thou into the joy of thy Lord,' and into thy Master's rest!" The day before her departure, the family and several others standing round, she said, "I know you all perfectly. What a comfort to be enabled to give you all up!" And on being asked if she saw any thing in her way, she said, "*Nothing at all!* All is peace—sweet peace beyond expression!" A few hours before her release, she was distinctly heard to say, "Oh Lord, thy will be done!" And very near the solemn close she was strengthened to articulate the following words: "Glory! Hallelujah! Amen!" Gently laying down her hands as she pronounced the last word, thus committing her departing spirit to her Saviour, who, we doubt not, was with her through the valley and shadow of death, and has received her into that rest which remaineth for the people of God.

She died the 3d of 2d month, 1849, in the forty-third year of her age.

It is always a sign of poverty of mind, when men are ever aiming to appear great, for they who are really great never seem to know it.—*Cecil.*

Brief notice of SARAH BASS *of Brighton, England, who died 4th of 8th month,* 1852, *aged* 72 *years.*

This dear Friend, whose long and active life of usefulness caused her to be extensively known and beloved, was the daughter of John and Sarah Glaisyer of Brighton, who joined our Society by convincement. They were piously concerned to train up their children consistently with their profession, endeavoring to restrain their youthful minds from the indulgence of improper habits, and to set before them the beauty and excellency of the truth. The intimate acquaintance of the subject of this notice with the Holy Scriptures, and the deeply implanted value for silent waiting, the comforting and strengthening effects of which she frequently alluded to, may be traced to their early instructions.

After her marriage in 1812 she became actively engaged in various charitable undertakings, some of which she was mainly instrumental in establishing. She was at the same time mistress of a large family, five or six young men being boarded and lodged in the house, over whom she extended a religious and watchful care. Habits of regularity and method, added to a clear judgment and very quick perception, enabled her to accomplish a great amount of business both of a domestic and philanthropic character. In the midst of her varied engagements, she was however especially careful not to neglect the primary duty of private retirement for prayer and self-examination. She was very diligent in the attendance of our meetings, in which her serious and weighty deportment was striking, and the sound judgment which she exercised in those for discipline, often proved helpful to her Friends. In the important office of Elder, which she filled for many years, she was concerned to discharge her duty faithfully.

The mark of discipleship *thus* described by our Saviour, "By this shall all men know that ye are my disciples if ye have love one to another," was eminently conspicuous in her. The poor and suffering of every class excited her commiseration, and she thought little of exertion, or the sacrifice of personal comfort, in order to be instrumental in relieving them. She was the kind friend and adviser of the distressed, the widow, and the orphan, and there are those, to whom she was bound by no tie of relationship, who looked upon her as a mother. Her attachments were strong and lasting, and many of those who had known her fostering care in childhood and youth, were followed by her kind and generous sympathy and counsel, in maturer age; the hand of death alone dissolving their friendship.

Her tender and affectionate feelings stood prominent in the endearing relations of wife and mother; she was at once the sincere sympathiser, and devoted partner and friend, the anxious protector of her children whilst young, and their watchful guardian in riper years; often bearing them in remembrance at the throne of grace, and

craving for all, as for herself, a deeper acquaintance with the things that belong to salvation, that by yielding to the influence of the Holy Spirit, they might come to an *experimental* knowledge of the love of God in Christ Jesus our Lord.

She generally enjoyed good health, was of a lively disposition, and took much pleasure in the company of young people. During the last two years of her life, she suffered much from rheumatism, which caused her to withdraw from some of her engagements, the lameness occasioned by it disabling her from taking much exercise.

The decease of this dear Friend took place rather suddenly. A few days after her return from Dorking, where she had been spending some weeks with her family on account of her husband's indisposition, she was taken unwell with what proved to be bilious fever. On the day following, whilst reclining on the sofa, her husband read to her a favorite Psalm, which was the last time she was able to attend to any reading; and although the character of the disorder afforded but little opportunity for expression on the part of the dear invalid, yet there was sufficient to show that her mind was sweetly staid on God her Saviour. Her strength was rapidly prostrated, and after a week's illness she passed quietly away as if falling asleep in the arms of her Saviour.—*Annual Monitor.*

From the Louisville Courier.

WYANDOTTE CAVE, NEAR CORYDON, IND.

Messrs. Editors:—A description of this very wonderful but rarely visited cave, would, I think, be interesting to many of your readers.

Having recently explored it quite thoroughly, with a companion, and the owner as a guide, I propose a short topographical sketch. It is in Crawford county, about eleven miles from Corydon, and is situated on the west bank of the Blue river, on the land of an old farmer, Mr. Rothrock. The mouth of the cave is located very strangely, on the top of a high knob, and the approach to it is anything but romantic, as the ascent is steep, rugged, and rocky.

The entrance is insignificant, being closed by a door, which the owner always judiciously keeps locked, to prevent despoliation. We first entered what is called the *old cave*, a very spacious, and, at first, straight avenue, which gradually descends for two or three hundred yards, and then divides into two principal branches. One of these is a continuation of the "old cave," and contains nothing very remarkable until you arrive at the end, about three miles from the entrance. Here the principal object of curiosity is a massive pillar, which reaches from the floor to the ceiling, and supports, apparently, an immense circular dome above. The pillar is fluted very beautifully and regularly, in a vertical direction, and appears very much like a work of art. It has been named the *pillar of the constitution*, while the dome above is called the *circle of the union*. Retracing our steps, we entered the other principal branch by a second door, which the proprietor also kept locked. This, the new, and by far the most extensive and magnificent portion, has only been known since 1850. It contains very many different avenues, leading in every possible direction, which, in many places, meet one another, and form a perfect labyrinth of passages. We traversed those only which our guide assured us were most interesting; and the first apartment of note that we arrived at was the *brown chamber*.

From the roof of this part, near the side, depends a most perfectly formed crown, made by long delicate stalactites, joined at the base, and forming almost a complete circle. Under this magnificent crown is a very comfortable seat of rock, and very near by a cascade of crystal water issues from the roof and side. There were also in this chamber, pendent from the roof, some very queerly formed stalactites, which resembled very much, in color and shape, tobacco plants hung up to dry. We refreshed ourselves from the cascade, and took another avenue, which presented in its passage many more difficulties than any we had yet encountered. In several places we suffered much inconvenience from the necessity of stooping, and for several hundred feet we were obliged to crawl upon our hands and knees, receiving severe rubs on our heads and backs whenever we attempted to be more lofty than the humble nature of the passage would allow. When the guide assured us that ladies had been through this passage, which he called *purgatory*, we struggled on perseveringly, and were richly rewarded when we arrived at the termination of the avenue. Here it expands into a beautiful apartment, in which stood three very magnificent pillars, adorned with fantastic formations, which were exquisitely perfect. From between the scales of rock which formed the roof, issued many vermiculated stalactites, which, conglomerated at their bases, ramified off in every conceivable, fanciful way. With the acquiescence of the owner, we named this curiously beautiful apartment the *pillared palace*. In this charming spot we remained as long as our time would permit; and then, returning through the purgatorial passage, we proceeded through another very extensive avenue, now over a rugged pile of rocks, and again across a sandy plain, until we reached what is very appropriately termed the *hill of difficulty*. This, together with *monument mountain*, just beyond, is an immense pile of fallen rocks, far more difficult of ascent than the far-famed "rocky mountains" of the Mammoth Cave.

But a grand sight awaited us above. On the very summit stands a huge monument-like stalagmite, seven feet or more in height, beautifully rounded on top. Near this, but lower down, are two other stalagmites, smaller, but more beautiful: one of them is almost perfectly white, and,

n the dark gloom which surrounds it, looks like . massive pillar, covered with snowy drapery; the)ther is white only on one side, but is far more spotless than the first. We called the first the *drapery pillar*, and the other, from its resem-)lance in color to the cream-like whiteness of that French dish, the *blanche mange* pillar.

Around and above this mountain is a very grand ellipsoidal dome, the centre of which we could scarcely discern by the feeble light of our candles. Elevating our candles by means of a long pole, we were able to see it more perfectly, and the long, beautiful fringe-like stalactites which depended from around the edges of this grand concave.

There were also some penniform stalactites, translucent, delicate, and snowy white. From the centre of this dome to the level of the cave is an estimated distance of one hundred and seventy feet.

Such a combination of grandeur, gloom, and magnificence cannot but make one who views it feel the entire inadequacy of verbal description. The awful and almost overpowering silence of this subterraneous domain adds to the gloomy grandeur and sombre magnificence of this spot.

Until very recently it was supposed that the cave extended no further in this direction; but a short time since the owner discovered on the further side of the mountain a small hole, through which water was trickling from above, and having enlarged this by the aid of a crowbar sufficiently to admit of a passage, he found it was the entrance to many very extensive and beautiful branches beyond. The entrance is still very narrow, and one can only squeeze himself through with great difficulty, downward feet foremost. It is very appropriately called the *auger hole*.

After some very rugged and rocky walking, we found in one avenue two rocky slabs, so smooth and glassy as to appear like two large cakes of ice; and in the same avenue we saw some very curious stalactite formations, which nature must have formed when she was in a most fanciful and freakish mood, so grotesque were they in appearance. Here also we found some foot tracks, the only vestiges of man, except some perfectly preserved poles on the other side of the auger hole. The tracks were very distinct, and were evidently the foot-prints of a very large native, as they were made by bare feet, and were at least four feet apart. The marks of two steps in one spot were remarkably distinct, and proved beyond a question the former presence of an Indian in this part of the cavern. How he got there is a question not so easily solved, as that part has been very thoroughly explored, and no other entrance discovered excepting through the auger hole, which was certainly, when first found, too small to admit even a boy. It is supposed by some, that this hole must have been formerly much larger, and has since become filled up with rocky concretion by the continual dropping from above, which made it as small as it was when found.

We leave it to the curious to judge whether this was so or not; I imagined that the Indian did not like the looks of the place very much, from the long strides that he took; perhaps his torch was nearly out. In another avenue leading from this, we found some very beautiful gypsum formations, resembling much the rosettes and snowballs found in Cleveland's Cabinet in the Mammoth Cave. The mutilating hand and smoking torch had not marred the perfect beauty of these chastely white, translucent, floral petrifactions; and the encrusted walls, and various festooned forms of singular beauty, rendered this the most enchanting spot in the cave.

We found on the floor here some long, needle-like, fibrous gypsum, which resembled very much asbestos. One portion of this beautiful avenue, where nature has been most lavish in her enchanting work, is called *Queen Mab's Retreat;* and a most fitting place it is for the queen and her diminutive deities to retire to, when tired of frolicking in the moonlight above, and troubling with dreams, in their gallops, the slumbers of us poor mortals. These gypsum formations are truly "fairy-like creations of nature's architecture."

This spot is about three and a half miles from the main entrance; and as it was then getting late, we took no other of the numerous avenues which offered themselves, but retraced our steps to the auger hole, through which we screwed ourselves, and proceeding onwards by several different avenues, reached the exit in safety. We had been in subterranean darkness for six hours, and the sight of the sunny-colored world above was really a relief. In its general features, this cave is similar to the Mammoth Cave, and is, undoubtedly, like it, the result of the dissolving power of water. The Mammoth is more remarkable for its great extent, and large rivers; but this cave, we think, excels even the Mammoth in the variety and beauty of its stalactites.

The rocks are principally carbonate and sulphate of lime, but there are also in many places very large veins of smoky gray and black flint. In the "old cave" fibrous crusts of pure Epsom salt adhere to the roof, and the ground below is strongly impregnated with it. Nitre is also found in abundance. With the exception of a few white crawfish, bats are now the only animals within this dark abode, and beyond the second door we saw many hundreds of them hanging in clusters from the wall, with their heads down, in a state of apparent torpidity. The temperature is somewhat lower than in the Mammoth Cave, the thermometer generally standing at 55 deg.

The "old cave" has been known for many years, and was worked at least thirty years ago for Epsom salt; but the new portion has all been discovered since the present owner bought the land of Congress, four years ago. The cave derived its present name from the former name of

Blue river, which was called by the Indians, the Wyandotte river.

The roads from New Albany to Corydon are comparatively decent; but from Corydon to the cave they are most miserable.

The difficulties of "mud and mire, rut and rock, hill and hollow," together with the delightful uncertainty whether or not you have rightly followed the rather obscure directions you have received, render this portion of the route decidedly disagreeable.

The easier way would be to take a steamboat to Levenworth, on the Ohio, which is within four miles of the cave. Mr. Rothrock, the owner, is a very respectable and sensible farmer, and entertains visitors very comfortably; he expressed an intention of building a hotel and improving the roads, which we hope he will soon carry out.

One word, before we close, with reference to the additional attractions of this neighborhood, which, with the cave, render a visit there most pleasant. Within four miles of the cave is situated the largest spring in the world, whose head is a circle over one hundred and fifty feet in diameter, and whose depth is yet to be fathomed.

In this spring very fine fish are caught in abundance, and should one meet with Mr. George Wilson, a very intelligent and hospitable farmer, who lives near, and who is a celebrated fisherman, he may be assured of having very fine sport. Blue river also is a very celebrated "fishing ground," and we do not know of a more beautiful stream in the West.

The hunting, too, at the proper season, in this wild neighborhood, is very good. So many attractions and wonders near home, should, we think, be an inducement to many to make an excursion to the Wyandotte cave.

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

PHILADELPHIA, SIXTH MONTH 11, 1853.

The curious article on color blindness, or the incapacity to distinguish colors, to which some persons are subject, which is copied from the Athenæum of 4th month last, clearly indicates the importance of a strict examination, in the case of railroad conductors, on roads where safety or danger is indicated by the color of the signal.

Facts seem to prove that defect of vision in this respect is more common than is generally supposed. A ludicrous illustration of this defect is furnished by the following circumstance, which is believed to be correctly stated.

A number of years ago, a Friend in this city, who kept a dry goods store, was called upon by another Friend, who always wore drab colored cloth, with a view of obtaining cloth for a suit of clothes. The storekeeper being of a facetious turn, and knowing that his customer was defective in the power of distinguishing colors, produced for his inspection a piece of scarlet cloth, which upon examination was judged to be of suitable quality, and the storekeeper was requested to cut off the requisite quantity. He, however, though not averse to "a timely joke," was quite too honest a man to impose on the defect of his customer. He therefore intimated to him that his appearance in the meeting house gallery, with a scarlet dress, would probably excite some surprise!

The Report of the managers of the Institute for colored youth, which appears in this week's number, will probably be interesting to many of our readers, and none the less so from a fact which the managers have not noticed in their report, that Charles L. Reason, the principal teacher, and Grace Maps, the teacher of the girls, bear in their complexion sufficient evidence that their ancestry must be traced to both sides of the Mediterranean. Sarah Douglass, who is mentioned with respect in the report, is also a colored woman, who bears the character of a well qualified instructress of youth. Hence we have the satisfaction to find that the seminaries thus employed in raising the standard of education among our colored population in this city, are conducted, and conducted efficiently, by teachers of their complexion.

The Editor may add that he was one of the spectators present at the examination alluded to in the Report, and can freely give his testimony to the correctness and evident mastery of the subjects exhibited by most of the boys in their answers to the questions propounded to them. The girls also answered the questions included in their examinations with entire facility. These questions, however, appeared of a less recondite nature than many which the boys were required to answer.

The examination, taken collectively, was creditable both to teachers and pupils; and such as a blind person might have attended without discovering that any others were present than our Anglo-Saxon race.

MARRIED, — At Friends' Meeting house, on Twelfth street, on Fourth-day the 25th ult., CHARLES HACKER, to JANE JOHNSON, daughter of Caleb Johnson, all of this city.

——, At the same place, on the the 1st inst., OLIVER K. EARLE, of Worcester, Mass., to MARGARET M., daughter of Isaac Collins, of this city.

——, At the same place, on the 8th inst., ANTHONY M. KIMBER, to MARGARET C., daughter of Marmaduke C. Cope, all of Philadelphia.

——, At Friends' Meeting house, East Vassalboro', Maine, on the 10th inst., CLARKSON JONES, to ALBINA P. RUNNELS, daughter of Daniel Runnels, both of China, Maine.

MARRIED,—At Friends' Meeting house, Middle river, Warren county, Iowa, 5th month 11th, MARTIN COOK, to MARY JANE, daughter of Benjamin Smith, both members of Three Rivers Monthly Meeting.

DIED,—Of pulmonary disease, on the 17th of 4th month last, ELLEN, wife of Thomas Leech, an esteemed member of Carmel Monthly Meeting, Columbiana county, Ohio, in the 37th year of her age. Being favored with a peaceful mind, and finding nothing in her way, she was enabled to resign all her tender connections to divine disposal.

——, On the 7th of 4th month, at the residence of his son, N. G. Chase, in Manchester, N. H., JOHN CHASE, of Weare, Hillsborough county, N. H., aged 70 years and 6 months.

REPORT OF THE MANAGERS OF THE INSTITUTE FOR COLORED YOUTH, PHILADELPHIA.

By the last annual statement of the managers, the association was informed of the completion of the Institute building on Lombard street, above 7th, and of the favorable prospect for opening the school, reading-room and library, in the fall of 1852. We are now pleased to state that the proposed plans have been carried into successful operation. The school room having been suitably furnished, we engaged Charles L. Reason of New York, as teacher, and opened the school for boys on the 13th of 9th month, 1852. We have satisfaction in stating that our teacher has proved himself qualified for his station, and that his mode of teaching, the progress of his pupils, and their deportment in school have equalled our expectations. We did not deem it desirable to have many scholars in the commencement, but rather that our teacher should have ample time to form a class of boys, by thorough attention to their lessons and recitations, as well as by a careful guard over their morals and manners, who should be as an example to their fellow pupils hereafter.

We have, therefore, pretty rigidly adhered to a standard of admission considerably beyond the general average of the class of boys applying, and trust that the school will hereafter reap the advantage of this policy. A feature of our first school circular was the payment of a moderate sum per term for tuition, but experience soon proved that this did not work well in practice, and deterred many parents from applying to us. After deliberate consideration, we have recently concluded to make the school free to all applicants, whom the Committee of the Board decide to be suitable for admission. This we think will operate to enlarge the number next fall to the extent of our accommodations. We have liberally provided the needful books, maps and stationary, for our course of instruction, as far as entered upon. The branches now taught, are Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, History of U. States, Etymology, English Grammar, Anatomy and Physiology, Algebra, Astronomy, Linear Drawing, Composition, and Book-keeping. When well grounded in these, it is intended the pupils shall have the opportunity of pursuing their studies in such higher branches as will adapt them to fill the station of teachers, or enable them to occupy respectably and advantageously other useful positions in the community.

An examination of the pupils was held on the 10th inst., at which a number of managers and friends were present. A large number of respectable colored persons were also in attendance, who appeared much interested in the exercises. The boys were examined in various studies, and succeeded well in their answers to the questions put. Several of them are decidedly good scholars, and evince talents of no ordinary character. Much attention has been given by their teacher to their spelling, reading and writing, branches of great importance to the young pupil.

Neatness, order and respectful, civil, deportment are both by the precept and example of our principal especially attended to, and our school will favorably compare with any other in these respects.

An evening school for apprentices and others, was opened last winter, under the charge of C. L. Reason, which continued in operation three months, and was conducted in a manner satisfactory to the managers, and instructive to the pupils—the number on the list was 29.

The subject of a girls' school having at different times claimed the attention of the Board, it was concluded that, while the number of boys was small, no disadvantage would result from allowing one side of the large school room with a separate entrance, to be used for the purpose; the girls to be under the special charge of a female assistant, superintended by our principal. This plan has been carried into successful operation. The assistant teacher selected, Grace Maps, has proved herself well suited to the station. The time has yet been too short for much advancement in learning on the part of the female pupils, but the prospect is decidedly encouraging.

In connexion with the female department, the managers having received an application from Sarah Douglass, an experienced teacher of good standing, to occupy the room in the third story of our building, for the purpose of a primary school for girls, and being well satisfied from enquiry and personal interview, that it would promote the object we have in view, of elevating and improving our colored population, to grant her request, we accordingly gave her the use of the room and school furniture, under an agreement for one year, providing that she should educate for the sum of $200 per annum, 25 children, to be admitted by the board, in such branches as would prepare them for entrance into the high school. The short experience we have had in this plan inclines us to a favorable opinion of it.

The opening of the Library and Reading Room

was a subject of much interest to the Board, and a committee was appointed to prepare for the accomplishment of this desirable and important matter. They gave much deliberate attention to it, and had several interviews with a number of intelligent colored men, in relation to the best mode of carrying it into operation, whose views were simple, practical, and well adapted; the reading-room and library are now governed mainly by the rules which they prepared, being first submitted to, and approved by the managers.

A committee of their number, regularly appointed, attend at the reading room to preserve order, and to assist and advise with the Librarian when needful. This department of our Institute was opened on the 7th of Third month last. Previous to the opening, there was an interesting meeting held, and an address delivered by Charles L. Reason, explanatory of the object and uses of the Library and Reading room, which contained many instructive hints, and was well calculated to promote a general interest in the audience.

The room is opened three evenings each week for males, and one afternoon a week for females.

There are upwards of 1000 volumes in the library, about 230 of which consist of such publications as Harper's family Library, the Library of Entertaining Knowledge, and Encyclopedia Americana; for juvenile readers a selection has been made from the works of the Abbotts, and from the books published by the Sunday School Union; besides which, there are about 50 volumes of the most approved voyages and travels, well adapted for the same class of readers. Of religious biography, there are about 40 volumes, and of religious history about 25 volumes. Upwards of 80 volumes consist of treatises on moral and religious subjects, and Biblical literature. There are from 60 to 70 volumes of the most esteemed political and civil histories, by such authors as Hallam, Robertson, Hume, Lingard, Prescott, &c.; 30 volumes on arts and handicraft, and the same number on scientific subjects; about 40 volumes of biography of distinguished men, and nearly 30 upon general literature, embracing a few books of reference. Some of the best books were bought at the suggestion of the committee of colored men, who have taken an interest in the promotion and management of the Reading Room.

Besides the books bought by the committee, there are 35 volumes presented to the Institute by the book committee of the Meeting for Sufferings, illustrative of the doctrines and testimonies of the Society of Friends, including the lives and writings of Fox, Whitehead, Woolman, Sewall, Barclay, &c. There are also several volumes presented by individuals, including reports from the Patent office and other public documents.

A valuable collection of maps, and a general atlas of the latest and best edition, have been placed in the Reading Room. At the particular request of the readers of the Library, it has been concluded to prepare printed catalogues to be disposed to such as desire them. We have just grounds for the belief that this important feature of our institution will be appreciated by many for whom it was intended, and especially the females, by whom the books are now extensively used. This we regard with peculiar satisfaction, as their education heretofore has not received that share of attention which its great importance demands. In the addresses lately delivered at our meeting and examination, the speakers alluded impressively to the absolute necessity of the mothers being well educated, in order to insure the improvement of their children. The fruit of the counsel is already apparent.

The dwelling part of our house is occupied by James M. Bustill and wife, who have been appointed superintendents and librarians. Their respective duties have been performed in a manner creditable to themselves and satisfactory to the board.

The expenditure, in order to carry these important measures into execution, has been large, but may well be considered as capital most profitably invested; in looking back at the different steps which have been taken, we feel satisfied that they were maturely examined, and thus far have fulfilled all the anticipated benefits.

In conclusion we are disposed to believe that a measure of the blessing of a gracious Providence has rested on this effort, and that by a continued watchfulness to our duty in relation to it, a reasonable hope may be safely indulged, that the good instruction, which is better than riches, will be dispensed by means of the treasury placed under the care of the members of this association, to the incalculable benefit of future generations. Thus the benevolent and wise intentions of the liberal donors of our ample funds, will be in good degree realized, and, although not yet in their full extent, still the foundation is laying on which the complete edifice may be hereafter reared.

On behalf of the Managers.

GEO. W. TAYLOR, *Sec'y.*

5th month 31*st*, 1853.

OFFICERS.

Secretary,

MARMADUKE C. COPE.

Treasurer,

ALFRED COPE.

Managers,

Thomas Wistar,	Thomas Williamson,
John Farnum,	John S. Haines,
Townsend Sharpless,	George G. Williams,
Daniel Maule,	George W. Taylor,
Wm. H. Burr,	Israel H. Johnson,
Jeremiah Hacker,	Joshua L. Baily,

Wistar Morris.

From the London Athenæum.

ON COLOR BLINDNESS,

In connection with the Employment of Colored Signals on Railways.

In the number of your Journal for the 29th of January, 1853, Mr. W. H. Tyndall has drawn attention to the important fact, that the *red* and *green* danger signals employed on our railways, when *seen together* in certain circumstances, may be, and on actual trial were, mistaken for *white*, the safety signal.

He also observes, that "it is not improbable that some of the accidents which have occurred in railway travelling have arisen from the colors of the lights shown being indistinctly seen; perhaps from a confusion of rays from two or more lamps. In some cases, most contradictory evidence has been given as to the color of the signal shown." Few, probably, will dispute the justice of Mr. Tyndall's conclusion; but there is a source of danger connected with the use of colored signals, by day as well as by night, not referred to by him, probably of more importance than that which he has indicated; and, at all events of sufficient importance to demand notice at a period when railway accidents have been unusually frequent.

It has long been known that certain persons cannot distinguish colors from each other; and considerable interest has been felt in this form of depraved vision since Dalton, in whom it occurred, published the particulars of his case. Under the title of Daltonism, *Chromatopseudopsis*, or color-blindness, the peculiarity of sight in question has been referred to by different writers. Those who are curious in the matter will find the subject fully discussed in a "Memoir on Daltonism, or Color-Blindness," by Prof. Wartmann, in Taylor's "Scientific Memoirs," vol. iv., 1846; to which the English editor has added some valuable notes.

My present object is, to draw attention to three practical relations of color-blindness, namely:

1. That the affection is much more prevalent than is generally imagined.

2. That red and green, the colors used for danger-signals on our railways, are exactly those which are most frequently confounded with each other by the subjects of color-blindness.

3. That color-blindness implies not merely a confusion in distinguishing between two or more colors, but, at least in many cases, an imperfect appreciation or feeble hold of color altogether as a quality of bodies.

1. The statistics of color-blindness are exceedingly defective, but sufficiently startling. Prevost declares, that it occurs in one male among twenty. Seebeck found five cases among forty youths in Berlin. I have long suspected its prevalence from the errors which I have found the students of my chemistry classes making in reference to the colors of precipitates and the like; and on making more special inquiry this winter, I have found my suspicions verified. Among my own pupils I have encountered two marked examples of color-blindness, and five other subjects of this affection have made themselves known to me. One of my two pupils has four relatives who have the same peculiarity of vision as himself. Prof. Allen Thomson, of the University of Glasgow, informs me, that about ten years ago he made some investigations into the frequency of color-blindness, and was led, from the number of cases he encountered, to conclusions similar to my own; namely, that it rendered the employment of colored signals on railways perilous to the safety of the public.

Prof. Kelland, of the University of Edinburgh, has this session found among some 150 students, three examples of marked color-blindness. One, however, of the cases which I have encountered, occurs among these 150, but was not made known to Prof. Kelland. So that, among the Edinburgh students, so far as they have been examined this winter, 1 in 37 or 38 is defective in appreciation of colors.

Besides the cases referred to above, which have all been examined by medical or other scientific men, I have been informed on less precise authority, of at least twenty additional cases in Edinburgh, and of several in other places. With three exceptions, the whole of the cases known to me occur in persons of the male sex; and frequently in members of professions which might seem to necessitate, for their successful prosecution, the nicest sense of color. Thus, on my list I find four well-known painters, three surgeons, two stationers, two dyers, a shawl-manufacturer, a clothier, a paper-maker, and an enamel-maker.

It will thus be seen, that although it would be unwise to generalize widely from the few statistical observations yet made on color-blindness, the number of persons subject to it is, according to all published accounts, so high, that among the servants on every railway line cases may be expected to show themselves.

2. It becomes, therefore, an important question to inquire:—Is the extent to which color-blindness occurs in those who suffer from it such as to incapacitate them from distinguishing railway colored signals? To this the reply must be in the affirmative, so far at least as many are concerned. Those who consult Wartmann will be satisfied of this. Four of the cases referred to by myself, I examined very carefully. None of them could be trusted, or would undertake, to distinguish a red signal from a green. The three cases observed by Prof. Kelland, he tells me, are as marked as that of Dalton, who could not distinguish red from green. One of the surgeons alluded to betrayed his defect by his inability to distinguish the scarlet berries of the Rowan, or Mountain Ash, from the leaves of the tree. The other supplied himself, in Paris, with, as he thought, a green cap; but it turned out a *bonnet*

rouge; and he startled a lady who commissioned him to procure for her a green dress, by bringing a red one.

Three of the remaining cases illustrate their peculiarity by stating that they cannot distinguish when strawberries are ripe except by the touch. One of them cultivates in his garden only the white strawberry, the color of which he can distinguish from that of the leaves. One of the stationers was discovered by offering blue sealing-wax when asked for red; the other knew no difference between pink and pale green tissue papers, and made so many blunders in satisfying the wishes of parties regarding the colors of bookbindings, that he was forbidden by his master to take any orders in reference to them. I might mention other cases; but those which I have given may suffice to show that there exists no inconsiderable number of persons in the community, by whom red and green are indistinguishable.

Lastly, I have to notice, that in the cases which I have had an opportunity of examining, and likewise, I believe, in those encountered by Prof. Kelland, there was not merely false vision of colors, or *Chromatopseudopsis*, but a literal color-blindness; so that they did not merely call green red, and red green, but they doubted about all colors, and on different occasions named the same colors differently. Three of them though accustomed to draw conclusions for themselves regarding tints, were at all times so uncertain as to their inferences, that they would not in a court of justice swear to any color.

In the case of such persons, accordingly, the substitution of other colors for red and green as the basis of a system of safety signals, would but partially, if at all, abate the evil of employing the subject of color-blindness as signal man, unless white and black—which they have no difficulty in distinguishing—were made use of.

I forbear to encroach farther on your space, or to enlarge on the many important practical relations of the question under discussion. Enough, I think, has been stated to show that public safety requires the directors of our railways to make strict inquisition into the freedom of their servants from so dangerous an incapacity as that of color-blindness.

It has seemed unadvisable to delay directing attention to this matter; but I propose shortly to publish the particulars of the more important cases which I have examined; and if any of your readers can contribute to the statistics of color-blindness by favoring me with the details of unpublished examples of its occurrence, I shall feel much indebted. In particular—only some six cases are as yet on record as occurring in the female sex.—I am, &c. GEORGE WILSON.

A vindictive temper is not only uneasy to others, but to them that have it.

INTERESTING TALE OF A PIN.

In an early month of the year 1776, with a tolerable education, and with many natural qualifications for a financial life, Jaques Lafitte was seeking for a situation as clerk. He had high hopes and a light heart, for he brought with him a letter of introduction to M. Perragaux, the Swiss banker. But with all his expectations and golden day-dreams, he was bashful and retiring. It was with a trembling heart, that the young provincialist appeared before the Parisian man of bonds and gold; he managed to explain the purport of his visit, and presented his letter of recommendation. The banker quietly read the note. "It is impossible," said he, "that I can find room for you at present; all my offices are full. Should there be a vacancy at a future time, I will see what can be done; in the mean time, I advise you to seek elsewhere, as it may be a considerable period before I shall be able to admit you."

Away went sunshine and prosperous visions! Disappointed and gloomy, poor Jaques left the presence of the polite banker. As he crossed, with downcast eyes, the courtyard of the noble mansion, he observed a pin lying on the ground. His habitual habits of frugality, amidst his disappointments, were still upon the watch; he picked up the pin, and carefully stuck it in the lappel of his coat. From that trivial action sprang his future greatness; that one single act of frugal care and regard for little things, opened the way to stupendous fortune. From the window of his cabinet, M. Perragaux had observed the action of the rejected clerk, and he wisely thought, that the man who would stoop to pick up a pin under such circumstances, was endowed with the necessary qualities for a good economist. He read in that simple act of parsimony an indication of a great financial mind, and he deemed the acquisition of such a one as wealth itself. Before the day closed, Lafitte received a note from the banker. "A place," it said, "is made for you at my office, which you may take possession of to-morrow."

The banker was not deceived in his estimate of the character of Lafitte, and the young clerk soon displayed a talent and aptness for his calling that procured his advancement from the clerk to the cashier, from a cashier to a partner, and from a partner to the head proprietor of the first banking-house in Paris. He became a Deputy, and then President of the Council of Ministers. What a destiny for the man who would stoop to pick up a pin!

AVARICE.

Covetousness is the greatest of monsters, as well as the root of all evil. I have once seen a man who died to save charges! 'What? give ten shillings to a doctor, and have an apothecary's bill besides, that may come to I know not

what!' No, not he: valuing his life less than twenty shillings. But indeed such a man could not well set too low a price upon himself: who, though he lived up to the chin in bags, had rather die, than find it in his heart to open one of them, to help to save his life.

How vilely he has lost himself, that becomes a slave to his servant and exalts him to the dignity of his Maker! Gold is the God, the wife, the friend, of the money-monger of the world. —*Penn.*

SINGULAR PHENOMENON.

Our readers are aware that on Walnut Hills excavations are being made, on the line of the new Short Line Railroad. The workmen in excavating passed through layers of crystallized limestone, and soap, or slate stone, alternately, in which very little water was found. A few days since, however, when they were about one hundred and seventy feet from the surface of the earth, the flame of a candle or of a burning match accidentally came in contact with a liquid supposed to be pure water, that had gathered in one of the holes drilled in the rock.

Much to the surprise of all present, the apparent water instantly took fire, not after the manner of inflammable gas—but sent up a strong, clear, and steady flame, as if it were composed of some kind of oil. On applying fire to the liquid which was in the other drill holes in the vicinity, it also burned in the same manner. Since that time lamps and candles have been entirely dispensed with, in the subterranean apartment, the substance continuing to burn steadily, and emitting an excellent light. Many persons whose curiosity is excited, visit the spot daily to witness the singular phenomenon. The liquid gives no unpleasant odor while burning.— *Cincinnati Sun, May* 27.

DERIVATION OF WORDS.

CURIOUS EXAMPLES.—*News* comes from the Latin *novus*, new; but some say, fancifully, from the first letters of the words North, East, West, South; that is from all quarters.

Sarcasm—from the Greek *sarcadzo*, to *pick the flesh off*—a frightful idea.

Gas—from *ghaist* or *ghost*, also spelled *gast*, *ghais*—Teutonic—meaning *spirit*, or airy.

Calamity—from *calamus*, a stalk of corn, or reed—a storm destroying the grain crop being regarded as one of the worst misfortunes or *calamities*.

Emolument—from *mola*, Latin for mill, and first denoted the miller's profit or toll.

Conspirator—from *spiro*, to breathe, or whisper, and *con*, together; that is, to *whisper together*.

Suffrage—from *suffrago*, Latin, the joint of a beast's leg, or knee joint. The Camel bends its knee or suffrago, to enable the rider to mount—the voter, by his suffrage, (mental knee) enables the candidate which he thus allows to ride him, to mount into office.

Salary comes from salt, the Roman soldiers at one time receiving part of their pay in salt.

Immolate—from mola, a mill—the heads of victims being sprinkled with barley flour before slaughtering.

Caprice—from *Caper*, the goat, a freakish, frisky animal on its native mountains.

Funeral—from *funis*, a rope—burials being anciently solemnized with torches, made of tarred rope.—*Country Gentleman.*

NATIONAL DEFENCES.

No delusion has been more complete, and certainly none has been more mischievous, than the supposed security derived from large standing armaments. It is marvellous, that with the facts of history arrayed against such a conclusion, nations should yet resolve that they are safe only in proportion to the extent and organization of their armed force.

Notwithstanding the extent to which this assumption is theoretically held, and upon the plausibility of which governments succeed in obtaining from the tax-crushed populations of Europe the means of maintaining their enormous rival forces, yet incidents now and then break upon us of startling and cheering significance, showing that a juster and more truthful perception of the philosophy of armed defences is latent in the popular mind; and though it may be obscured and weakened by old hereditary errors and prejudices, it nevertheless with increasing frequency gleams forth, elicited by some favorable turn in passing political events. We believe that the vigorous efforts which have been made by the friends of peace in this and other countries to disseminate the real facts of the war-system, have been eminently useful in opening the eyes of the great industrial classes, and that there is a growing disposition and determination in men's minds to shake off the yoke of those false and pernicious prejudices which have led men to associate ideas of security, honor and glory, with the sanguinary achievements of war.

It is especially cheering to perceive these indications of a healthier tone of public feeling in France, a country which we have been accustomed to regard as pre-eminent in its military tastes and predilections; these predilections being the principal excuse urged in this country on behalf of maintaining our own defensive armaments.

Never however was any country more permeated with an electric thrill of joy than France, by the celebrated declaration of its present ruler, when he exclaimed, at Bordeaux, "The empire is peace." If, instead of being the most military, France had been notorious as the most anti-belligerent nation in Europe, the expression of popular sympathy with the Emperor's announcement of his future policy could not have been more unanimous and enthusiastic. It lighted up the

cold calculating faces which thronged the Bourse, for it gave stability and impetus to all the monetary operations of Europe. It filled the ateliers and workshops with joy, for the *ouvriers* of France read in it the promise of happy and prosperous homes. The women of France hailed it with acclamations, for it promised some suspension of the cruel rigors of the conscription, whose dark shadows fall like an evil spell upon so many happy homes every year.

The effort to inaugurate this new and righteous policy has been commenced, and a reduction of the French army to the extent of 50,000 men has taken place. Does any one imagine for a single moment that France is less secure because she has lost the defence of 50,000 bayonets? on the contrary, it is hailed everywhere (and nowhere more emphatically than in France) as the surest guarantee for the stability and welfare of the country.

Recently we have observed a statement in the public prints, indicating a prevalence of the same disposition, in reference to the disarmament in Russia. Hope and confidence had sprung up, and was animating all hearts in that country, in prospect of certain reductions said to be contemplated in the Russian army.

In our own country the signs of the times are cheering—and though there are many stubborn and deeply-rooted prejudices still to be overcome, these prejudices are tottering, as an increasing array of facts and figures are being directed against the miserable system of waste and folly, miscalled the NATIONAL DEFENCES.—*London Friend.*

CHEMISTRY OF SILK.

Most persons are familiar with analyses of various minerals and vegetables, made with a view of ascertaining and determining their relative degrees of purity. But a method by which such a delicate fabric as silk is capable of being assayed, of being put through a fire-and-water ordeal, flung into a crucible, and brought out free from all impurities, is a novelty of a rather startling nature; for who ever dreamed that silk is adulterated?

Silk is, from its nature, more susceptible of absorbing moisture than any other fibrous article. In fact, it approaches in this respect to the quality of sponge; well-dried silk, when placed in a damp situation, will very rapidly absorb five or six per cent. of moisture; and being very dear, and being always sold by weight, this property gives large opportunity for fraud; yet it is not the only channel for mal-practices. Silk, as spun by the silk-worm, contains amongst its fibres, in very minute portions, a quantity of resin, sugar, salt, &c., to the extent generally of twenty-four per cent. of the entire weight.

This peculiarity leads to the fraudulent admixture of further quantities of gum, sugar, and even of fatty substances, to give weight to the article; consequently, when a dealer or manufacturer sends a quantity of raw silk to a throwster, to be spun into silk thread, it is no unusual thing to find it heavily charged with adulterate matters. When he sends that silk to be dyed, he will find out the loss, provided the dyer does not follow up the system by further adulteration.

The presence of foreign substances in the silk is fatal to proper dyeing; hence the dyer proceeds to get rid of them by means of boiling the silk in soap and water. As silk thread becomes charged with foreign matters to various degrees, given weights of several samples will contain very different lengths. In this way manufacturers are often deceived in the produce of various parcels of thrown silks after coming from the loom.

In our own country, great as have been the strides made by most branches of manufacture, the silk-spinner or weaver has quietly borne all these evils and disappointments in deepest ignorance of the chemistry of silk, and perhaps believing that "Where ignorance is bliss, 'tis folly to be wise." He alone, of all the workers, has neglected to seek the friendly aid of the chemist.

Possibly it is this indifference to science which has left the silk manufacturer so far behind every other son of industry. It is notorious that whilst our cotton, linen, and woollen manufactories have been multiplied tenfold during the last score of years, those of silk goods have made scarcely any progress. The manufacturers are themselves perfectly aware of this startling fact, and it was but a few months since that a memorial was presented from them to the legislature, praying that all remaining protection on their goods might be removed, as the only hope of giving a new vitality to their slumbering trade.

The truth is, that Frenchmen are more keenly alive to the value of science in connection with manufactures than ourselves. Whilst our silk manufacturers have gone on upon the old, well-beaten track, those of France have enlisted in their behalf the services of the chemist, who has brought their raw material as completely under his analytical control as subtle gas or ponderous ore. He has demonstrated to a nicety that its relative purity, its strength, its elasticity, its durability, its structure, the very size and weight of each separate fibre, may be shown and registered with precision and certainty. He tells the manufacturer the actual amount of latent moisture contained in a pound of silk; he shows him how much natural gum, resin, and sugar every bale comprises; he points out how much lighter his thread should be after the processes of spinning and dyeing; and, more valuable still, he indicates the most profitable use to which every bale of raw silk is applicable—that whilst one parcel is best adapted for the manufacture of satin, another may be better employed

for plain silk, another for velvet, and so on to the end.

In France, Italy, and other parts of continental Europe, the assaying, or, as it is there technically termed, the "conditioning of the silk," is carried on under the sanction of the municipal authorities, in establishments called conditioning houses. The quantity thus assayed is published weekly for the information of the trade, with as much regularity as a price-current. In this way we may find it publicly notified that, in the conditioning house at Lyons, there were, during last year, five millions thirty-seven thousand six hundred and twenty-eight pounds of silk assayed; at Milan, three millions four hundred and sixty-six thousand six hundred and ninety-one pounds; and other large quantities at St. Etienne, Turin, Zurich, Elberfeld, and other places.

Of so much importance has this process been deemed in France, that in 1841 a royal *ordonnance* was passed, setting forth the ascertained weight which silk loses by the conditioning process, and which is eleven per cent. This eleven per cent., added to the weight of the silk after the ordeal it has gone through, makes up what is termed its merchantable weight.

The French have brought to our doors the means of accomplishing what they have practised during the last twenty years with so much advantage. These means are no further removed from us than Broad Street Buildings, in the city, in premises lately occupied by one of the many colonial bubble companies which have so multiplied during the past half century. Science has established herself where humbug so recently sat enthroned.

We have paid a visit to these premises. The first operation we beheld was that of determining the humidity of silk. Eleven per cent. is the natural quantity in all silk, but from various causes this is nearly always much exceeded. Several samples of the articles having been taken from a bale, they are weighed in scales capable of being turned by half a grain. Two of these samples are then placed in other scales, equally delicate and true, one end of which, containing the sample, being immersed in a copper cylinder heated by steam to two hundred and thirty degrees of Fahrenheit, the other, with the weights, being enclosed within a glass case. The effect of this hot-air bath is rapidly seen: the silk soon throws off its moisture, becomes lighter, and the scale with the weights begins to sink. In this condition it is kept until no further loss of weight is perceived, the weight which the silk is found to have lost being the exact degree of its humidity. The natural eleven per cent. of humidity being allowed for, any loss beyond that shows the degree of artificial moisture which the silk contains.

To determine the amount of foreign matters contained in a sample of silk, the parcels—after a most mathematical weighing—are boiled in soap and water for several hours. They are then conveyed to the hot-air chambers, subjected to two hundred and thirty degrees of heat, and finally weighed. It will be found now that silk of the greatest purity has lost not only its eleven per cent. of moisture, but a further twenty-four cent. in the various foreign matters boiled out of it. But should the article have been in any way tampered with, the loss is not unusually as much as thirty or thirty-two per cent.

The assaying the lengths of silk is done by ruling off four hundred yards of the fibre, and weighing that quantity; the finer the silk, the lighter will these four hundred yards be. But as this gossamer fibre is liable to break, a beautiful contrivance exists for instantly arresting the reel on which it is being wound off, in order that it may be joined and the reeling continued. Another means exists for stopping the reel immediately the four hundred yards are obtained.

The degree of elasticity is shown by a delicate apparatus which stretches one thread of the silk until it breaks, a tell-tale dial and hand marking the point of fracture. Equally ingenious and precise is the apparatus for testing what is termed the "spin" of the silk—its capability of being twisted round with great velocity, without in any way being damaged in tenacity or strength.

The last process is also purely mechanical. A hank of the silk, on its removal from the boiling-off cistern, is placed upon a hook; and, by means of a smooth round stick passed through it, a rapid jerking motion is given to it, which, after some little time, throws up a certain degree of glossy brightness. This power of testing its lustre is employed to ascertain its suitability for particular purposes. Should it come up very brilliantly, the article will be pronounced adapted for a fine satin—with less lustre upon it, it may be set aside for gros de Naples or velvet; and in this way the manufacturer can determine beforehand to what purpose he shall apply his silk, and so avoid frequent disappointment and loss. In short, instead of working in the dark and by chance, he works by chemical rules of undeviating correctness.

After each of the above assays, or conditionings, the owner of the silk is supplied, for a small fee, with an authenticated certificate of its various qualities.—*Household Words.*

APPAREL.

Excess in apparel is another costly folly. The very trimming of the vain world would clothe all the naked ones.

Choose thy clothes by thine own eyes, not another's. The more plain and simple they are, the better; neither unshapely nor fantastical; for use and decency, and not for pride.

If thou art clean and warm it is sufficient, for more doth but rob the poor and please the wanton.—*Penn.*

LITTLE AT FIRST, BUT MIGHTY AT LAST.

A traveller through a dusty road
Strewed acorns on the lea,
And one took root, and sprouted up,
And grew into a tree;
Love sought its shade at evening time,
To breathe its early vows,
And Age was pleased, in heats of noon,
To bask beneath its boughs;
The dormouse loved its dangling twigs,
The birds sweet music bore,
It stood a glory in its place,
A blessing evermore!

A little spring had lost its way
Among the grass and fern:
A passing stranger scooped a well,
Where weary men might turn.
He walled it in, and hung with care
A ladle at the brink—
He thought not of the deed he did,
But judged that toil might drink.
He passed again—and lo! the well,
By summers never dried,
Had cooled ten thousand parching tongues,
And saved a life beside!

A dreamer dropped a random thought;
'Twas old, and yet 'twas new—
A simple fancy of the brain,
But strong in being true;
It shone upon a genial mind,
And lo! its light became
A lamp of life, a beacon ray,
A monitory flame.
The thought was small—its issue great;
A watch-fire on the hill,
It shed its radiance far adown,
And cheers the valley still!

A nameless man, amid a crowd
That thronged the daily mart,
Let fall the word of hope and love,
Unstudied from the heart;
A whisper on the tumult thrown—
A transitory breath—
It raised a brother from the dust,
It saved a soul from death.
O germ! O fount! O word of Love!
O thought at random cast!
Ye were but little at the first,
But mighty at the last!

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.—The British mail steamship Arabia, from Liverpool on the 21st ult., arrived at New York on the 31st.

ENGLAND.—The House of Commons re-assembled on the 19th ult. In reply to a question, Lord J. Russell stated that the Emperor of China had applied to England for assistance, but no orders had been given to interfere in the war, except for the protection of the persons and property of British subjects.

A meeting of the inhabitants of Southwark, (London) was held on the 17th, in denunciation of the spy system and to express sympathy with Kossuth.

A Crystal Palace, on the new plan at Sydenham, is to be built at Glasgow.

The Grand Dublin Exhibition is succeeding beyond the most sanguine hopes of its founders. On the 17th, the number of visitors was 5804.

FRANCE.—The proceedings in the Corps Legislatif had assumed an aspect unfavorable to the government, and there was some expectation that a dissolution would take place.

Much opposition was manifested to the bill to revive the penalty of death for attempts against the government.

It was reported that several men had been seized and hurried off to Cayenne, without trial, on suspicion of having entertained sinister designs against the Emperor.

SPAIN.—The Minister of Finance, on the 12th, submitted his Budget to the Council of State, under the presidency of the Queen. If adopted, the immediate deficit would be 800,000 reals, but the Minister was of opinion that the increase of customs arising from the reduced scale of duties, would more than compensate for the loss.

AUSTRIA.—The King of the Belgians and his son, the Duke of Brabant, are on a visit to the Emperor of Austria.

ITALY.—A belief prevailed that another insurrection was projected at Milan, to commence on the 8th ult. The Austrian troops were consequently kept on the alert, but the day passed quietly.

TURKEY.—The death of the Sultan's mother had interrupted negotiations for some days with regard to the Holy Places. "Prince Menchikoff has asked for a decision within eight days. The Porte has solicited the advice of Lord Radcliffe and M. de la Cour, who sent off instant despatches to their governments."

In spite of the pacific declarations of the Russian Embassy, some uneasiness was felt in commercial circles. From Odessa, correspondents advise their friends to be cautious in their operations, and to liquidate their affairs with Turkish houses.

BUENOS AYRES.—Much discontent prevailed at Montevideo, at last advices. Placards had been posted at night, bearing the words "Death to the present government. Live the Coloradoes." At Buenos Ayres, the effect of the disturbances on business had been such, that the English, French and German houses would sell their outstanding claims at forty per cent. discount.

It was thought that the city must surrender to the Venegars.

CANADA.—A portion of this province has lately been visited by the most extensive and destructive conflagration that has ever occurred within its limits. The extent of country burned over is stated as 70 miles by 40, embracing the towns of Westmeath, Ross, Bagot, Pembroke, Bromly, Horton and Shear, and the islands of Calumet and Les Allumettes. The flames were driven forward with great impetuosity, and more than five hundred families were rendered entirely destitute.

DOMESTIC.—The Arctic Exploring ship Advance, under the command of Dr. Kane, sailed from New York on the 31st ult. The ship and supplies have been prepared with great care, and the scientific appointments are more complete than those for the former expedition. It is the intention of Dr. Kane to follow the track of the expedition of 1850, through Baffin's Bay and Jones' and Smith's Sounds, until it strikes the Great Polar Basin, when a new course will be struck out, from which important results are hoped for.

The Maryland and Delaware Ship Canal Company has been chartered by the Maryland Legislature. Delaware has not yet granted a charter.

The Boston City Government has decided that no more interments shall take place within the limits of that city after the 1st of Seventh month next.

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DANIEL WHEELER.

(Continued from page 595.)

On First-day the 19th of 7th month, 1835, a meeting was held on board the Henry Freeling, to which the white inhabitants residing in the neighborhood were invited, together with the crews of several vessels then in the bay, among which was the Charles Carroll, a large American ship, which arrived there three days previously. Of this meeting the following notice appears:

Early in the morning, the deck of the Henry Freeling, with the assistance of some planks from the Charles Carroll, and our own resources, was prepared with seats, in readiness for the intended meeting. At half-past ten o'clock, our boats, and one from the American ship, were employed to convey the people on board from different parts of the shore, and soon after eleven the meeting was comfortably settled. As there were a number of persons present who had never before attended a Friends' meeting, and were wholly unacquainted with the manner in which they are conducted, it seemed best, after we had sat for some time, to suggest the necessity of our endeavoring to restrain all wandering thoughts and imaginations, that we might be sensible of the Lord's life-giving presence, if peradventure we should be favored therewith; and also be the better prepared to receive anything He might please to give for expression, for our edification and refreshment,—or words to this import. A covering of solemnity now drew over the assembly, and continued in a precious manner; under which I was strengthened and raised up to speak of the ways of the Lord amongst them; repeating his expressions to the disciples, which so beautifully illustrate the immediate connexion between himself and the church, under the similitude of the vine and its branches,—"I am the vine, ye are the branches; he that abideth in me, and I in him, the same bringeth forth much fruit; for without me ye can do nothing." And if we stand in need of help to wade through the common occurrences of human life, how much more needful then is the assistance of his Holy Spirit, when thus assembled together for the professed purpose of worshipping that God, who "is a Spirit," and must be worshipped "in spirit and in truth." After this, I had to speak of the excellency and efficacy of silent waiting upon Almighty God, in order to be qualified for the right performance of this spiritual worship; that mankind might be turned to the only true teacher of His people, Christ Jesus, without whom we can do nothing, but all things, by and through the strengthening influence of his Holy Spirit:—contrasting the worship under the law, with that under the present glorious gospel dispensation, unlimited as to time and place; but which can never be acceptably performed, while we continue in sin and transgression,—because it must be offered in the beauty of holiness, and in newness of life, through the blessed aid of the Holy Spirit, in spirit and in truth. I had strongly to press the necessity of every individual's turning inward, and of diligently seeking an acquaintance with the manifestation of the Holy Spirit, a measure of which is mercifully bestowed upon every son and daughter of the human race; and which, if sought unto, would set their sins in order before them, in love and mercy, that they might repent and be saved from them. Appealing to them, whether they had not been sensible of the strivings of this blessed Spirit, when sin had been committed; at the same time declaring, that it might be withstood and rebelled against, until it ceased to strive; and they themselves be suffered to go on, adding sin to sin, without feeling its reproofs and checks. If the light in thee be darkness, how great is that darkness! Thus would the day of their visitation be passed over, and they know it not; and this light, if withdrawn in divine displeasure, could never be rekindled [by them,] although before they might often have been gathered, like Jerusalem of old. The Lord has been pleased to favor us with many blessed meetings; but this for solemnity and stillness excelled. "Blessed be the Lord God, the God of Israel, who only doeth won-

drous things; and blessed be His glorious name for ever: and let the whole earth be filled with His glory. Amen, and Amen."

As a mission was about to proceed to the Navigator's Islands, and many white people of different nations were known to be mingled among the inhabitants of that extensive group, Daniel Wheeler and his son made use of that opportunity to furnish a copious supply of religious publications, including, besides a large number of Friends' tracts, copies of the Scriptures in the English, French, Spanish and Portuguese languages, for distribution among them.

Of the manner in which his way was made, and the fountain of gospel ministry opened among a class of people who may be reasonably considered as in great measure secluded from the opportunity of much religious instruction, the following passage furnishes an interesting account:

At the close of the public meeting on board the Henry Freeling, last first-day morning, Reuben Weeks, the master of the Charles Carroll, expressed a desire that a meeting might be held on board his own vessel, when all the crew would be collected together: of this I was afterwards informed. This did not escape my recollection, and my attention was frequently turned to it in the course of the past week, though until this morning I did not mention it; when I did not see how I should stand acquitted, without availing myself of the offered opportunity. Having mentioned the subject after breakfast to our captain and my Charles, I wished to ascertain whether if the meeting should be held on board the American ship to-morrow forenoon, it would be attended by the whole of the crew. There appearing no doubt on this head, I felt willing that Captain Keen should inform Reuben Weeks, that I had no objection to the meeting being held on board the Charles Carroll, provided the whole crew, without any compulsory measures being adopted, should be found willing to attend it; but that they should be left at their liberty to choose for themselves in this matter. It is a regular custom, on board whaling-ships, when lying there, to allow one-half of the seamen to be on shore daily for exercise; and therefore I am desirous that all who may attend our meeting should do it of their own accord; it was known that one-half of the ship's company attended our meeting last first-day, the other half having claimed the privilege of their liberty. As this doubt was removed to my satisfaction, the meeting was appointed to be held at eleven o'clock to-morrow morning. Care was taken that this intention should be spread to all the vessels in the bay, and on the shore also. At noon, Reuben Weeks came on board to say, that William Henry, the missionary from Tiarei, (now here on account of sickness in his family,) had given notice that service for the English would be performed by him to-morrow, at their chapel on shore, at eleven o'clock. I did not see it my place to flinch from the arrangement which had been made as to our meeting, more especially as no invitation had been extended from the shore to the crews of the shipping. In the evening, I called upon William Henry, who having heard of our intended meeting, at once said that he should countermand the notice he had given, and would come himself to our meeting; not doubting but his hearers would be very willing to join him in so doing.

In the morning we repaired on board the Charles Carroll, in time to attend the meeting appointed. About fifty persons were assembled on the occasion, and the Lord was graciously pleased to give us a precious season together, and to magnify His ever great and adorable name. With those that attended from the shore, were the missionary and his wife from Rarotonga, Eliza the wife of George Pritchard, and William Henry of Tiarei.

After the meeting had sat a considerable time in silence, it was with me to make a few remarks, to wean the expectation of the people from words, and to prepare them for a longer time of silence, if that should be permitted. I had to tell them, that if I were to read to them, or speak to them in my own strength, it would only be an act between one man and others; but that worship, for which very solemn purpose we were met together, could only be performed between man and his Almighty Creator, who is a Spirit, and must be worshipped in spirit and in truth, with our spirits, through the Spirit of his dear Son. A precious covering of solemnity now spread over us, under the feeling of which we continued until the time was fully come for clearing my mind amongst them, and declaring the mercy, loving-kindness, compassion, and faithfulness of my God; who willeth not the death of a sinner, but rather that all should return, repent, and live for ever. The means were amply provided by His sending His only-begotten Son into the world, that whosoever believeth on him should not perish, but have everlasting life; who came not to kill or destroy,—He came, that we might have life; and that we might have it more abundantly; declaring himself to be "the Way, and the Truth, and the Life;" He continues to be so to all such as not only believe in his outward appearance on earth, and in his sufferings, death and resurrection, but in his inward and spiritual appearance also in their hearts, and in the operation of his Holy Spirit there,—even that of burning and fuel of fire, to the consuming of the chaffy and transgressing nature therein; and if waited for, submitted unto, and abode under this would prepare us for an inheritance incorruptible and undefiled, in the kingdom of Chris

Jesus, that shall never have an end. I had largely to treat on the subject of divine worship, and to point out the difference between that under the Mosaic dispensation, and that under the gospel: that, with the Jews under the former, was outward, ceremonial, and superficial; but under the latter, it was altogether inward, in the inner temple of the heart,—simple, but spiritual and substantial, in spirit and in truth. I had to declare the beauty, purity, and spirituality of the true gospel church, of which none are members but the ransomed and redeemed of the Lord; who have passed through the great work of regeneration, and have been ransomed by the blood of Jesus:—with much more of warning and exhortation and encouragement, as ability and utterance were graciously afforded.

After I sat down, my heart was filled with humble gratitude; and a tribute of thanksgiving and praise was raised to the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, who had thus graciously condescended to make Himself known amongst us, what if I say, by the breaking of the bread of life: under a sense of which, I had publicly to acknowledge the same, and that the Lord should have the glory due unto His Holy name. The meeting held longer than usual; but the weight and solemnity so strikingly apparent, (as afterwards openly acknowledged,) remained to the last undissipated and undiminished. What, indeed, is man, or the son of man, that the Lord Most High is thus mindful of him,—that He thus visiteth him.

I may mention, for the encouragement of others, who at a future day may have to follow in a track similar to this, in which it is my highly favored and happy lot to tread, that previously to attending the meeting just alluded to, I had felt very poor and empty, and disqualified; although without any particular feeling of discouragement as to the result. When the time came for me to stand up, although weakness and fear were my wholesome companions, yet the further I proceeded, the more I was strengthened and furnished for the work before me, and was even to the end unexhausted. The remainder of the day, and through the night-watches, my peace flowed undisturbed, and uninterrupted, as the stream of a mighty river; and a song of praise filled my heart: for I was indeed made joyful in the house of prayer, as on the mountain of the Lord;—to the glory of the riches of His grace be it spoken.

(To be continued.)

Nothing needs a trick, but a trick; sincerity loathes one.

We must take care to do things rightly; for a just sentence may be unjustly executed.

Circumstances weighed, give great light to true judgment.

Honor follows virtue as its shadow.

An Epistle of Affectionate Caution and Counsel, addressed to its Members by the Yearly Meeting of Friends, held in Philadelphia, by adjournments, from the 18th to the 22d of the Fourth Month, 1853.

(Concluded from page 611.)

It is cause of concern to observe, that some who are themselves consistent in their personal appearance and deportment, have gone out into greater show and expense in the furniture of their houses and their style of living, than the proper sphere of the humble follower of Christ will justify. Besides the inconsistency of these departures, we would invite our dear friends to a serious consideration of the effects which such a course of life will be likely to have upon their beloved offspring. If they see the parents gratifying a vain mind in such things, can it reasonably be expected that the children will be disposed to submit to the restraints of the cross in their dress and language; or will they not rather conclude, that if the other is allowed by the parents, the latter cannot be more inconsistent for them?

Such a mode of life, moreover, attracts a description of company which is not congenial to a growth in a religious life and conversation, and often opens a door for leading the young people into many hurtful things, which prove of lasting injury to their susceptible minds. We mourn over the effects which are already apparent in some places and families, and believe it is highly necessary that a living concern should be raised among us, to make a firm stand against the inroads of a worldly spirit in these respects. Copying after others in these things, and pleading the example of others to justify their own departures, or to silence the secret uneasiness raised by them in the mind, has been, we believe, a fruitful source of weakness and wrong compliance. The day calls loudly upon us to gather home into our own hearts, and consult the divine monitor there, which we have no doubt will bear a faithful testimony for Truth, and lead us to put away everything which is unbecoming the simplicity, lowliness and humility of the self-denying Christian.

When parents are primarily concerned to train up their children for heaven, rather than to gain for them a character and standing among the rich, and popular, and honorable of this world, they will not only be engaged, like some of old, to bring them to Jesus, that they may learn of him, but will avail themselves of every means which may serve as a help in the early subjection of the will, and that discipline of the cross, which so essentially contribute to the future comfort of the child; and, like breaking up the fallow ground, prepare it for the reception of the heavenly seed. In this important work, the restraints of simplicity and plainness in habit, speech and demeanor form important auxiliaries, curbing the proud and aspiring dispositions of youth, and serving as an

important hedge about them, during a critical and exposed period of life. The same remarks may be made as respects a plain, simple mode of living, and the firm but gentle control which springs up in a well-regulated Christian family, the unspeakable benefits of which many have had gratefully to acknowledge in after years, as having been a means of preservation, however irksome they sometimes found them to their unsubjected tempers.

We wish seriously to call the attention of our members to a practice, which we fear is a growing evil, of collecting large companies of young people at the houses of Friends, where they are often detained until an unseasonable hour of the night, breaking in upon the order of a well-regulated family, and exposing the youth to many temptations. Such practices we believe are of very hurtful tendency, and require the vigilant care of well concerned parents and others to check and prevent them. How much of the demeanor and conversation which passes on such occasions is of a very light and frivolous character, even if it be no worse; unworthy of beings endowed by a beneficent Creator with noble powers of mind, designed to be employed to his glory, and the good of each other, and wholly unbecoming the gravity of the Christain, who feels the responsibility of his high calling, and knows that for every idle word that men shall speak, they must give an account thereof in the day of judgment! How much idle curiosity and evil emulation are often awakened respecting the dress of individuals, and the character of the entertainment, each one trying to outvie others and set themselves off to advantage, while the excitement of mind and feelings which is produced, and the insincerity and display, prompted by the desire to please, are very uncongenial with the formation of a sound, religious and moral character. The great end of society is mutual improvement and rational enjoyment, but we think there are few who attend these parties but must acknowledge that they are far from being occasions of improvement, or of yielding the mind any calm, substantial pleasure. We hope the practice will claim the care of Friends, and that they will endeavor to produce a reformation therein.

Among the striking characteristics of the present day, are the instability and love of excitement which pervade the minds of the people. Many even among the professors of religion seem to be "lovers of pleasure, more than lovers of God," looking abroad for sources of gratification, and eagerly pursuing anticipated pleasures, instead of endeavoring to secure from the present hour, as it passes, those tranquil enjoyments which are the fruit of well doing, and to cultivate that retirement and mental introversion in which we may profitably commune with our own heart and be still. One of the effects of this state of unsettlement is the great increase of public amusements and pastimes, which has latterly become so obvious; for, as "the eye is never satisfied with seeing, nor the ear with hearing," so when the mind is let out to seek gratification in these vanities, the desire for them increases with the indulgence; and it is constantly requiring new objects to please the senses, and to fill the aching void which they leave behind them. Often, after having run the giddy round, in the vain pursuit of pleasure, there is a secret sense of bitter disappointment, and a consciousness that these empty trifles cannot satisfy the longings of an immortal mind, designed for nobler and purer enjoyments.

We apprehend that many of the lectures and readings, with other kindred exhibitions, are of latter time so mixed up with improper associations, that parents and others have need to be on their guard, lest in going themselves, or allowing their children to attend, they should be promoting a dissipation of mind, and an exposure to hurtful influences, the consequences of which may be lastingly and injuriously felt. To say nothing of the more objectionable kinds of diversion, it is often the case that pastimes and shows, which seem at first view to be of a more innocent character, when they are strictly inquired into are found to be attended with accompaniments which are not such as a Christian ought to countenance; and we believe there is, at the present time particularly, great need for all to be studiously watchful, how they give way to the solicitation to attend on such occasions, lest they baulk our religious profession, encourage wrong things, and thereby wound and weaken their own minds.

Another great evil of the present time, is the flood of light literature pouring almost daily from the press. Many of the publications, even some that profess to be promotive of morality, are of a mixed character, truth and fiction being artfully blended together, and an attraction thrown around the whole which easily captivates the unguarded. It is cause of regret to observe books of this description upon the tables of some of our members, and we fear the perusal of them, and the taste for this flimsy and pernicious reading, are on the increase. We believe its tendency is decidedly evil, creating a disrelish for the practical duties and sober realities of life, dissipating the energies of the mind, and habituating it to a state of excitement, which is unfavorable to calm and serious reflection. It creates moreover a distaste for profitable reading, and a morbid appetite for that which stimulates the imagination, rendering religious meditation and solid thoughtfulness irksome and repulsive. We affectionately exhort all our members, not only to avoid such reading themselves, but to discountenance it in others, and especially to restrain the children and youth from the pernicious effects of this practice, endeavouring to cultivate in their minds a love for instructive reading, and such as will lead to the contemplation of heavenly things.

We would also renewedly caution all our members against indulging in music, or having instruments of music in their houses, believing that the practice tends to promote a light and vain mind, and to disqualify for the serious thoughtfulness, which becomes an accountable being, hastening to his final reckoning. When we consider that our days pass swiftly away, and that our time is one of the talents committed to our trust, for the employment of which we shall have to render an account in the day of judgment, it becomes us to be living as strangers and pilgrims upon earth, seeking a better country, and to be diligently using it for the great end for which it is lent to us, even in working out the soul's salvation in fear and trembling, and not in vain amusements, or corrupting pleasures, but striving that "whether we eat or drink, or whatsoever we do, we may do all to the glory of God;" that "God in all things may be glorified by us through Jesus Christ our Lord."

Having thus endeavoured in the feeling of gospel love for our brethren and sisters, to bring into view the different subjects that have claimed our serious consideration, which we believe are connected with their welfare and growth in the Truth, and being sensible that many deficiencies and weaknesses exist among us, we desire that each one may humble himself before the Lord, and seek for ability to lay aside those things which the testimony of Truth is manifestly against, and to come up in greater dedication to the Lord's will and service. His mercies are new every morning, and with Him there is plenteous redemption that he may be feared. If those who have been unfaithful to him, turn at his reproofs, he will pass by their transgressions and love them freely; and, by the humbling baptisms of his Holy Spirit, fit them for the work he appoints for his obedient children in his church. Notwithstanding the degeneracy that has overtaken many, we believe there is a renewed call extended to us, to leave the things that are behind and to lay hold of the offers of his mercy and holy help, and he will qualify us to build up the waste places, to declare of his goodness and long forbearance, and to draw the children by precept and example to take the yoke of Christ upon them, and follow him. Hereby they will know the work of their salvation to be carried on with the day, and we may hope that the Society will again be raised up into the brightness and dignity in which it was originally gathered.

"Now the God of peace that brought again from the dead our Lord Jesus, that great Shepherd of the sheep, through the blood of the everlasting covenant, make you perfect in every good work to do his will, working in you that which is well pleasing in his sight, through Jesus Christ; to whom be glory forever and ever, Amen."

Signed on behalf and by direction of the Yearly Meeting. WILLIAM EVANS, *Clerk this year.*

SHARKS.

In a narrative recently published, by J. A. Carnes, of a voyage to the African coast, in pursuit of a traffic in the productions of the country, the writer gives the following account of an acquaintance, more intimate than desirable, with these tyrants of the deep. The vessel was lying becalmed several miles from the land, when the circumstance alluded to occurred.

The captain had often cautioned the men against bathing on this coast, particularly alongside the vessel, as the danger was generally considered imminent; but on this occasion, the extreme heat of the day, and the sultriness of the atmosphere, had caused a languor in the system which made the tranquil bosom of the water appear too inviting a temptation to be resisted, when a plunge into its cooling depths would be so delightfully refreshing. The captain had turned in below, and, as the steward informed the men, had fallen asleep. So "here goes," says one, as he plunged headlong into the yielding flood, and rising to the surface, struck boldly out from the vessel, while another and another followed in quick succession. The first swimmer had got some distance off, and the others in stretching out towards him, had nearly come up with their companion, when suddenly the mate cried out, "Sharks! sharks!" at the same time encouraging the men to swim for their lives. It was a moment of intense excitement; the poor fellows, almost frightened out of their senses, lashed the water before them in their haste to get on board. The mate, who had jumped up into the shrouds, and first discovered the sharks some distance seaward, and far beyond the swimmer who made the first plunge from the vessel's side, to his extreme horror saw three or four of these voracious monsters of the deep, with their dorsal fins above the surface of the water, rapidly approaching their intended victims. In the mean time, the noise had brought the captain on deck, who seeing the perilous situation of the men, instantly had lines prepared to throw them as soon as they were within reach. It was a moment of breathless suspense. We were all gazing with the most intense anxiety, expecting every moment to hear a heart-rending scream from some one of the poor fellows, who we expected would be the prey of these sea monsters. Fortunately, when the nearest swimmer, almost exhausted by fright and his violent exertions, had reached within fifty feet of us, one of the ropes was thrown, which he gladly seized, and was drawn safely on board, as was also his companion, who followed close in his wake; but the last, though a good swimmer, began to falter when within twenty or thirty fathoms, and too far off for a rope to reach him, at that distance, while one of the largest sharks could now be seen rapidly approaching, and lessening the space between him and his prey. Our seaman being

aware of his danger in some degree, but not knowing in reality its full extent, we not daring to inform him lest it should paralyse his efforts. We made all the noise we could, to frighten the shark, at the same time encouraging the man to use his utmost exertions, which were for a moment relaxed; the line was thrown, which he instantly seized, and as he was drawn up over the vessel's side, an enormous shark, of more than twelve feet in length, was not more than ten or fifteen feet from our fortunate sailor. Taking all things into consideration, it was certainly an almost miraculous hair-breadth escape. The event, as above narrated, transpired in so very few minutes, that it would have been next to impossible to save the men by manning the boat; and, in fact, this was scarcely thought of at the time.

Ten minutes had hardly elapsed from the time our last sailor was brought safely on board, before the water literally swarmed with sharks. When the mate first sprung into the shrouds, he thought no danger near, his elevation from the deck giving him a distinct view of the calm unruffled deep, till glancing his eyes over the smooth surface, he discovered the unmistakable dorsal fins of several of these men destroyers, darting about in different directions, crossing each other as if they had scented their prey. They were probably at the distance of a mile or more, and by their motions had not discovered the objects by sight, which they had, perhaps, already scented. To this cause, doubtless, we owed the preservation of the three noble tars, for this species of fish is well known to glide through the water with astonishing velocity in pursuit of its prey.

All being safely on board, every one set his wits to work, in order to devise some means of destroying these voracious creatures that now surrounded us. The water being clear and smooth, we could see them as distinctly as if they were on deck, gliding along near the surface, watching for any object that might be thrown into its transparent depths; and some of them upwards of twenty feet long, and of sufficient dimensions to take in a man at a mouthful.

In order to destroy these dangerous prowlers, we first tried a hook, made out of a large spike, baiting it with a huge piece of salt junk. The moment it touched the water, one of the largest sharks seized it, and was making off with the prize, while a number of others, of smaller dimensions darted after him; till the eater, checked by the line attached to the hook, as it was cautiously pulled in from on board, began to flounder in his endeavors to escape. However, before we could get him near the vessel's side, in order to pass a bow line round his body, to hoist him on board, he gave a sudden plunge, parted the line, and in an instant was off with his booty.

Not discouraged at this failure, another hook, baited in the same manner, was thrown overboard. This was immediately seized by a shark about six feet in length, which being drawn within one or two feet of the chains, was pierced through the body by two harpoons, and hoisted on the deck without much trouble. This shark was cut into pieces of six or seven pounds each, and thrown over for his brother sharks to feed upon. Only two or three of these chunks had been thrown overboard ere the water was apparently alive with sharks; and as each successive piece reached the water, it seemed as if twenty of them would endeavor to seize it at once; while the surface of the deep was lashed into foam by their efforts to obtain the prize. The one we had taken soon disappeared, as thrown piece meal into their ravenous jaws. The hook and harpoon were thought too slow instruments for destroying them; neither did we wish to have any more on board, as they leave a disagreeable smell on everything they touch.

A quicker method was suggested by our captain. A stick of wood about two feet in length was provided, and a line made fast around its centre. To this was attached a piece of beef, the buoyancy of the wood preventing the latter from sinking more than a few inches below the surface of the water. This being thrown over the stern, was gradually drawn towards the vessel by one of the crew, while the captain, furnished with a musket loaded with two or three balls, took deliberate aim as the sharks attempted to seize the dainty morsel, and fired directly through their heads. Some of them, after they were wounded, would remain stationary for a moment on the surface, and then darting into the deep, reappear bleeding and discoloring the water around them, and finally sink from our view, apparently dead. Others, after they were shot, scarcely moved at all, and slowly settling down in the element, were soon out of sight. One very large shark, after he had received three balls directly through the middle of his head, for the space of a minute lashed the surface of the water into foam around him, tinging it with his blood, then suddenly diving beneath, was for a few seconds lost to the eye, till at the distance of fifteen or twenty fathoms from the vessel, we saw him leap his whole length from his native element, and finally settle down and disappear from our view.

Having, as we supposed, in the course of an hour or two, killed and wounded some twenty or thirty of these dangerous enemies, not one could now be seen near us or in the distance. A piece of beef was then thrown over the side, and quietly sank through the transparent fluid, as far as the eye could see, without being molested; from which we concluded that every shark that had not been killed by the fatal balls, had entirely deserted us.

Does not this disappearance indicate more sagacity than we usually attribute to sharks?

From Household Words.

CHLOROFORM.

The recent occurrence of a case of sudden death after the administration of chloroform in a London hospital, reminds us that we are now fairly entitled by the lapse of time to pass a very distinct judgment on the value of this drug as an anæsthetic agent. The case to which we have just referred was the first fatal issue within the practice of the Hospital in which it occurred, although chloroform had been administered in the establishment to sixteen hundred patients.

Under an indiscriminate use of ether, several deaths followed: not many months had elapsed before there were nine cases on record of death from the effects of ether, so applied by the surgeon, without reckoning two or three accidents. A reaction began to set in; some gave up the use of the new agent; others attempted to discover other substances that should be as efficient and less dangerous. Many substances were found to be more or less available (all containing carbon), but none were capable of superseding ether until Dr. Simpson of Edinburgh, in November, 1847, published the merits of chloroform to the profession. Experiments had been made with that substance by M. Flourens, the French physiologist, upon animals, in the preceding March; but Professor Simpson stands alone as the establisher of chloroform in the position which it now holds in the medical profession. Its use spread rapidly; no doubt the more rapidly, because Dr. Simpson taught that it should be applied upon a handkerchief without the use of any apparatus, and his invention was, therefore, spared the heavy clog which had been attached to the use of ether by the instrument-makers. Ether as little required machinery of brass and glass as chloroform; but people fancied that it did. Chloroform was, therefore, at once highly recommended by the ease with which it was to be administered.

The death of Hannah Greener at Newcastle, who had been in great fear of chloroform, and died in two minutes after its use, first impressed people with the idea that even chloroform was not to be respired without great precaution. Accidents were however few, and instances of striking benefit almost innumerable: the use of chloroform spread therefore over Europe, and in the five and a half years that have elapsed since its introduction, the whole number of cases in which it has produced death does not amount to more than fifty, while the number of cases in which life has been saved, by sparing to the system of a sick person the shock often attendant upon a painful operation, are to be numbered certainly by thousands.

This we are now able to prove by tables furnished during the last five years from private and hospital experience. A few figures, however, will suffice. The deaths after great amputations of the ordinary kind (not painless), calculated for the half-century, were found in the tables collected by Mr. Phillips, relating to hospital and private practice, to be thirty-five per cent. In Dr. Simpson's estimate, calculated from hospitals alone, they were twenty-nine per cent. The per centage, computed from all cases in which an anæsthetic agent had been used, was found to be reduced to twenty-three. After amputations of the thigh, the deaths used to be in Paris, according to Malgaigne, sixty-nine in a hundred; in the Edinburgh Infirmary, according to Peacock, forty-nine per cent.; in all practice, according to the general tables of Phillips, forty-four in a hundred; at Glasgow, according to Laurie, thirty-six; in all English and Scottish hospitals, according to Simpson, thirty-eight; while, by the use of painless operations, the per centage of mortality has been reduced to twenty-five.

A few deaths directly occasioned by the use of chloroform or ether are, therefore, no more to be adduced as arguments against the employment of those agents, than a few—or a great many—deaths by railway, are arguments for the complete abolition of the railway system. Chloroform and railways are both blessings to humanity; but it is requisite that they should both be managed carefully. It is a fact very much to the credit of the medical profession that instances of accident by chloroform are so much rarer than railway accidents.

When we before discussed this subject, we mentioned those cases in which especially chloroform or ether should not be employed; but, we repeat—as it is a kind of information which it is advantageous for the chloroform-inhaling public to bear well in mind—that the use of such agents is rarely safe in the case of persons suffering under disease of the brain or spinal marrow; of the heart or lungs, having an intermittent pulse; or when they are in a weak and pallid bodily condition. Experience also shows that fatal results have often followed the administration of chloroform to persons who had exhibited a decisive and unaccountable dread of it. This is a curious fact which we may account for as we please, either by some theory of instinct, or by some superstition of the fore-cast shadow of approaching fate.

ANECDOTE OF A CROCODILE.

The Indians told us, that at San Fernando scarcely a year passes without two or three grown-up persons, particularly women who fetch water from the river, being drowned by these carnivorous reptiles. They related to us the history of a young girl of Uritucu, who, by singular intrepidity and presence of mind, saved herself from the jaws of a crocodile. When she felt herself seized, she sought the eyes of the animal, and plunged her fingers into them with such violence, that the pain forced the crocodile to let her go, after having bitten off the lower part of her

left arm. The girl, notwithstanding the enormous quantity of blood she lost, reached the shore, swimming with the hand that still remained to her. In those desert countries, where man is ever wrestling with nature, discourse daily turns on the best means that may be employed to escape from a tiger, a boa, or a crocodile; every one prepares himself in some sort for the dangers that may await him. "I knew," said the young girl of Uritucu coolly, "that the cayman lets go his hold if you push your fingers into his eyes." Long after my return to Europe, I learned that in the interior of Africa the negroes know and practise the same means of defence. Who does not recollect with lively interest, Isaac, the guide of the unfortunate Mungo Park, who was seized twice by a crocodile, and twice escaped from the jaws of the monster, having succeeded in thrusting his fingers into the creature's eyes while under water? The African Isaac and the young American girl owed their safety to the same presence of mind, and the same combination of ideas.—*Humboldt's Personal Narrative.*

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

PHILADELPHIA, SIXTH MONTH 18, 1853.

As we have ample reason to believe that the conviction is spreading among Friends and others, that one of the most effectual modes of breaking down the system of negro slavery, is to divert the custom by which that system is maintained into other channels, we have introduced into the present number a copious extract from the report presented by the managers to the late meeting of the Association of Friends in this city, for encouraging the production and use of tropical products by free labor only. In this report, allusion is made to the store established a few years ago by G. W. Taylor, where free goods alone are offered for sale. There are, no doubt, many among the readers of the Review who desire to encourage such establishments, and therefore make their purchases there, of such articles as are usually derived from slave cultivation. But perhaps they do not always remember, that the profits on free sugar are very small, and that, under present circumstances, the competition of free with slave labor must be maintained with difficulty, if not with disadvantage to the former. Hence it is necessary to the maintenance of a free labor store, that a considerable portion of the profit should be derived from the sale of products which are *generally* obtained by the labor of freemen. Consequently such as desire to afford efficient practical support to free produce stores, would do well to resort to them, not for groceries and cotton only, but also for such articles of domestic consumption as are found in them, in common with those where goods of promiscuous character are offered for sale. It is sometimes alleged, and probably with truth, that groceries are frequently offered for sale, under the character of free labor produce, in cases of a very questionable nature, or where the sellers have no certain acquaintance with their origin. Those, however, which are offered at the corner of Fifth and Cherry streets, have been obtained through channels, respecting which there is no room for doubt. That is in fact, as well as in name, a free produce store.

In the 3d volume of the Review, page 616, and in the 4th volume, page 136, some notice was given of a School on the manual labor plan, which was about to be established at Adrian, Michigan. In the present number, our readers will find the report of a committee that stands charged with the oversight of the seminary in question, from which it appears that the school is now in successful operation, and that the charge for boarding and tuition is remarkably low. How much of the actual cost of maintaining the institution is covered by the labor performed by the pupils, is a question which the Editor of the Review has no means of answering. He, however, has no doubt that labor may be made to defray a considerable portion of the expense, and thus bring the means of education within reach of many who would otherwise be debarred from them. There appears, indeed, no reasonable doubt, that, with proper provision for occupying, by useful and productive manual labor, all the time which ought to be abstracted from study, food, and sleep, the progress in science and literature would be rather accelerated than retarded. Useful industry would furnish as complete respite from study as senseless play, and leave the pupil in a more favorable situation for resuming the labor of the brain. Besides, an education conducted on this principle, would implant the habit of regarding *time* as a treasure, which ought not to be carelessly squandered.

The advice to Emigrants, a part of which appears in our paper this week, was published in pamphlet form by Friends in England, about eleven years ago. The judicious and Christian sentiments which it contains, appear to entitle it to a place in the Review.

MARRIED,—At Friends' Meeting house, at Muncy, Lycoming county, the 1st of 6th month, SAMUEL HEACOCK, to SUSAN W. WINNER, both members of Muncy Monthly Meeting.

DIED,—On the 26th of 5th month, 1853, near Friendsville, Blount co., Tenn., ANN LEWIS, in the 78th year of her age, a member and Elder of Newberry Monthly Meeting.

An Address of Christian Counsel and Caution to Emigrants to Newly-settled Colonies. Issued on behalf of the Religious Society of Friends.

In this day, in which our overflowing population are seeking fresh avenues for enterprise, and fresh means of subsistence, in countries hitherto occupied by uncivilized tribes, the proper regulation of our conduct towards these races forms a very important part of our duty to our fellow-men.

The Society of Friends, both in this country and in America, has, from a very early period of its history, felt and evinced a lively interest in the welfare of the uncivilized and the enslaved, and a desire that their inalienable rights as a part of the great family of man might be respected, and their civilization and religious instruction promoted.

This interest continues to be cherished amongst us; and as a fruit of it, we, at this time, feel disposed to offer a few words of Christian counsel and caution to those who are about to emigrate to, or have already established themselves in, colonies adjacent to uncivilized nations or tribes.

Dear fellow-professors of the Chriatian name, these hints are offered to you in love, and in a sincere desire for your temporal and eternal welfare, as well as for that of the native races resident in or near your settlements.

I. May you ever keep in remembrance as a *practical* truth, that "God hath made of one blood all nations of men for to dwell on all the face of the earth." May you reject from your own minds, and endeavor to remove from those of your offspring, your friends, and your neighbors, every germ of prejudice on account of the difference of color or of race, between you and the natives with whom you may come in contact; and habituate yourselves to regard them as brethren by creation, as possessed equally with yourselves of immortal souls, as alike objects of a Saviour's love. May you cultivate feelings of good neighborhood towards them, and dwell amongst them in harmony and brotherly-kindness. Public opinion and public feeling are made up of individual opinions and individual feelings; and we would therefore remind you, that you will be in degree responsible, individually, for the tone of public sentiment and conduct in this respect in your colony.

II. May you remember, that He who is the Almighty Parent of the human family, and who hath given our dear native land to us, and to our fathers before us, hath also given to the poor inhabitant of the wilderness, the spot where he erects his hut, the forest where he hunts, and the wild fruits and plants which contribute to his subsistence. Be very careful, therefore, that you do not dispossess any of the natives of their lands or their humble dwellings, and that, as far as possible, you avoid everything which may interfere directly or indirectly with their means of support.

III. Since knowledge is power, how important is it to consider in what manner you are using this power, which you possess in a superior degree to the natives around you, lest you be found amongst the strong who oppress the weak! He who practices upon the simplicity of a child, the imbecility of an idiot, or the ignorance of the uncivilized, to obtain anything for less than he knows that he ought in fairness and honesty to give, is a robber in the sight of God. May you so cherish a tender conscience as to be wholly preserved from this sin, whether in reference to the possessions or to the labor of the Aborigines. "A Father of the fatherless and a Judge of the widow is God in His holy habitation."

IV. We would earnestly beseech you not only to abstain from every act of injustice or of violence towards the natives, but should they, either from regarding you as intruders on their soil, or even without such a cause, exhibit in their intercourse with you those fruits of an unregenerate heart, wrath, malice, envy, cruelty, and deceit; or should they be guilty of other offences, we would entreat you to bear even the injuries to which you may be thus, in some instances, exposed, in a meek and Christian spirit. Consider how great are the disadvantages, both moral and religious, under which they labor when compared with you; and, as saith the Apostle, "Who maketh thee to differ from another, and what hast thou that thou didst not receive?" Often too will it be found that their acts of violence or of fraud have been provoked, though not perhaps by yourselves, yet by the misdeeds of other whites to them; and whether it be so or not, may you ever remember that the Christian is commanded not to avenge himself, but to be patient towards all men. There is perhaps no point in which the conduct of the true follower of Christ shines out more strikingly in contrast with that of the unregenerate man, than in his meekness and patience when suffering wrongfully. He by whose holy name we are called, hath enjoined us to love our enemies, to do good to them that hate us, and to pray for them that despitefully use us and persecute us; and He hath also left us an example that we should follow his steps.

V. Let no consideration whatever induce you to supply the natives with warlike weapons or ammunition, or with ardent spirits. These pernicious articles of traffic have been amongst the most fearful means of accelerating the extinction of the Aborigines in the neighborhood of the settlements of civilized men. With what consistency can the professing Christian put up the petition, "Lead us not into temptation," when, instead of seeking to deliver the untutored Heathen from evil, he is actually placing temptations to sin in their way, and doing what in him lies to destroy both the bodies and souls of his fellow-men?

VI. Be very careful that, so far as it may be in your power to promote it, the natives have the full benefit of equal laws and equal rights with yourselves. Let not this principle be a dead letter, but an operative rule of conduct in all the acts and relations of life.

VII. Let not any say in their hearts, "I know not these things. I suppose that the Government has done all that is right. I cannot search out these matters." Remember that he who wilfully shuts his eyes, is responsible for what he might see. The blessing of the Most High rests upon him who searches out the cause that he knew not, who relieves the oppressed, and who visits the fatherless and the widows in their afflictions.

VIII. Though you may individually keep clear of any acts of oppression towards the natives, yet remember that the necessary and inevitable consequence of the advance of the habitations of civilized men is to destroy the game and other means of support relied on by the uncivilized. Under such circumstances, therefore, to do nothing for their good is to be accessory to their destruction. If you would be clear of this sin, whilst partaking of the gains of colonization in a new settlement, you must not only do your part towards providing adequate reservations for the natives, you must see that they are really appropriated to them and preserved inviolate: you must assist them in improving these reservations; you must take every opportunity which offers to put them in the way of helping themselves; you must promote their settling down to civilized habits, and acquiring a knowledge of the best way to turn their labor to good account.

(To be continued.)

FRIENDS' MANUAL LABOR SCHOOL, ADRIAN, MICHIGAN.

The joint committee having charge of the Quarterly Meeting Manual Labor Boarding School, report, that we have continued to pay attention to the object of our appointment. In our last report we informed the Quarterly Meeting that we had engaged the services of our friends, Elijah and Phebe Brownell, to manage the farm and household affairs, and to have the general superintendence of the institution. The school was kept up during last summer with an average of about thirty scholars, and during the past winter George N. Holway has been principal teacher, and the school has averaged about sixty scholars. Owing to the decease of our friend E. Brownell in the first month, the duties that devolved on him have been mostly attended to by Geo. N. Holway, and the committee believe his services thus far have given general satisfaction. Manual labor has been required of the children, and it has been performed to general satisfaction, not interfering much with school studies, and we have ground to hope that if Friends keep alive to the importance of the religious and guarded education of our youth, that the institution will answer the end designed by its establishment.

Since our last report, the large additional building intended for school rooms, dining room, dormitories, &c., for the boys, has been completed, and is found greatly to increase the comfort and convenience of all concerned in the institution.

We find, after settling with the treasurer and including our subscription, and after finishing the said school house and some unexpected expenses on the farm, &c., our own indebtedness in all to be about $1400. Our next term of tuition is to commence on the first 4th day in 5th month, (scholars expected to be there at the time,) and continue till our quarterly meeting in the 9th month, the school to be taught by Geo. N. Holway. Terms for board and tuition, one dollar per week; washing to be paid for extra if done at the school. It is believed the school is worthy of patronage, and we hope Friends will appreciate their privilege of having the opportunity of sending their children thereto.

On behalf of the Committee,
SAMUEL SATTERTHWAITE,
LYDIA WILSON.

To the Philadelphia Free Produce Association of Friends:

The return of another year has devolved on the Managers the duty of again presenting to the Association their Annual Report of the services accomplished or attempted, during the year that has just closed. On this subject the managers have to acknowledge that very little has been effected by their instrumentality, since their last yearly report.

The great and primary object of our Association, we doubtless all remember, was to encourage and promote, by a union of efforts, the production and distribution, untouched and unstained by oppression and wrong, of such articles of domestic consumption as are usually and chiefly extorted from the labor of slaves. For this purpose a Store was opened in this city several years ago, with the concurrence and encouragement of the managers, by our friend George W. Taylor. Efforts have been used, and continue so to be, to have that establishment supplied altogether through the instrumentality of free and compensated labor, with those tropical productions which constitute the staples of slave cultivation. As the burden of conducting this establishment rests almost exclusively upon him, it is to that point that the attention of the managers within the past year has been chiefly directed. The goods which this store is designed to furnish, are of two very different kinds, and must be obtained from different sources; viz., cotton fabrics and groceries.

Cotton is well known to be extensively cultivated by the labor of slaves, in several of the

southern states, particularly in Mississippi. The market for cotton may be pronounced the main pillar of American slavery. The increase of cotton cultivation consequent upon Eli Whitney's improvement in the mode of separating the seed, gave a new and powerful impetus to the internal traffic in slaves—that most odious feature of an odious system—and the continued demand for the article keeps up a demand for the labor that produces it; and, consequently, where the producers are slaves, it sustains the traffic in their persons.

We frequently hear revolting reports of men, women, and children sold at public sale in the northern slave states, at extravagant prices; not to be employed in the neighborhood where they were born, but to be transported to regions further south, there to drag out a few, and but a few, tedious years, separated from all that nature and habit hold dear. Let us then inquire, What is the ultimate object of these cruel measures? It is not an innate love of cruelty that prompts the sellers or the purchasers of these heart-broken victims of a brutalizing commerce. The proceeding is founded on a calculation of dollars and cents. The planter, who purchases the husband and leaves the wife behind, expects to be remunerated for his trouble and expense, by the sale of the cotton which the purchased slave will extract from the soil; and the cotton goes to swell the profits of a shipping-merchant of a free state, who conveys it to a manufacturer in one of the middle or eastern states, or to a house in Liverpool, from which it quickly passes to whirl on the spindles of Arkwright. The fabric is then thrown abroad over Europe and America, to supply the wants, and increase the comforts of those who

> "Would not have a slave to till *their* ground,
> To carry them, to fan them while they sleep,
> And tremble when they wake, for all the wealth
> That sinews, bought and sold, have ever earned."

Cotton fabrics have indeed become so blended with our domestic supplies, that our habits must be greatly changed if we would deny ourselves their use; and, happily, we now know, that cotton not only *may be*, but actually *is*, extensively cultivated in the United States, and various other places, by the labor of freemen. The cotton goods which G. W. Taylor procures and offers to the acceptance of his customers, are manufactured from cotton, untouched, as we are fully convinced, by servile hands.

From a little reflection on the nature of the case, we readily perceive that to secure a regular supply of cotton fabrics, suited to the various wants of the public, altogether free from the taint of slavery, a concert of action, and an amount of capital, only to be obtained by an extensive union of efforts, are indispensable. Though large quantities of cotton are raised in some of the Southern states entirely by free labor, yet this cotton, if bought in the general market without special care in the selection, is likely to be blended with the products of slavery; and when brought to the doors of the manufacturer, it may be mixed with slave-grown cotton in passing through the mill, unless provided in sufficient quantity to exclude the latter altogether from the factory. Hitherto means have not been found to secure a supply of free cotton goods, through the operations of factories on our side of the Atlantic. Recourse has therefore been had to the factories of Great Britain. This measure, of course, so far as American cotton is concerned, involves a double transportation across the intervening ocean, and consequently a loss of time and an increase of expense. The latter item, however, may, perhaps, be compensated by the cheapness of labor in England. It is, however, fully believed, that if a sufficient amount of capital could be placed at the disposal of the dealers in free goods, to secure, by means of trustworthy agents, the purchase of free-grown cotton, immediately from the planters, as soon as it was ready for the market; or to anticipate its growth by previous arrangement; in quantities equal to the demands of one or more factories, to the total exclusion of slave-grown cotton; the market might, in a little time, be supplied with all the varieties which the habits of the community require, and upon terms as favorable as those of a promiscuous character.

Sugar, the great staple of Louisiana and the West Indies, may, next to Cotton, be regarded as a great pillar of Slavery. Here we see, as in the case of cotton goods, the necessity and importance of extended concert of action, and a larger capital.

Though cotton is, doubtless, the most efficient supporter of American slavery, yet, if we extend our view to the east of the Atlantic, and to the regions south of the United States, we shall probably find sugar entitled to the first place in this bad pre-eminence. The market for sugar kept up, till lately, the Brazilian slave trade; and it still maintains that abominable traffic in the Island of Cuba. Whether sugar from cane is produced in any considerable quantity in the United States by the labor of freemen, is a question which the managers are not prepared to answer. We have, however, the satisfaction to know that the British, French and Danish West Indies, so recently the strongholds of slavery, are cultivated exclusively by the hands of freemen. Yet even there, after all that has been done, and all that has been paid by the government at home to break the fetters of the slave, the evils of slavery have been too deeply impressed on the character and habits of the people to be suddenly obliterated. To that quarter we must look for a supply of sugar: and may we not hope that the abuses which a vicious system has introduced, will eventually prove merely as the workings of a sea,

> "Before a calm, which rocks itself to rest?"

After the copious remarks on the interesting

objects of our association, which may be found in our former reports, the managers deem it unnecessary to enter into any elaborate arguments to prove either the evils of slavery, or the rectitude of the course which we feel compelled to adopt.

Among the early labors of Friends within Philadelphia Yearly Meeting, on the subject of slavery, we find their principal efforts directed against the slave trade; and they probably acted wisely in endeavoring first to stop the traffic to which the existing slavery was owing; but the penetrating mind of John Woolman was not long in discerning, that to support a consistent testimony against the system at large, he must abstain from indulging his palate with the sweets extracted from the labor of slaves. So sensitive was he on this subject, that he declined the use of silver vessels for the ordinary purposes of life; and when stretched upon his dying bed, he requested his attendants, in case his disease should cloud his understanding, to avoid administering any thing to him which they knew he had a testimony against. Had the example of this devoted Christian been followed by all those who have adopted his sentiments on the general subject, there can be no reasonable doubt that the testimony of Friends against slavery would, at this day, have been more advanced than it is. The advocates of slavery must have perceived that there was one society that maintained a consistent testimony against what they pronounced an unrighteous system. They must have seen that Friends were ready to make all the sacrifices which consistency required. But can that be said of Friends in general of our day? Our discipline does not permit any member to hold or even to hire a slave to assist in his business, however mildly the authority may be used; and yet many among us use without hesitation, and trade without scruple, in the products of servile toil, though that toil may be urged with a rigor never maintained by any slaveholding member of the Society of Friends, while that practice was tolerated among them. Could a planter of Louisiana or Mississippi be expected to listen with feelings of compunction to the expostulations of a Philadelphia Friend, upon the cruelty and injustice of slaveholding, if that Friend was in the practice of purchasing the sugar or cotton obtained by the planter from the drudgery of his slaves? Such a planter, if acquainted with the Sermon on the Mount, might very possibly repay the kindness of his admonisher, by a quotation from that remarkable discourse, Matt. vii. 5.

We have, however, the consolation to believe that the conviction is spreading, both among Friends and others, that the true and effectual mode of assailing the system of slavery, is to turn the stream of commerce into channels through which slavery does not flow. The apparently self-evident proposition that slavery, like everything else, must live by that which feeds it, appears to be arresting the attention of many on both sides of the Atlantic. Hence we frequently hear accounts of plans suggested for supplying the market with tropical products, without depending on the labor of slaves. The attention of Friends, in most of the Yearly meetings on this continent, appears, of latter time, to have been increasingly turned to this subject.

In the earliest endeavors to clear the Society on this continent, of the guilt and odium of slavery, the Yearly Meeting of Philadelphia appears to have taken the lead. It was to that Yearly Meeting that the subject of buying and keeping negro slaves was presented by our German Friends, in 1688, and that meeting, eight years afterwards, issued advice to its members, "to be careful not to encourage the bringing in of any more negroes, and that such as had negroes be careful of them, bring them to meetings, have meetings with them in their families, &c." The subject was again moved in 1711, by the Quarterly Meeting of Chester; then the most southern branch of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting. This was nearly five years before the subject was taken up by New England Yearly Meeting. Anthony Benezet and John Woolman, two of the most assiduous advocates of the colored race, of that day, were members of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting. In Philadelphia, where Friends probably exercised more influence than in any other city on the American continent, the first law was enacted that no more slaves should be be born within the jurisdiction of the state. But may we not now seriously ask whether Friends of this Yearly Meeting are likely much longer to retain the position which our fathers attained? The managers institute no invidious comparison, but they can neither deny nor disguise the fact, that the free labor movements have not among us obtained the countenance and encouragement which, they assuredly believe, their importance demands. This circumstance, however, though greatly to be regretted, furnishes no reason why the members of this Association should relax their efforts. On the contrary, it presents a motive for more assiduous and persevering exertions to excite a livelier interest in the cause, both among our fellow members, and in the community at large.

The cause in which we have embarked, is the cause of humanity and justice; the means proposed are wholly pacific in their character; and if they could be made general, would cause Slavery, with all its ramifications, to expire from exhaustion, and without a struggle.

Signed on behalf of the Board.

SAMUEL RHOADS,

Philada., 5th mo. 18th, 1853. *Sec'y.*

Were the superfluities of a nation valued, and made a perpetual tax for benevolence, there would be more alms houses than poor, schools than scholars, and enough to spare for government besides.— *Wm. Penn.*

ARCTIC CONTRIBUTIONS TO SCIENCE.

(Concluded from page 602.)

The first great difficulty the arctic voyager has to contend with, is the capricious state of the navigation in the grand approach to the Polar Sea. The melting of the ice and snow in the north of Baffin's Bay, produces a continuous stream of water, which flows steadily to the south. As soon as this current leaves the projecting points at the head of the Bay, a thin film of ice is formed on it. This ice gets thicker and thicker as it moves southwards, by congealing new layers of sea water on its under surface, and by storing up snow and sleet above, until it becomes what the whaler calls the middle-ice of the Bay. In winter, it extends from shore to shore; but in summer it is separated from the Greenland coast by an open lane of water, in consequence of its connection with the fringe of land, ice being dissolved where northerly winds prevail. An open space of water is always left by this southward drift of the ice-pack at the northern extremity of Baffin's Bay; the extent of the space varies, however, with the season. In winter, it is diminished by the shooting out of the land-ice towards the drift, and the quickened formation of the young ice. The great object of the mariner bound to Lancaster Sound, is to push his way through the open lane of water along the Greenland coast, and to get round the northern extremity of the drift-ice. But he finds this to be no easy task; every southerly gale crushes the ice in upon the shores of the Bay, and squeezes any unfortunate vessel chancing to be placed therein before it, often wedging it up immovably, or even breaking it to pieces under the nip. The only resource of the captive voyager under such circumstances, is to seek a refuge beneath the lee of some huge ice-mountain that has grounded a mile or two off the land, or to take timely warning, and cut docks in the solid land-floe, into which he may retire when the pressure comes. The driving iceberg is, however, a fearful neighbor, if the water proves not shallow enough to arrest its movement, for it will then sometimes plough its onward way through miles and miles of field and pack ice, heaving up the frozen masses before its tremendous impulse, and sweeping everything away that opposes its course.

The entire length of the Baffin's Bay coast of Greenland is indented with bays and fiords, towards which glaciers descend from the higher interior land. At Cape Farewell the termination of the glacier-ice is still miles away from the sea; between Cape Farewell and Cape York, the land, devoid of the incursions of glacier-ice, gets narrower and narrower. North of Cape York, the ice-stream projects into the sea itself, even beyond the line of prominent headlands. It is from this region that the vast icebergs, drifted out into the open Atlantic by the southward current, are derived; for it is a singular fact that there is no glacier ice along the shores westward of Lancaster Sound. All the snow which there falls, even so far north as 77 degrees of latitude, escapes to the sea in streams of water, carrying with them vast quantities of mud and shingle. The land on both sides of Barrow's Strait is composed of limestone; but Greenland, and the coasts which form Davis' Strait, Baffin's Bay, and Lancaster Sound, where the fallen snow is retained for ages before it slips, as the solid glacier, back to the ocean, are all made of hard crystalline rock. Dr. Sutherland thinks that this difference of mineral constitution may in some way affect the temperature, and so determine the abundance of glaciers in the one position, and their absence in the other.

The projecting tongues of the glaciers are not dissolved where they extend into the sea, but broken off by a species of "flotation." Heavy spring tides are driven into the head of the Bay, and up the fiords, by strong southerly winds, and the buoyant ice is heaved up by the rising water, and broken off from its parent stream. The floating power of large masses of ice must be enormous. Dr. Sutherland observed upon a small island, at an elevation of forty feet, a block of granite that measured sixteen feet in length, and must have contained at least 186 tons of solid rock! He calculated that a cube of ice forty feet across the side could easily have carried off this burden in water seven fathoms deep. Icebergs, thus broken off from the parent glacier, were often observed tumbling about in the sea. Some of these were four times bigger than St. Paul's Cathedral, and shrouded themselves in a veil of spray as they rolled over, emitting sounds that could only be compared to terrific thunderpeals, and turning up the blue mud from depths of 200 and 300 fathoms. Oscillations in the sea were produced by such disturbances, which, after travelling a dozen miles, pounded into fragments the ice-field into which they ultimately fell.

Captain Penny's expedition reached the entrance of Wellington Channel on the 25th of August. On the 14th of September, young ice formed round the ships; and they were compelled to take up their winter quarters in Assistance Bay, near the south-west point of Wellington Channel. Captain Austen's squadron, of four ships, was fixed on Griffith's Island, a few miles further west. November 7th, the sun was beneath the horizon at noon, the thermometer was seven degrees below zero, and the sea-ice three feet thick. January 13th, mercury froze for the first time. At the end of January, the ice was five feet thick. The sun roze above the southern horizon for an instant at noon, February 7. February 24th was the coldest day, the thermometer sinking 45 degrees below zero. April 3, the ice was seven feet thick. In the beginning of May, it attained its maximum thickness

of seven feet nine inches. June 12th, the thermometer rose to 55 degrees, the highest point of the season. Two days after the first rain fell. At the end of June small streams of water began to flow from the land. At the end of July the sea ice was diminished to a thickness of four feet by the melting of the upper surface. August the 8th, the bay-ice broke up and set the ships free after eleven months' close detention. Four days afterwards, the young ice began again to form on the sea at night.

Throughout this winter of intense cold, the temperature of the sea remained nearly uniform. It never sank so low as 29 degrees. A hole was kept open through the ice, near the ships, for the purpose of observing the water, as well as for noticing the rise and fall of the tides. The ice invariably increased its thickness by additions to its lower surface. As the sea-water froze, a considerable portion of its salt was separated from it, and blown along the surface of the ice, mixing with the fresh-fallen snow as it went. On this account snow wreaths could never be used for melting into water; the snow on the land often contained traces of salt miles away from the sea. The sea-ice hardly ever contained more than one quarter the quantity of salt found in an equal volume of sea-water.

The interior of the ships was warmed to between 40 and 50 degrees. This was found to be the highest limit of safety: in it the hoar-frost was never thawed in the beds; the blankets and nightcaps of the sleepers often adhered inconveniently to the ships' planks. With a higher temperature, the vapor of the interior of the ships was deposited in the beds as moisture instead of ice, and then rheumatic attacks were troublesome among the crew. With this range, the difference of heat experienced on going into the open air, often amounted to 100 degrees; three times as much as the difference between the mean temperature of England and the tropics.

Much less food was consumed during the winter's rest than during the labors of summer. On this account, the provisions were served out without weighing, and considerable weekly savings were effected.

A vast abundance of the lower forms of life was found everywhere in the inclement region in which the ships sojourned. Small cavities, from two to six feet deep, studded the under surface of the sea-ice. A greenish, slimy substance, composed of animalcules and microscopic plants, was found in these. The cavities, in fact, had been hollowed out by the higher temperature attendant upon the vital action going on in these minute creatures. The most intense cold seemed to have the power of destroying some kinds of life-germs. Mity cheese, that had been exposed throughout the winter, never again manifested any return of crawling propensity.

The schools and libraries were the most valuable auxiliaries in preventing ennui. Geographical studies were especially popular. After the nightly lessons, it was often necessary to settle forecastle disputes as to the insular character of Cape Horn, the Roman Catholic faith of the Chinese, and the identity of the crocodiles of the Nile with the alligators of the Mississippi.

The result of Captain Penny's labors, so far as exploration is concerned, are universally known. Sledging parties went out in the spring. A large whaling-boat was dragged bodily up Wellington Channel, and launched in the clear water beyond the ice barrier. Two thousand miles were travelled over, 710 of which were in districts seen for the first time by human eyes. No further traces of the missing expedition were, however, found. The *Lady Franklin* and *Sophia* left Assistance Bay, homeward bound, on the 12th of August; five weeks afterwards they were in the Thames. Even to the last, Dr. Sutherland's habits of philosophic generalisation remained with him. He found that, during the passage through Davis' Strait and across the Atlantic, the temperature of the sea-water increased so gradually and steadily, that he was induced to speculate on the possible approach of the time when mariners would require no other instruments than the compass and thermometer to traverse wide intervals of open sea in safety. —*Chambers' Journal.*

SPEED ON RAILWAYS.

Dr. Lardner adopts some ingenious arguments, or rather illustrations, to render familiar the extraordinary velocity with which our express trains move. The Great Western Express to Exeter travels at the rate of 43 miles an hour, including stoppages, or 51 miles an hour without including stoppages; to attain this rate, a speed of 60 miles an hour is adopted midway between some of the stations; and in certain experimental trips 70 miles an hour have been reached. A speed of 70 miles an hour is about equivalent to 34 yards per second, or 34 yards between two beats of a common clock; all objects near the eye of a passenger travelling at this rate will pass by his eye in the thirty-fourth part of a second; and if 34 stakes were erected at the side of the road, a yard asunder, they would not be distinguishable one from another; if painted red, they would appear collectively as a continuous flash of red color. If two trains with this speed passed each other, the relative velocity would be 68 yards per second; and if one of the trains were 68 yards long, it would flash by in a single second. Supposing the locomotive which draws such a train to have driving-wheels seven feet in diameter, these wheels will revolve five times in a second; the piston moves along the cylinder ten times in a second; the valve moves and the steam escapes ten times in a second—but as there are two cylinders, which act alternately, there are really twenty puffs or

escapes of steam in a second. The locomotive can be heard to "cough" when moving slowly, the cough being occasioned by the abrupt emission of waste steam up the chimney; but twenty coughs per second cannot be separated by the ear, their individuality becoming lost. Such a locomotive speed is equal to nearly one-fourth that of a cannon-ball; and the momentum of a whole train, moving at such a speed, would be nearly equivalent to the aggregate force of a number of cannon-balls, equal to one-fourth the weight of the train; that a "smash" should follow a "collision," is no subject for marvel, if a train moving at such speed—or anything like such speed—should meet with any obstacle to its progress.—*Dodd's Curiosities of Industry.*

KNOWLEDGE.

Valuable knowledge can be attained only by personal effort. Every one must traverse the hills and valleys for himself, and it is only by unremitting application and perseverance that the attempt will be crowned with success. But to the devoted persevering seekers success is certain. The state of mind is such as to insure the best use being made of any accessible helps, and of the exercise of ingenuity and application in surmounting difficulties even in the absence of all foreign aid. Whatever may be his present deficiencies and disadvantages, the person—especially the young person—who is so sensible of the value of knowledge as to apply his heart to understanding—to seek for it as for silver, and search for it as for hid treasures—assuredly shall not seek in vain. Knowledge is the prize of application.—*Country Gentleman.*

HOW TO MANAGE TEMPTATION.

Some years since, three Indians in the neighborhood of Green Bay, became converts to temperance, although previously surpassingly fond of the "brain thief." Three white men formed the *charitable resolution* of trying to draw them back. Placing a canteen of whiskey in their path, they hid themselves in the bushes to observe the effect. The first Indian recognized his old acquaintance with an "ugh!" and making a high step, passed on. The second laughed, saying "me know you!" and walked round. The last one drew his tomahawk and dashed it in pieces, saying, "ugh, you conquer me, now I conquer you!"

A LITTLE CHILD.

About the close of the last war with England, an officer, on returning home from *the lines*, went to visit a relation; and like some others who imitate their associates, he indulged in profane language. A little girl walked out with him to his horse; and as he was talking to her in great glee, she gently said, "I don't like to hear my cousin swear." He replied, "I know, my dear, it is wrong." In the same mild tone, she rejoined, "Well then, if you know it is wrong, why do you do it?" The captain felt the reproof, and confessed to me on relating the story, that he was never more non-plussed than by that little child. D. S.

For Friends' Review.

THE VALLEY OF DEATH.

Yea, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil; for thou art with me. Ps. 23: 4.

This blessed assurance, poor Christian believer,
We have from the lips of the Psalmist of old;
He trusted Jehovah, who is no deceiver,
And felt not a fear but His arm would uphold.
To God's many mercies he was not a stranger,
For oft to his praises he fashioned his breath;
With Him for companion, he feared not a danger,
Which lay in the vale of the shadow of Death.

Long since through that valley the Psalmist did travel,
And on him its shadows fell chilling and cold;
And like him, poor Christian, thou, too, must unravel
The mysteries which that dark vale will unfold.
The Saviour hath passed it before thee, poor mortal,
And slept 'neath the shadow of Azrael's wing:
If He is thy friend, thou canst say at Death's portal,
"The grave has no victory, Death has no sting."

The clouds of that valley hang darkly impending,
Along o'er the pathway that all of us tread,
And none knows how quickly he may be descending
Beneath their dense masses to sleep with the dead.
Then great is the danger which lies in postponing,
From day, thus, to day, to prepare our account;—
We cannot too earnestly seek the atoning
One, who hath died for us on Calvary's mount.

We cannot too quickly repent of our errors,
For life's fleeting sands will be speedily run;—
But Death, when he cometh, can bring us no terrors,
If *we* have made peace with the conquering Son.
The Bridegroom may come at dark midnight and call us—
With lamps trimmed and burning we willingly start:
We then can say truly no ill can befall us,
In Death's gloomy valley, for with us Thou art.

Bloomingdale, Ohio. A. M.

Fifth mo. 30th, 1853.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Foreign Intelligence.—The steamship Canada arrived at Boston on the 8th, and the Pacific, at New York, on the 12th inst. bringing Liverpool dates to the 28th ult. and 1st inst. respectively.

England.—The submarine telegraph communication between Great Britain and Ireland has been successfully completed.

Lords Clarendon and Russell had stated in Parliament that the French and English Ministers at Constantinople were acting in concert, and that the integrity of the Porte would be maintained. It is stated that in consequence of the present aspect of affairs at Constantinople, Rear Admiral Sir Charles Napier will proceed to the Mediterranean to serve as second in command on that station.

Mazzini had arrived in England.

The Dublin Exhibition attracts 5000 persons daily.

An exploring expedition to Australia is projected under the auspices of the Geographical Society.

France.—It is now stated that the coronation of the Emperor and Empress will take place on the 10th of 9th month next.

The French fleet has been ordered to the Dardanelles.

The session of the Corps Legislatif closed on the 28th ult.

A concession for 50 years of the submarine telegraph from France to Algeria, has been granted to John W. Brett.

Italy.—Milan letters mention that the Austrian Commission of Inquiry now sitting, has totally failed to establish any evidence connecting the Lombard emigrants in Sardinia with the recent revolution.

Several arrests had taken place at Trastevere, in consequence of discoveries made by the Roman police of a conspiracy among the poorer classes.

Two shocks of an earthquake had been felt at Naples, and appearances indicated an approaching eruption of Mount Vesuvius.

Switzerland. — Diplomatic relations between Switzerland and Austria, are entirely broken off. The Federal Council of Berne has resolved to issue orders to the various Cantons instructing them to raise their military contingents without delay, and to be prepared to take the field at the first call.

Germany.—The Senate of Frankfort has submitted to the Legislative Assembly an organized law for the regulation of the rights of the Jews, who, according to this law, shall have the right of voting in the election of deputies, and be capable of serving as deputies. They are to have four deputies in the Legislative Assembly, but they are excluded from the Senate, and from certain other functions and dignities.

The New Russian Gazette states that the adhesion of the King of Bavaria to the Zollverein treaties having been received, the exchange of ratifications will take place at Berlin immediately.

All the associations formed by the students have been suppressed.

Austria.—Vienna papers state that recent developments show the Rastock conspiracy to have been widely extended, including some persons of the higher classes. The remaining detachments of the corps of observation on the frontiers of Turkey have received orders to fall back. It is doubtful what will be the precise course of action of Austria and the Porte in relation to Turkish affairs.

Russia.—The van of the southern army of 100,000 men has been ordered to approach the Turkish frontiers, and military preparations were making on a large scale.

Turkey.—It has been officially announced, that all negotiations between Prince Menschikoff and the Porte are broken off. The Prince has taken his departure for Odessa, where he arrived on the 23d ult. The Ambassadors of England and France, and the Ministers of Austria and Prussia, had previously made a joint effort to effect a reconciliation between the Divan and the Russian Envoy, but without success, Menschikoff persisting in his demand for the immunities of the Greek Church.

Cape of Good Hope.—Peace has been formally proclaimed. The new Constitution has been promulgated and was well received. The Ashantee invasion has been quelled.

India.—Affairs in Burmah are represented as unfavorable to the British. A steamer had been despatched to Calcutta for additional troops.

China.—The rebellion is making rapid progress, and the resources of the Empire are becoming exhausted. Late letters state, that Nankin has been taken by the rebels. The Chinese authorities have invoked the aid of the American, English and French ships of war, for the suppression of the rebellion.

The opening of the Bombay and Tamah portion of the Great Peninsular Railway, the first in operation in Asia, took place 4th month 16th.

Mexico.—Santa Anna has revived an old decree intended for the annoyance of American travellers. Gen. Alvarez, Governor of Acapulco, has issued a counter-proclamation advising the people in his department to pay no regard to the edict of Santa Anna.

It is stated that our Government has notified Mexico that her military occupation of the Mesilla Valley must be abandoned. Gen. Garland is ordered to proceed to the vicinity to protect the rights of the Americans, if attacked.

Guyaquil.—Information has been received that the war between the French Admiral and Ecuador has been brought to a close under the dictation of the former, the Government of Ecuador having agreed to accept any terms rather than that Guyaquil should be bombarded. A French fleet of three ships and one steamer was moored before the city.

West Indies.—A serious difficulty has taken place between the Council and the Assembly of Jamaica, and a number of prisoners have been liberated by the Governor, in consequence of want of means to support them in prison.

Yellow fever prevailed to a considerable extent in St. Thomas and Dominica.

A severe shock of earthquake was felt at Antigua on the 4th inst.

Another vessel with Chinese emigrants had arrived at Trinidad.

California.—The steamship El Dorado, from Aspinwall, arrived at New York on the 8th, and the Illinois, on the 11th inst. The former brought 250 passengers, and $1,000,000 on freight; the latter, the California mails, upwards of $1,000,000 on freight, and 324 passengers. The dates from California are to the 16th ult.

Another destructive fire occurred at San Francisco on the night of the 4th ult., destroying the Rassette House and several adjoining buildings. Loss estimated at $124,000. Several of the inmates of the hotel are supposed to have perished in the flames.

The County Record office at San Jose has been burned by incendiaries.

The dates from the Sandwich Islands, are to 4th month 16th. The King had nominated his son Lehorps, as his successor. The Parliament had sanctioned the nomination.

From the Coast of Africa. — The Slave Trade.—The brig Wm. M. Rodgers arrived at this port, this morning, from Port Praya, April 30, and Bathurst, May 10. The U. S. ships of war John Adams and Bainbridge, were at Port Praya, all well. The frigate Constitution was expected there to relieve them. The Coast was healthy, but trade dull. Occasionally a cargo of slaves was successfully run off the Coast, chiefly in Spanish and Brazillian bottoms, and believed to be destined for the Island of Cuba. There had been lately, however, several captures of slavers by the English cruisers near the Bight of Benin. The captain heard something relative to the capture of Don Crispo, the most noted slave dealer on the Coast, but did not learn the particulars.—*Bost. Traveller.*

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DANIEL WHEELER.

(Continued from page 627.)

On the last of 7th month, 1835, while D. Wheeler and his son were still on the Island of 'ahiti, they received a visit from a man who alled himself the Baron de Thierry, who had ıst arrived from Spanish America with his wife, ıildren, and servants, and was going, as he ;ated, to New Zealand, to establish a colony ıere, exactly as William Penn established the overnment of Pennsylvania. But a little in-estigation convinced Daniel Wheeler that the aron was almost a total stranger to the principles ı which William Penn acted in the colonization ' Pennsylvania; for he was taking with him a ilitary force, with arms, ammunition, &c., and Polish major, Edward Fergus by name, to or-ınize these troops, and superintend their opera-ons. D. Wheeler took care to inform the aron that no weapon, more formidable than a nstable's staff, was used to support the govern-ent of Pennsylvania, for more than sixty years, hile the pacific principles of William Penn and s friends governed the colony.

As Daniel Wheeler, in the early part of his urse, had considerable acquaintance with the ces as well as the hardships to which seamen e usually exposed, he was well qualified to feel r them, and to offer the word of exhortation in manner suited to their condition and habits of 'e. He has furnished numerous memorials of e painful solicitude which was excited by the servations which he had frequent occasion to make, of the vices and miseries introduced among the simple natives of the Polynesian islands, by the English and American sailors who visited their shores. This observation and experience of the evils arising from the example of their white visitors, no doubt quickened his zeal to watch and embrace every opening of duty towards the latter class. Feeling an apprehension that he could not safely omit an effort to obtain another opportunity with the sailors and others on board the Charles Carroll, he applied to Reuben Weeks, and immediately obtained his consent. The invitation to attend this meeting was extended to the crews of the different vessels in the bay, and to the people, whites it would appear, not the natives, on the shore. Of this meeting, the following notice is given:

At half-past ten o'clock, A. M., a warning flag was hoisted on board the Charles Carroll; and about eleven o'clock the meeting was completely gathered. The number of sailors who attended was considerably increased by those from the newly arrived vessels. Charles Pittman, Mary Darling, and Eliza Pritchard, attended from the shore, with Charles de Thierry, his wife, and the Pole, Edward Fergus. After the attention of the people had been arrested by the object of our meeting together being explained, a general silence prevailed. At length, I stood up with the words: "The wolf shall dwell with the lamb; the leopard shall lie down with the kid; and the young lion and the fattling together: and a little child shall lead them," &c. After alluding to the fulfilment of this prophecy in the gospel dispensation, as shadowed forth by Isaiah, I had to tell them that these are the very days in which we live; every individual had a share in it, and a part to act in it, though of general application:—that the gospel was not a mere outward declaration of good things, but, "the power of God unto salvation," to all who believe, repent, and obey it; and that its privileges could only be attained through Christ; that the early promulgators of the Christian religion were constrained to turn all men to Christ. "We preach not ourselves, but Christ Jesus the Lord; and ourselves your servants for Jesus' sake," was the

apostle Paul's declaration to the primitive believers, on behalf of himself and fellow-laborers: but he himself had a more special and divinely authorized commission, communicated immediately by the voice of that Saviour, whom he had so long and cruelly persecuted, wherever His appearance could be found: it was stamped with a double seal, for a two-fold purpose, as a minister and witness of those things which he had seen, and of things which were hereafter to be shown to him; in which the Lord would appear unto him, to open the eyes of mankind, to turn men from darkness to light, and from the power of Satan unto God. That Christ was the Light, the true Light, that lighteth every man that cometh into the world; unto whom all mankind must be turned, and must come, if they are saved, &c. &c. It was a highly favored, solemn meeting, and owned by the great Master of assemblies; whose power reigned gloriously amongst us, causing thanksgiving and praise in many hearts.

It appears that this meeting was not without fruit, as D. Wheeler soon afterward met with a sailor, belonging to the Charles Carroll, who had been reached at this meeting, and had come on shore to seek for help and advice from the Christian missionaries, in order that he might be enabled to resist the temptations by which he was assailed. He was encouraged to watchfulness and perseverance, with the assurance, that, if faithful, he would doubtless overcome them all, through the strength of Him who for our sakes "endured such contradiction of sinners against himself."

Believing his duty pointed to a meeting on shore, he kept the matter for a time in his own mind, but before the day for holding it arrived, he found the way opened by others, without any agency of his own. The invitation was accordingly spread among the shipping, and to the people on shore. Of this opportunity, the subjoined notice appears:

At the time appointed we repaired to the shore. The attendance was larger than at any time before. The baron, his wife, and the Pole, appeared amongst others. We sat long in silence; when I stood up, with—"It was never said to the wrestling seed of Jacob, seek ye my face in vain;" "for the sighing of the needy now will I arise, saith the Lord." Let us remember the example of Jacob, who wrestled for the blessing until the break of day, although the angel said, "Let me go, for the day breaketh;" but the patriarch refused to grant the request, saying "I will not let thee go, except thou bless me." The result of his faithful perseverance was, that his name should be no longer Jacob, but that he should be called Israel; for, said the angel, "a a prince hast thou power with God and with men and hast prevailed." After urging upon a present, the necessity of our wrestling for th blessing this morning, that so we might be num bered amongst the princes of Israel, and lik him prevail, &c., with some other addition I sa down. The meeting then settled down in quie ness, and remained long under a solemn feeling when I had again to stand up and declare th blessedness of those who trust in Mount Zion the city which the Lord hath founded, which ca never be moved; whose children are joyful i their King; because poor in spirit, to whom th gospel was preached, and is still preached: thes are filled with good things; but the rich and th full are sent empty away. It is the poor of th Lord's people—the poor in spirit, whose prov sion will ever be abundantly blessed. Yea, the shall be satisfied,—and no wonder, when mad to partake of that bread which cometh dow from heaven,—whosoever eateth thereof sha live for ever; for this soul-sustaining bread i Christ, who said, "I am the bread of life: h that cometh to me shall never hunger, and h that believeth on me shall never thirst." Ther is nothing in this perishing world to be desire or worth hungering and thirsting after, by thos who have tasted of this true and living brea that cometh down from heaven. Who would n desire to be a citizen of that city which hat foundations, whose maker and builder the Lor is?—this Sion, which he hath founded for th poor of his people. There is no other way t accomplish this, but that of doing the will God, and not our own, through Christ Jesus, b the help of his Holy Spirit in our hearts, &c. was largely opened to declare many great an heavenly truths to these people for about a hour, under a weighty feeling of a power to m self irresistible; all seemed brought down an laid low under its dominion, and the pillars my frail tabernacle were shaken. I had to ri a third time to say, that if words would ava any thing, I was willing to spend and be spe amongst them; for I had been poured out as w ter for their sake, &c.—turning their attentio to the Word nigh in the heart and in the mout of which the apostle spoke;—commending the to God, and to the word of his grace, &c.

These services appear to have been chiefly not entirely limited to the white people, wh were temporarily or permanently resident ther for we hear nothing of interpreters.

The Henry Freeling having been about fo months in the bay at Tahiti, D. Wheeler foun himself released from further religious service that vicinity, and accordingly, on the 10th 9th month, 1835, the vessel was unmoored, an a voyage to Eimeo or Moorea, was commence Just as they were about leaving the harbor,

packet was brought from the shore, containing the Yearly Meeting Epistle from London, and a number of letters from Friends in England, as well as several communications from the family at Petersburg. It is scarcely possible for those who have never been long separated from their family and friends, to appreciate the feelings with which such men as Daniel and Charles Wheeler must have received this treasure, coming so opportunely to hand.

Soon after they got under way, a circumstance occurred which made a strong impression on Daniel Wheeler's sensitive mind, which is thus related:

Having discharged the pilot, cleared the reefs, and begun to stretch away from the island, the delightful employment of reading our letters commenced. While sitting on deck, the vessel made a formidable pitch, which occasioned a loud and sudden crash, as in a moment. It was soon ascertained that our mizen-mast was gone by the board, and had fallen over the very centre of the stern. Not only the man at the helm escaped unhurt, but every other person on board; and nothing short of an Almighty, all-merciful, and all-superintending Providence could possibly have screened and sheltered us from every harm. My Charles had been sitting for some time quite near the mast, but had removed just before from the place of danger. Our captain immediately represented the vessel as so crippled, that she would not stay, or tack, and wished to know whether I thought of proceeding, or of endeavoring to return to the bay of Papeete, which we had just left. I paused for a moment, and then signified that we might safely proceed, although at the time it was nearly calm, and a heavy tumbling sea heaving around us. In a few minutes, however, the regular trade-wind sprung up, with a fresh gale in our favor, which in a few hours drove us to the desired haven of Talloo; into which the Henry Freeling worked as well as could be desired, notwithstanding she had lost one of her wings. The wreck of the mast, rigging, sails, &c., was all cleared away, and got on board, before the strength of the trade-wind set upon us, and before the sea had time to rise under it, which soon afterwards became unusually heavy. The great superiority of a small vessel over a large one was fairly proved to-day; as we were beating through a channel beset with coral reefs, in a masterly manner, our pilot frequently cried out, 'Maitai, Maitia!' 'good,' 'good!' to denote his approbation; and would occasionally say, in tolerable English, 'She works well.' He told us, that one of the American ships now here beat about for five days in the same place, and was towed in at last by six boats, when the wind had died away.

(To be continued.)

Notice of MARY BLACKWILL, *of Kingsbridge, England, who died 7th mo.* 4, 1852, *aged* 38 *years.*

This dear friend possessed considerable qualifications for usefulness, and, as occasion presented, she was kindly disposed to assist all within her sphere; but, on her deathbed, she had tremblingly to feel that she had fallen short, in submission to the regenerating and sanctifying power of the Holy Spirit, and in dedication of heart to the service of her Lord. In recording some of her expressions, during her last illness, it is felt to be cause for humble thankfulness to have ground for believing that, through many tribulations of flesh and spirit, she was mercifully prepared to enter the kingdom, and to partake of that redemption which comes by Jesus Christ.

Her health had long been delicate, and in the Eleventh month of last year renewed symptoms of illness appeared, and continued to increase. The natural buoyancy of her spirits, and a strong desire still further to contribute to the comfort of her beloved father and uncle, to both of whom she was a kind care-taker, induced her to make use of every prescribed means of recovery. Desiring life rather than death, prayer was offered, at this time, "that, if consistent with the Divine will, she might be their survivor;" and when, in the progress of the disease it seemed likely to be otherwise, she spoke of this trial as being hard to bear, and the dispensation as being a mysterious one. She was, however, gradually brought to acknowledge her reliance on that wisdom which, she believed, was ordering all things well.

She subsequently referred to her earnest desire to be restored to health, and said, "The lowest mansion in the kingdom would be a happy place," remarking upon the condescension of the Saviour, in assuring us that there *were* mansions in the Father's house. She added that "during the preceding night she had passed through extreme suffering, but that some passages of Scripture were applied to her mind, and afforded some hope and comfort, viz: 'You hath he quickened, who were dead in trespasses and sins;' and 'If the blood of bulls and of goats, and the ashes of an heifer, sprinkling the unclean, sanctifieth to the purifying of the flesh; how much more shall the blood of Christ, who through the Eternal Spirit offered himself without spot to God, purge your consciences from dead works, to serve the living God?'" Then, raising her hands, she emphatically said—"What more can I desire, than an ability to say, 'Thou shalt guide me by thy counsel, and afterwards receive me to glory.'"

Although she would sometimes speak of the future, and make arrangements for her own and others' comfort, it is believed that she was alive, at this time, to the improbability of her recovery, and felt an earnest desire to know her peace to be made with God, on one occasion remarking: "O! I would give worlds, if I had them, to draw so

near to the Saviour as to hear the words—'Thy sins are forgiven thee.'"

In this state of earnest seeking and mourning, she was instructed by the language: "Thou hast forgotten *me* days without number;" and for several weeks, under much conflict, the only language of her heart seemed to be, "Verily thou art a God that hidest thyself." In allusion to this she said: "My anguish was unutterable, but I now felt that I must *wait* for his mercy and forgiveness." At length it pleased her gracious Lord and Saviour, for whom she had watched, to whom she had prayed, to afford her such a gleam of hope as was "worth more than a thousand worlds to her;" "I heard," she said, "the language, 'Thy redemption draweth nigh; I will heal thy backslidings, I will love thee freely; the enemy shall not prevail against thee, I will redeem thee from his power.' These, and many more precious promises, were poured in, after a day of distress, wherein I seemed given up to the enemy; but through all, I believe I did not murmur, and struggled to maintain my confidence. This verse was applied—

'In the furnace God may prove thee,
Thence to bring thee forth more bright;
But will never cease to love thee,
Thou art precious in his sight!'

This seemed too good for me to lay hold of. I am gently dealt with. I now feel so calm and peaceful; not as I used to do,—not joyous, but truly a peace that passeth understanding, worth worlds to possess; and last night it was given me clearly to see, in a way no words can describe, the joy there is in heaven over one sinner that repenteth." On taking leave for the night she said—"I believe it is the care of my Heavenly Father, and the prayers of my friends, that help me through the night." It was remarked, we were sure it was the one, and might be the other also. "Yes," she replied, "for—

'Jesus on th' eternal throne
For sinners intercedes.'"

In reference to the passage—"The Lord is my Shepherd, I shall not want," she said—

"Jesus sought me when a stranger,
Wandering from the fold of God;
He to save my soul from danger
Interposed His precious blood;"

adding—"This has been my experience."

About this time a note of sympathy from an absent friend was read. She remarked—"How applicable:——— could not have written that, without having been brought into fellowship with my sufferings; give my love, and say I have a good hope through grace; I am nothing—nothing! Christ is all!"

As she became more dependent on her attendants, her care and consideration for them increased, lest they should be overdone or inconvenienced; often saying, "I am afraid I shall weary you."

On the evening of the 27th she was very ill. Much of what she communicated cannot be remembered in her own words, but the following is distinctly recollected:

"The Lord has been good to me, very merciful and gracious. O, it was long before he spoke peace to my soul, and it was no wonder. How often his voice sounded in my heart, 'Hast thou not forgotten me days without number?' O yes, and I know it. I know myself unworthy of the least of his benefits. Bear with me, for I must speak the praises of Him who has done so much for me. No one knows the agony of spirit that I endured. Satan was indeed allowed to buffet me. He was strong,—until a stronger than he came; and now, to me, he is the strong man *bound*. O, after a day of great mental and bodily suffering, I might say agony, the precious promise came to me—'The blood of Jesus Christ, his Son, cleanseth from *all sin!*' *All sin*, remember; not one or two, but *all sin!* And then I felt my iniquities were forgiven,—were washed away in the precious blood of the Lamb. O, what peace, what happiness were mine! Mine iniquities blotted out! After that I passed such a delightful night; one sweet promise after another came to remembrance, and I felt they were mine. Since then nothing has been able to take that peace from me; it is a peace which passeth all understanding. It is not of myself I speak; but while I *can* speak, I must utter the praises of my God, and what He has done for me.

'Not more than others I deserve,
Yet God has given me more!'

I desire to be kept from saying one word that does not come from my heart. All I have been saying proceeds, not from a natural desire to speak, O no, naturally I am very diffident; but I feel impelled to speak. My great fault has been diffidence. 'The fear of man bringeth a snare,' *remember that.* When you find you have a word, speak it, and do not think of those around. It does me good to speak of the merciful dealings of the Lord. He has been merciful to me, through Jesus Christ; and when I heard 'thy sins are forgiven thee,' I felt, come life or come death, all is well, I could give up all of earth. Many think too much of what their neighbors should do or say; this, dear friends, is wrong. Listen to what Christ speaks. He says, 'What is that to thee? *follow thou me!*' Christ is all, and in all. My hope of happiness is centred in the great work which He has accomplished."

The following morning a friend called. She repeated the text, "The waters have come up into my soul," and spoke of the wonderful power that was needed to overcome her strong will, adding, "but it *has* been overcome, and I am quite resigned to whatever may be permitted." Repeating the text, "His judgments are a great deep, his ways past finding out," she applied the first part to the work of the Holy Spirit in her soul, and the latter to the circumstance of her being taken thus early from time to eternity, and said,

"I have not had one pain too many; I have not followed cunningly devised fables, but enjoyed refreshing seasons from the presence of the Lord: but these seasons must be waited for. I was once numbered among the strong, but 'Let no man glory in his strength; let him that glorieth glory in this, that he understandeth and knoweth me, that I am the Lord which exercise loving kindness, judgment and righteousness in the earth; for in these things do I delight, saith the Lord.'" She then addressed a little girl, desiring that she might "do the thing that is right," saying that she would have her reward, and that it would be felt in the secret of the heart.

The following day, she alluded to our late Quarterly Meeting, and listened with interest to a brief account of it, remarking, "It is refreshing to me to hear it. I have prized the attendance of our religious meetings, and have felt heavenly dew to descend in them, as upon barren ground. Going to meeting and sitting in a formal manner will avail nothing; there must be an exercise of soul if we expect to profit by them."

During the last two days the beloved sufferer frequently dosed, and had occasional slight wanderings; but even in them the train of thought and feeling was directed to heavenly things. Some beloved ones were addressed tenderly and encouragingly, and every reference to herself was indicative of peace and joy. "'Old things,'" she said, "'are passed away, behold all things are become new.' Praise, praise! Joy, not sorrow! I shall soon sing the new song." The word "mercy" was frequently repeated, and a few hours before the close, she remarked in reference to bodily conflict, "It is hard to flesh and blood, but easy to the flesh [aided by the] *Spirit*," alluding to *the* Spirit who helpeth our infirmities. Soon after, "death was swallowed up in victory." —*Annual Monitor.*

Some Signs of the Times auspicious to the Cause of Peace. By WILLIAM JAY, *President of the American Peace Society.*

Gentlemen of the Society,—Suffer me to congratulate you on the cheerful prospects which are opening before us. Never before did the anticipations of the angelic hymn which heralded the advent of the Prince of Peace, seem so near its accomplishment. The signs of the times indicate the dawn of that day in which there shall be "peace on earth, and good will toward men," and in which we are promised by the sure word of prophecy, that nations shall learn war no more. The brightness of that glorious day does not indeed gild the hill-tops; but we see some feeble rays of light beginning to break through the eastern gloom.

The hope of success is ever a stimulus of exertion. Let us inquire whether our indulgence of such a hope is a proof of the fanaticism with which we are charged, or whether it is a sober deduction from accumulated facts.

Since the universal and desolating conflicts which terminated in 1815, the peace of the world has suffered only brief and partial interruptions. History probably presents on her ample page no period of equal length, in which mankind has suffered so little from the sword, or enjoyed such glorious triumphs in the arts and sciences, as that which has transpired since the battle of Waterloo. True it is, there are still armies in abundance, living on the industry of others, and imposing on the nations the burden of onerous and unnecessary taxation. But where shall we now find a *veteran* army, trained and practised in slaughter? Could we collect together all the soldiers in Europe and America who have shed human blood, they would form but an inconsiderable force.

So greatly has the peaceful repose of the last thirty-five years advanced the education, comfort and happiness of man, that military glory has lost much of its baneful splendor. It is now generally felt, that he who by his genius and learning opens new sources of wealth, of beauty, and of enjoyment, is more worthy of admiration, than the professional destroyer of human life, however expert he may be in his dreadful trade. The statesman who labors to preserve peace, and to promote the prosperity of his country, is beginning to be more honored than he whose talk is ever of blood and honor. Public opinion is changing. Some years since a distinguished citizen of Boston was called by the municipal authorities to deliver an address on the anniversary of our National Independence. On that day, consecrated to the military renown of our fathers in the presence of a vast assembly proud of the heroic deeds of New England, surrounded with the pomp and circumstance of glorious war, and in the shadow of Bunker's Hill, the Orator, with an eloquence no less rare and admirable than his moral courage, portrayed "the true grandeur of nations." That grandeur, he shewed, consists not in power and conquest, but in acts of justice and beneficence; and he dared to assert that in this age there can be no peace that is not honorable, and no war that is not dishonorable. There was a time, when the author of such an address would have been scorned as a mean spirited fanatic. But times have changed; and Charles Sumner now pleads the cause of justice and humanity in the council of the nation.

Peace Congresses, composed of delegates from various countries, have recommended to Governments a simple and practical mode of averting war. Nor has the recommendation been unheeded by statesmen. On the 12th of June, 1839, Mr. Cobden, on the presentation of petitions from 200,000 British subjects for treaties providing in advance for the settlement of national disputes by arbitration, moved that an address be presented to the Queen, requesting her to direct the

Secretary of State for foreign affairs to enter into communication with foreign powers, inviting them to concur in treaties binding the contracting parties, in the event of any future misunderstanding which cannot be arranged by amicable negotiation, to refer the matter in dispute to the decision of arbitrators. So well received was this novel proposal, that the minister found it expedient to treat it with great respect, and, avowedly to avoid a direct negative, moved the previous question. A minority of no less than eighty-one bore testimony to the wisdom of the measure, and gave a pledge of its future success.

Happily for the cause of humanity, international arbitration has found advocates in the American Congress, as well as in the British Parliament. In 1851, Senator Foote, of Mississippi, as chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, to whom had been referred a petition from this Society, reported, that the committee cordially and unanimously recommended to the Senate to resolve, "that, in the judgment of this body, it would be proper and desirable for the Government of the United States, whenever practicable, to secure, in its treaties with other nations, a provision for referring to the decision of umpires all future misunderstandings that cannot be satisfactorily adjusted by amicable negotiation, in the first instance, before a resort to hostilities shall be had." For want of time, no action was taken on the report. A week before the closing of the last session, Senator Underwood, of Kentucky, on behalf of a similar committee to which a second petition of this Society had been referred, made an elaborate report. This report, which is of itself a valuable peace tract, abounding in able arguments and startling statistics, concludes with a resolution declaring, "that the Senate advise the President to secure, wherever it may be practicable, a stipulation in all treaties to be hereafter entered into with other nations, providing for the adjustment of any misunderstanding or controversy which may arise between the contracting parties, by referring the same to the decision of disinterested and impartial arbitrators to be mutually chosen." This second report was, also, made too late in the session to be reached in the ordinary routine of business. These reports, however, are most significant indications of the impression made by the labors of Peace Societies on the public mind. The fact, moreover, that they emanated from Southern Senators in answer to a prayer from the North, is peculiarly gratifying. Here, indeed, is a work in which both the North and the South can cordially unite—a work eminently calculated to soften the asperities and lessen the jealousies existing between the two great portions of the American Union. When the recommendation of the committees shall have been acted upon by our government, and become a fundamental principle of its foreign policy, the American Republic will exhibit to the world the most glorious illustration it has ever witnessed, of "the true grandeu of nations."

(To be continued.)

DEPUTATION FROM THE PEACE CONFERENCE COM MITTEE TO THE EARL OF CLARENDON.

A Deputation from the Peace Conference Com mittee of London and Manchester waited by ap pointment on Lord Clarendon at the Foreign-o fice yesterday at 4 o'clock. It consisted of th following gentlemen :—Mr. Joseph Hume, M. P Mr. Richard Cobden, M. P.; Mr. Charle Hindley, M. P.; Mr. William Ewart, M. P. Mr. James Bell, M. P.; Mr. Edward Baine Leeds; Mr. William Rawson, Manchester Mr. G. W. Alexander, London; Mr. Willia Edwards, London; Mr. Charles Gilpin, Londo Mr. John Morland; Mr. Joseph Cooper; Mr Frederick Tuckett; Mr. Alexander Brockway Mr. Henry Richard, &c.

The object of the deputation was to present t his lordship a memorial in favor of introducin into the treaties now pending between this cour try and the United States a stipulation providin for the adjustment of any differences that ma hereafter arise between the two countries, by re ferring the matter in dispute to the decision c arbitrators.

The following is a copy of the Memorial:—

My Lord,—We have been deputed by th Peace Conference Committee of London an Manchester, to wait upon your Lordship on th subject of certain important Treaties which ar now being negotiated between Her Majesty' Government and the Government of the Unite States of America.

By information recently received from gentle men in the latter country, who are associate with us in propagating the principles of Peace we learn that they have been in communicatio with the authorities of Washington, with a vie to procure the insertion, in those Treaties, of stipulation providing for the adjustment of an misunderstanding that may arise between th contracting parties, by referring the same to th decision of competent and impartial arbitrator to be mutually chosen.

We further learn that the American Goverr ment, in reply to these representations, have give emphatic assurances of their entire readiness t adopt such a stipulation, provided those who rep resent this country in the negotiation are willin to concur in the measure. We may also ad that the Committee of the Senate on Foreig Relations, to whom were referred "the memoria of the American Peace Society and various othe memorials from many States of the Union, sug gesting the propriety of securing, in Treatie with other nations, a provision for referring t the decision of umpires all misunderstanding that cannot be satisfactorily adjusted by amica ble negotiation," have recently presented a Re port unanimously recommending the Senate "t

advise the President to secure, whenever it may be practicable, a stipulation to this effect in *all* Treaties hereafter entered into with foreign nations."

Under these circumstances we approach your Lordship on behalf of a large body of our countrymen in various parts of the kingdom, whose sentiments we represent, respectfully to request your Lordship to give such instructions to those concerned in the negotiation on the part of the British Government as will authorize them to promote, as far as possible, the introduction into the pending Treaties, of a clause in favor of stipulated arbitration as the means of settling any disputes that may hereafter arise between the two countries.

We do not feel it necessary to use any arguments to urge on your Lordship the importance of making all practicable provisions against the recurrence of those sanguinary and fratricidal wars, in which these two kindred nations have unhappily, in former years, been involved. Nor need we insist upon the infinite superiority, in reason, justice, and humanity, of arbitration as a means of settling international differences, over the absurd and brutal arbitrament of the sword. But we respectfully submit that there is a great and manifest advantage in binding the parties beforehand, by positive treaty, to adopt such a reference, because the very knowledge that an obligation of this nature exists, and the delay that would be necessarily involved in submitting the matter to the judgment of arbitrators, would serve to allay those temporary excitements which have so often led to rash counsels and injurious deeds, precipitating nations prematurely into war, on the plea that the national honor had been too far compromised to admit of a friendly and pacific adjustment.

(Signed) G. W. ALEXANDER, *Chairman.*
HENRY RICHARD, *Secretary.*

Mr. Cobden, in introducing the deputation, stated that they represented the committee appointed at the conference held in Manchester in January, to watch over and promote in every practical way the cause of international peace. As they understood by what lately fell from his lordship in the House of Lords that very important treaties were now being negotiated between this country and America, they thought it a suitable time to urge the introduction into them of a clause binding the contracting parties to refer their differences to arbitration.

The Earl of Clarendon replied, that of course it was no secret that negotiations of an important nature were pending between the two Governments, which, if successful, would place our relations with the United States, on a more reasonable and satisfactory footing. A very friendly feeling had been displayed by the American Government. On the general question he could only say that none of the gentlemen forming the deputation could feel more strongly than himself the desirableness of maintaining pacific relations; indeed, as being more responsible, he might be naturally even more anxious than they. The only question was as to the best means of preserving peace. He was not quite convinced that the insertion of the clauses proposed would have that effect. He thought that the spirit of the age, the improved feeling, and good sense of mankind—of those to whom Governments are obliged to defer more than they had done—constituted a better guarantee for the preservation of peace than written engagements. Events had occurred in modern times without disturbing the peace of the world, which at any other epoch in history would have inevitably led to war. Every day that peace was preserved rendered war more unlikely.

Mr. Hume remarked, that arbitration was already adopted in practice, and mentioned several instances within his memory in which international disputes had been settled by reference to neutral authorities. His own idea was, that the introduction of a clause to that effect into treaties would be very valuable, as showing the *animus* and disposition of the Governments to preserve peace, by stipulating to do that which was now often done without such stipulation.

Lord Clarendon saw no objection to the proposal viewed in that light; but as the question was rather a novel one, he could say no more at present than promise to give the matter his earnest consideration.

Mr. Cobden stated, that the Committee on Foreign Relations had recently presented to the American Senate a report, recommending the Congress to advise the President to secure a stipulation in favor of arbitration in all treaties hereafter entered into with foreign nations, and such being the case he hoped our own Government would not hesitate to meet the proposal in the same friendly disposition.

Lord Clarendon expressed his wish to see that document (a copy of which Mr. Cobden promised to send him,) and the deputation then withdrew.—*Herald of Peace.*

MARSH'S TESTIMONY RESPECTING EARLY FRIENDS.

This writer, in his life of George Fox, bears the following testimony to the character of early Friends:

Of all the numerous sects to which this unsettled period gave rise, the Quakers alone were purely disinterested; they were influenced by no worldly motives, they preached without remuneration, and bore a faithful testimony to their principles, through the most cruel persecutions. The same Christian principles which led them to refuse the payment of tithes and church rates, taught them also to submit patiently to the legal proceedings to which this conduct subjected them, and which, through the malice of their enemies,

were often converted into ruinous losses. The scheme of pulling down one set of men in order to establish themselves in their places, formed no part of their design. Their object was simply to enlighten the minds of their fellow creatures, by calling their attention from external observances to the more important "Inward Teacher," the Grace of God in their hearts, by which the plain truths of the gospel would be clearly understood; and to show by their example, how far superior was a life ruled by this holy principle, to that of one regulated by worldly policy.

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

PHILADELPHIA, SIXTH MONTH 25, 1853.

Our readers will find in our present number, an extract from the Pennsylvania Journal of Prison Discipline, the principal object of which appears to be, to show the impropriety of removing from their places in the penitentiary to hospitals for the insane, such convicts as have, upon regular trials, been convicted by our criminal courts. The writer of the article seems to admit that the officers of the criminal courts, to whom is entrusted the decision of the question of the innocence or guilt of parties arraigned before them, are generally, if not always, competent to decide whether the offences which are proved to have been committed, were the result of depravity or of a disordered intellect.

In the first volume of the Review, the Editor presented to his readers a series of observations, designed to show that crimes, which society is not only authorized but bound to control or prevent, are much more frequently connected with insanity than is generally supposed. And the report of the Inspectors to the Eastern penitentiary to which the article in question refers, corroborates this opinion.

A little reflection on the subject will probably satisfy us that the officers of criminal courts, how dexterous so ever they may be in ferreting out breaches of the law, are not the men most competent to distinguish between acts of depravity and those of disordered intellect. The distinction, in fact, often baffles the discernment of those most conversant with the subject. Dr. Brigham, superintendent of the New York State Asylum, gave his opinion that there is no sure criterion of insanity; no test of its existence by which it may be certainly recognized.

Now, while it is agreed on all hands, that persons afflicted with insanity ought not to be punished as criminals, it will be equally conceded that patients affected with a species of insanity, which displays itself in vicious actions, are very unfit companions for innocent and harmless lunatics. If, however, we could divest our penal laws, both in theory and practice, of their vindictive character, we should unquestionably be less solicitous than is usually the case, to trace the violations of the law to their source, or to adjust the penalty to the conscious guilt of the offender. When a propensity to disturb the peace of society too strong for self-control, appears in any individual the public safety requires that such restraint as is necesssary to curb that propensity should be applied. Restraint can scarcely be applied without producing some degree of suffering; and must of course be punitory in fact. But in a Christian system it appears obvious, that punishment should be merely collateral and consequential, not the primary object of legislation.

The Editor would therefore respectfully urge the expediency of having provision made in all our penitentiaries, for subjecting to hospital treatment all such convicts as furnish reasonable ground for the belief that their vicious propensities are partially or wholly the consequence of disordered intellect.

New England Yearly Meeting.—A brief notice of the proceedings of this meeting has been received, of which the following is the substance:

The meeting convened as usual, on Second-day the 13th inst. Besides a large number who attended from New England, there were present several ministers from other Yearly Meetings, viz: Cordelia Bayes, from London; Nathaniel Sands, Joseph Haviland, and Esther A. Weeks, from New York; Enos G. Pray, Jemima Burson, Anna Thornburg, Sarah M. Hiatt, and Mary T. Watkins, from Indiana.

The former clerks, Samuel Boyd Tobey and Stephen A. Chase, acted in their respective capacities during this meeting.

The London general epistle, and those in manuscript from London, Dublin, New York, Baltimore, North Carolina, and Indiana, were received and read. The general epistle was directed to be printed for circulation among their members. Epistles addressed to the several Yearly Meetings from which epistolary communications were received, being prepared by the committee, were read and adopted. Returning minutes were granted to the ministers in attendance from other Yearly Meetings, including one to our beloved friend Cordelia Bayes, who informed the meeting that she apprehended her labors in this land were nearly closed.

The proposal of removing the Yearly Meeting to Lynn, was referred for consideration to another year.

The meeting, which is considered as a favored one, came to a solemn close about noon on Sixth-day the 17th inst.

MARRIED,—On the 24th of 3d month, CYRENIUS WEASNER, to REBECCA ALLEN, both members of West Union Monthly Meeting.

DIED,—Of pulmonary consumption, on the 25th ult., at his residence, near Paoli, Orange county, Indiana, SAMUEL W. PRITCHARD, in the 37th year of his age, a valuable member and overseer of Lick Creek Monthly Meeting. He was one who from early life manifested his attachment to the principles of Friends; and in his maturer years frequently expressed his grief on account of the practice, often observable, of reading the airy productions of the day, and neglecting the perusal of the Holy Scriptures, and other pious writings.

——, On the 25th of 3d month last, of a painful and lingering illness, MARY B. HUBBARD, daughter of George and Ann Hubbard, aged 25 years. Having, while in health, submitted to the yoke of Christ, she was favored to approach the confines of life with calmness and hope; giving to her friends and connections appropriate and impressive counsel, to labor while time and opportunity were afforded, to make their calling and election sure.

——, At the residence of his son David, on the 23d of 4th month last, AARON LINDLEY, in the 86th year of his age.

——, On the 7th inst., JEMIMA ANN BRAG, in the 28th year of her age.

The three last mentioned, were members of West Union Monthly Meeting.

Should Convicts be received into the State Lunatic Hospital at Harrisburg.

Upon the general question of the removal of any insane convicts to the State Asylum, we indicated an opinion in our number for July, 1852, and farther inquiry and reflection confirm the doubt then expressed, whether a general State Lunatic Hospital should receive convicts of any class.

If an offender has been convicted and sentenced according to law, he must be regarded and received into the cell as a suitable subject of convict-discipline. A process of law so terminated, is tantamount to incontrovertible evidence, that the party is in all respects amenable to the penal sanctions of the law. Otherwise he is not a convict, but an oppressed and abused sufferer. Having thus been committed, he must abide the life of a convict. If his health fails, humane provision should be made for him in a proper apartment, called an infirmary or hospital, with proper attendance, medicine, nourishment, &c., but why should he be pardoned, removed or discharged? Sickness in prison is one of the risks he voluntarily takes in committing the offence. If he breaks a limb or loses an eye, it is what happens to honest men as well as convicts, and he can claim no exemption from such calamities, and must be satisfied with prison fare when they overtake him as a convict. Why should the failure or loss of mental soundness be a cause of discharging a prisoner, any more than the weakness or maiming of the body? Why should not provision be made within the prison-bounds for the proper care and treatment of this class of ailments, as well as any other? Certainly not because it is not practicable to do it, for the medical records show that the recoveries among convict-lunatics here and in England, bear quite as high a proportion to the cases, as in our best Insane Asylums. If it should be maintained that the proper room and attendance cannot be obtained, the same reason might be urged for discharging the sick and lame, that there was no room for an infirmary, nor for surgical operations, nor for nurses, &c. We do not see what reasonable ground can be urged for the removal of the former, which might not be quite as tenable in relation to the latter.

It seems to us that when the Commonwealth, whose peace and dignity have been violated by a breach of the law, seizes on an offender, and separates him from honest citizens, clearly proves his guilt, and commits him for punishment to hard labor in the penitentiary for a term of months or years, nothing should avail to discharge him from that sentence, except the discovery of some evidence of its injustice. It is assumed, of course, that he has been legally and fairly dealt with in the whole process of the prosecution, and that the sentence is as light as the law or the circumstances of the case will justify; and this being conceded, we confidently maintain that the State takes him into her custody as a convict, and that as a convict she is bound to provide for him whatever he needs, whether in health or sickness, in strength or weakness, in life or death, until he has accomplished his full term.

We venture to make these suggestions the more plainly, because we perceive not a little confusion in the views which are gaining ground on the subject.

In the recent report of the Inspectors of the Eastern State Penitentiary, cases are mentioned of prisoners who were clearly insane when first sentenced to the Penitentiary. How this fact was proved in any case does not appear. The question would be relieved of much embarrassment if it did. But the report hazards another and much graver remark, viz: that the "experience and observation" (of the Inspectors) "have convinced them that the commission of crime is more frequently connected with mental disease than courts or juries suspect." We had supposed that the danger, if any, was in the opposite direction. It must be very rare, we apprehend, that the plea of insanity is not urged where there is the slightest pretence to sustain it. And courts and juries, in our country at least, have been regarded as quite sufficiently indulgent towards it whenever it is urged.

It is scarcely safe, as it seems to us, after conviction by due course of law, to go behind the proceedings and attempt to avert their legitimate consequences by alleging the existence of a fact which should have stayed them entirely. That

property is taken, mischief committed, and violent deeds done by persons of insane mind and of course irresponsible for their acts, we all know; but these acts are not offences, nor are the perpetrators of them offenders, nor can they, by any process of law, be turned into convicts. Yet the time to show this (if it is not plainly apparent) is when they are arrested for such acts, and their state of mind is relied on to exempt them from any responsibility. If it is not shown then, it is our duty (in ordinary circumstances) forever after to hold our peace.

It is not our province to vindicate the established tribunals of our country from the charge of "presumption" or "inhumanity," when they direct a maniac, who, in a paroxyism of his malady, has taken the life of his wife or his friend, to be confined within the cells of a penitentiary as one dangerous to society. But we suppose the community has a claim to be protected against the violence of the lawless, whether they are rendered so by the visitation of God or by the indulgence of depraved and malevolent passions.

That this protection can be made sure by existing arrangements in our State Hospital, or that adequate provision can be made therein without injuriously affecting the interests of third parties, we are not prepared to say. But we are well persuaded that proper provision for all classes of convicts, whatever their physical or mental condition, can be made in either of our State Penitentiaries; and we shall not cease to consider those institutions very imperfectly constructed or organized, so long as such provision is not made within their walls.

Before our readers pronounce judgment on these views, we trust they will take sober thought and established facts into their counsels.

While these sheets were passing through the press, we were favored with the report of the New York State Lunatic Asylum at Utica, for the current year, in which the most emphatic remonstrance is made to sending thither persons acquitted of crime, on the ground of insanity, or convicts who become insane. The reasons are plainly stated:

"These unfortunate persons are discharged from punishment and committed to the asylum. The buildings not having been designed for the custody of this class of the insane, they cause much extra expense, watchfulness and care; and as experience shows, with but little prospect of benefit. The number is constantly increasing and encroaching upon space which might be more usefully devoted to patients who are likely to be improved, and for whom the institution was originally designed. Many of the class referred to are of the most depraved character, and quite unfit associates for the other inmates, who, for the most part, are persons of worth and respectability, and entitled to be protected against dangerous associations."

The mischiefs which are so clearly exposed by the Managers, are still further exhibited in the report of the principal physician, who regards convict-lunatics as requiring more secure fixtures and stricter surveillance than ordinary patients, and for these and the worst class of drunkards, he recommends "the erection of a hospital for two hundred and fifty patients of the male sex only, to be carefully constructed, and fitted for the ultimate occupancy of lunatic criminals only; but to be used, until needed exclusively for this purpose, by criminal and homicidal lunatics and drunkards."

We think these views and suggestions must commend themselves to all reflecting minds, and we hope to see them carried out.

We offer no apology for occupying so much of our limited space with this subject, inasmuch as the interests of *philanthropy* are involved in protecting our State Lunatic Hospitals from being prejudiced by the introduction of patients who do not properly fall under their care, and the interests of *prison discipline* require that the convict should not be released from any measure of retribution for his offence, which a lawful sentence imposes.—*Penn. Journ. Prison Discipline.*

An Address of Christian Counsel and Caution to Emigrants to Newly-settled Colonies. Issued on behalf of the Religious Society of Friends.

(Concluded from page 634.)

IX. In connection herewith we would beseech you to do all in your power to promote the prompt and efficient establishment of schools, both for the children and the adults of the native tribes in your vicinity. There is no time to be lost in performing this labor of love; for unless an improved system be adopted in our intercourse with the Aborigines, (and in such a system education forms an essential part,) the remnants of the native races will, we fear, be rapidly swallowed up by the advancing tide of colonization.

X. There is one subject, however, which, while it is intimately connected with each of the other points to which we have invited your attention, surpasses them all in importance. You go out, in profession at least, and as to many of you, we would hope, in reality also, as Christians amongst heathen tribes. The voice of glad tidings should flow from your lips, and the banner of the Prince of Peace should be in your hands. If, through the grace of God, you have been brought to know for yourselves that Christ "is precious," to witness "redemption through his blood, even the forgiveness of sins," you will be concerned that the message of reconciliation through Him should be conveyed to those around you, who may not have yet heard the joyful sound. If you know the blessedness of being led by the Spirit of God yourselves, you will be engaged, as He may give ability, to point the attention of your untutored fellow-men to this

Heavenly Instructor, the reprover for sin, the source of faith, and the guide in the way of holiness.

And whether this concern for the souls of those around you be evinced by distributing copies of the Holy Scriptures among them, by reading to them, by school-teaching, or by the exercise of the gift of Christian ministry, according to your several qualifications for service, you must be sensible, that, unless you are endeavoring to practise what you teach, you cannot expect that the shrewd and often remarkably observant natives will be favorably disposed to receive it. "Let your lights," then, beloved fellow-Christians, "so shine before men, that they seeing your good works may glorify your Father which is in Heaven!"

And here we would remind you of the danger to which the emigrants to new colonies are often exposed, of adopting a lower standard of morals than that which prevails in the respective neighborhoods in which they were brought up, where they may have had to some extent a reputation to maintain, and where their outward success in life may have very much depended upon character. It is to be feared, that many of the first settlers, and especially of those at the out-stations, are persons who have little either of property or of character to lose. Not only are these borderers themselves generally the very lowest class of whites, but they are also brought into contact with the stragglers of the native tribes, often the most unsettled, and, especially after their intercourse with the whites, the most degraded of their race; and it is too frequently the case, that when a fresh company of emigrants of a more respectable description come into such a neighborhood, instead of endeavoring to raise the standard of the district to the Christian level, many of them insensibly allow their own to sink to that which they find there. How often has it happened, in consequence of this tendency, that men who were correct and respectable in their conduct, and by no means destitute of religious principle whilst on British ground, have, in a slave colony, or in a new settlement, been guilty of things of which they would before have thought themselves incapable. For the sake of your own immortal souls, as well as on account of your uncivilized and degraded fellow-creatures around you, we would entreat you seriously to ponder these things, and to crave that through divine grace you may be enabled to preserve a conscience void of offence towards God and towards man, even in the midst of the abounding wickedness with which you may be encompassed.

Greatly indeed should we rejoice, if it never could be said of professing Christians, in reference to their intercourse with Pagan tribes, that the name of God is blasphemed among the Gentiles through them. Oh that instead thereof it might be evident to all, that Christians make the best colonists, because of the civilizing power of the truths which they practise! Were they concerned wherever they go to advance the Redeemer's kingdom upon earth, the wilderness and the solitary place would be glad for them; and through their means, both physically and morally, the desert would rejoice and blossom as the rose; joy and gladness would be found therein, thanksgiving and the voice of melody!

We are aware that we hold up a high standard; but as it is that which is enjoined by the Gospel, so it is not too high for the attainment of the humble Christian. That which we suggest for your consideration, and to which we invite you, has for its object your own temporal and eternal prosperity, as well as that of the poor outcasts of the wilderness. Earnest are our desires for you, that you may be wholly delivered from the guilt and the punishment of the oppressor, and that you may both obey the injunction and partake of the blessing contained in those words of the Psalmist, "Trust in the Lord and do good, so shalt thou dwell in the land, and verily thou shalt be fed." And whilst we shudder at the thought of the crimes which have been perpetrated under the Christian and the British name, amongst the oppressed and untutored tribes who have come within the range of our colonists, and remember with awe the retributive justice which at times, even in this world, marks the providence of an all-seeing and righteous God, we rejoice in the animating persuasion that His especial blessing would rest upon those colonies which should fully show forth to surrounding nations, that in all their intercourse with the uncivilized and the Heathen, in their treaties and their commerce with them, in their respect for their rights and liberties, and above all, in their concern for their eternal interests, they ever kept in view and sought to fulfil the blessed precept of our holy Redeemer, "All things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them."

For Friends' Review.

THE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY, AND THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.

I have expected that the Editor, or some one much nearer the editorial chair than myself, would, before this, have given to the numerous readers of the Review some account of the operations of these two interesting institutions, (both extensively useful for good,) as reported at their recent annual meeting held in the city of New York. I cut from the *Journal of Commerce* of 12th and 13th inst., the condensed statements below, which are offered for insertion. I may add, that it must be gratifying to every lover of the sacred Scriptures, that the labor of spreading them is so largely and successfully carried on by the AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY; and may not each one profitably ask himself, *what have I to*

do? Our Father in heaven sends his rain, and causes his sun to shine on the just and on the unjust, but afterwards *he looks for the fruits.* Each one may be instrumental in such manner as may best accord with his own feelings as it regards his connexion with others; but he should remember that he is the steward of the means given to him by the divine Hand, and that the field in which he may labor is *the world.* C.

5th mo. 28, 1853.

Reported for the Journal of Commerce.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

This Society celebrated its thirty-seventh Anniversary yesterday, 10 o'clock, A. M., at Metropolitan Hall. A very large audience was in attendance, and scarcely a seat remained unoccupied. The stage was filled with officers and members of the Society, among whom we noticed Hon. Luther Bradish and Rev. Drs. De Witt, Bethune, Spring, McLane, Dwight and Kelly.

The chair was occupied by the President, Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen. The exercises were commenced by prayer, and reading of the Scriptures, after which the Treasurer's report was read by Joseph Hyde, Esq., General Agent and Assistant Treasurer, and the Manager's Report by the Rev. Drs. Brigham and Holdich. The following is an abstract:—

In the course of the past year, three of the Vice-Presidents have been removed by death, the Hon. James Whitcomb, of Indiana, Hubert Van Wagenen, Esq., of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and Hon. Ducan Cameron, of North Carolina. Two of the managers, James W. Dominick and Samuel S. Howland, Esqrs., have also deceased.

Rev. Dr. Stiles, Special Secretary for the South, has resigned, and re-entered the pastoral life, and Rev. James H. M'Neill, of North Carolina, has been appointed Assistant Secretary.

Sixty-five Life Directors, and 1,138 Life Members have been constituted during the year. Sixty-seven new Auxiliary Societies have been formed, most of them in the new States and Territories.

The entire receipts of the year have been $346,542. 62, an increase of $37,797.61 over those of the previous year. The number of Bibles and Testaments issued has been 799,370, being an increase of 133,355 copies over the issues of the previous year, and making an aggregate of 9,088,352 since the formation of the Society. Of these issues of the year, 63,772 have been as donations, and very many others sold, to be paid for when re-sold by the Auxiliaries.

Thirty-two Agents have been in service, two of whom, Rev. Dr. Bond, of Missouri, and Rev. Mr. Pollock, of Alabama have died much lamented.

Of the books sent forth, more or less have gone to every State and Territory, to the West Indies, to Brazil, to all the Republics of Spanish America; to Turkey, India, China, and several islands of the Pacific.

Grants of money have been made towards printing and circulating the Scriptures in France and Russia, and at twelve foreign missionary stations, to the amount of $24,000.

On the whole, the past year has been one of prosperity to the Society. Much more has been accomplished in preparing and circulating the Scriptures than in any previous year. Yet the Managers are deeply convinced that the Society is by no means meeting the Biblical wants of our own or of foreign countries. The limited accommodations of their former house for printing and binding have tended of late to curtail the Society's operations. But now all impediment of this kind is removed. Books can be made in the New House to almost any extent which may be called for.

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ANNIVERSARY OF THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.

The 28th Anniversary of this Society was held yesterday, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Metropolitan Hall. Chief Justice Williams, of Connecticut, occupied the chair.

The exercises were commenced by prayer by Rev. Dr. De Witt, of this city, after which the Treasurer's Report was read by Moses Allen, Esq., and an abstract of the Annual Report by Messrs. Hallock and Eastman, Secretaries. From these we gather the following statistical results of the year:—

New publications 157, in ten languages, of which 23 are volumes; total publications 1,832, including 374 volumes; total approved for circulation abroad, in about 119 languages and dialects, 2,801. Of the American Messenger, over 200,000 are issued monthly; German Messenger, 25,000; Child's Paper, about 250,000. Illustrated Christian Almanac for 1853, 250,000; Christian Almanac in German, 30,000.

Circulated during the year 9,173,640 publications, including 881,766 volumes, and embracing 268,902,315 pages. Total since the formation of the Society, 137,893,480 publications, including 8,416,830 volumes. Gratuitous distribution for the year, in five thousand and thirty-six distinct grants by the Committee, 63,989,976 pages, besides 8,234,865 to Life Directors and Life Members; value over $48,000.

Receipts, in donations, including $17,967 27 in legacies, $147,374 64; for sales, including periodicals, $237,252 21; total $385,286 68. Expenditures, for publishing books and periodicals, $232,211 29; for colportage, $79,711 29; cash remitted to foreign and pagan lands, $20,000; total expended, $385,075 07. Due for printing paper, $16,670 29; due on the Society's house, $43,192 91.

Colportage.—Whole number of Colporteurs who have labored the whole or part of the year, 642, of whom 117 were devoted chiefly to the German and other foreign population, and 126

were students from colleges and seminaries. Of these, 41 labored in New England, 195 in the Middle States, 395 in the Southern and Western, and 11 in Canada. Families visited during the year, 530,758; conversed or prayed with, 260,414; found destitute of all religious books except the Bible, 54,600; destitute of the Bible, 28,243; Roman Catholic familes visited, 43,824. Total families visited by the Society's colporteurs, 3,252,089.

FOREIGN AND PAGAN LANDS.—The $20,000 remitted in cash has been distributed to thirty-nine missions and stations as needed to meet the wants of the ensuing year; $4,300 to Continental Europe; $1,800 for countries on the Mediterranean; $3,800 for Southern India; $3,000 for Northern India; $4,600 for Burmah, Assam, Siam, China; $2,500 for the Sandwich Islands, Africa, and our own Aborigines.

IRELAND AS A SUGAR COUNTRY.

Some interesting discussions have lately taken place with regard to the practicability of rendering Ireland a sugar-producing country. The present condition of Ireland, more than the increased consumption of sugar in Britain, has been the cause of these discussions; and of the many remedies that have been suggested to give stimulus to agricultural improvement and rural industry, this seems to be one well worthy of consideration.

Many publications have recently appeared on this important subject; we have now before us Sir Robert Kane's Report,* embodying a series of valuable investigations to which it will be well to call the attention of our readers, and which will enable us, at the same time, to give some general details respecting the nature and peculiarities of the beet-crop. Although inclined to regard some of the conclusions drawn in the Report as too sanguine to be verified by actual experiments in practical farming, still we cannot too highly commend the admirable manner in which it has been drawn up, and the many really valuable scientific results obtained.

The percentage of sugar contained in beet, as well as its general composition, has been the subject of much careful investigation on the part of continental chemists, from the time of Margraf of Berlin (1747) to the present day. He obtained from the bulb of the white or sugar-beet, 3·25 per cent. of sugar; from the roots, properly so called, 5 per cent.; and from the red beet, 4½ per cent. Half a century later, Hermbstädt obtained 4·5 per cent. of crystallisable sugar, and 3·5 per cent. of uncrystallisable mucilage sugar. This led him to conclude, that a part of the sugar contained in the beet was uncrystallisable. This opinion prevailed until 1831, when Pelouze's researches proved that the whole of the sugar contained in the beet was crystallisable cane-sugar, and that neither grape-sugar nor mannite existed in the beet, except when it had undergone alteration. These results have been confirmed and extended by M. Peligot. 'Besides confirming the two important results of M. Pelouze—namely, that the whole of the sugar was crystallisable cane-sugar, and that the percentage of sugar gradually increased until the beet was fully ripe—he has shown that the amount of sugar which the beet may contain is very large, very little inferior, indeed, to the sugar-cane, and thus fixed a sort of goal to which good cultivation should finally arrive.'

It is not enough, however, for the purposes of the sugar-manufacturer, that the beet-root contains sugar in sufficient proportion to its other constituents; it is requisite that that sugar should not be dissolved in too large a proportion of water. This is a difficult point for determination by mere experiment, for even the best juice is not a solution of pure sugar, but is mixed up with other ingredients, so that specific gravity cannot be depended upon as a sure test for indicating the per centage of saccharine matter.

The beet-sugar question, in its relation to Ireland, is of a twofold nature. In the first place—Is the sugar-beet suited to the soil and climate of the country? If so, will it yield a sufficient acreage of sugar, fit for manufacture, to render it a remunerative crop in a commercial point of view?

In regard to the former of these questions, there can be no sort of doubt, as the natural history of the beet settles the question. The beet is a production indigenous to Great Britain and Ireland, and is, therefore, a sure crop everyway suited to our ungenial clime. All the cultivated varieties contain sugar, but the one generally employed in the sugar manufacture is the white Silesian, usually known under the name of sugar-beet. Indeed, the chemical composition of the different varieties does not appear to differ to any appreciable extent, the accidental variation among specimens of the same variety being, however, occasionally very considerable. In Russia, the Siberian beet, an inferior sugar variety, is still much employed.

With reference to the question, whether the sugar-beet is likely to prove a remunerative crop in Ireland, Messrs. Sullivan and Gages' Report (Appendix B) affords valuable information, their analyses of Irish-grown beet having been evidently made with the view of establishing this point, which, however, they found to be a very complex one. At page 25 of their Report, it is observed:—'An impression appears to prevail, that heat and sunshine are so intimately con-

* *Report of Inquiry into the Composition and Cultivation of the Sugar-beet in Ireland, and its Application to the Manufacture of Sugar.* Made to the Right Hon. the Chief-Commissioner of Works, by the Director of the Museum of Irish Industry. Presented to both Houses of Parliament by command of Her Majesty.

nected with the production of sugar in plants, and especially of cane-sugar, that as we proceed north from the tropics, its quantity must gradually diminish. Such a view applied to the case of the beet, would of course lead to the conclusion, that the south of Europe would be best adapted for its cultivation as a source of sugar, and that cold countries like Ireland, however well they may be adapted to produce foliage and large roots, would necessarily produce beet of inferior saccharine properties. Another opinion had gained ground, that with the diminution of sugar would occur a change in its nature; or, in other words, that the same quantity of crystallisable cane-sugar would not be contained in roots grown in Ireland, and of course, for the same reason, in the northern parts of Europe generally—that is, in places north of the actual beet-sugar districts.' It is certain, however, that in Russia, geographical position has but little influence upon the percentage of sugar; it depends almost entirely upon culture and manures. The fact is even stated as the result of practical experiment as well as of laboratory investigation, that there is no material difference in beet grown over a region extending from the Atlantic Ocean to the Caspian Sea, and from the Mediterranean to very near the Arctic Ocean.

According to Messrs. Sullivan and Gages, roots containing less than 8 per cent. of sugar could not, at the usual price paid for them, be employed with economy in the manufacture of sugar, at least not generally. Their analyses shew—as the result of examination of beet, grown on the most various soils, manured in every possible manner, not to speak of the necessarily inferior cultivation to which, as a crop new to Irish farmers, it must have been subjected—that 76 per cent. of the roots contained sufficient sugar to enable a manufacturer to extract it with profit, and 24 per cent. rendered it unfit for the purpose. Of 118 roots examined, seventy-two yielded more than 9 per cent. of sugar, eighteen between 8 and 9 per cent., and twenty-eight below 8 per cent. Thus ninety of the 118 were adapted for profitable manufacture; twenty-eight unfit. This is favorable when compared with the analyses of continental roots, which give 70 per cent. adapted for manufacture, and 30 per cent. unsuitable. We still regard the beet question, however, as one of good cultivation: if energy and the appliances of scientific agriculture are brought to bear upon it—and they are peculiarly applicable to this crop—there can be little doubt of at least ordinary success.

In one respect, the establishment of the manufacture of beet-sugar in Ireland would seem to be highly advantageous in the present condition of that country. Under any circumstances, the introduction of new crops, and of new modes of cultivation, serves as a powerful stimulus to the general progress of husbandry in all countries. For Ireland, much has already been done in this way. Sir Robert Kane's researches seem especially to point out the advantages likely to accrue from the introduction of this new branch of agricultural industry. To us, as to him, 'it appears as eminently calculated to be of service, not only as creating a new and extensive source of manufacturing employment, but also that, as the material used can only be profitably obtained by means of improved agriculture, and that an important element in the profits of the manufacture would be the careful economy of the scums and pulp, either as manures or as food for cattle, the manufactories of beet-root sugar should exercise a powerful influence on the agriculture of their districts, inducing a greater variety of cultivation, a more thorough preparation of the soil, and a more careful economy of manures; and that, in this way, even should the manufacturing speculation become hereafter, by improvement in the management of the colonial sugar industry, or by any other cause, less probably successful than it now appears to be, there should still have been conferred on Ireland, a great advantage in the improved practice of green-crop husbandry, which would be certain to remain.'

The researches detailed in the Report bring out some interesting results, which have an important bearing upon the general principles of cultivation. Such must be regarded the experiments made on the effect of increase of size on the percentage of sugar. It is shewn, that the larger the root, the smaller is the quantity [comparative?] of solid matter which it contains; so that 'it will be found that the quantity of sugar will diminish as the weight of the bulb increases.' This affords a valuable hint to our horticultural and agricultural societies, and may lead to the adoption of better criteria than mere size in judging of superior productions; it is also instructive to the farmer and gardener, in so far as it teaches that mere bulk or weight of produce does not indicate the correct economical yield of a farm or garden. 'All the roots which yielded a very low percentage of sugar, weighed from five to nine or ten pounds, whilst those remarkable for the quantity of sugar which they contained were always small roots, seldom exceeding two pounds in weight.' The researches of Peligot and Hermann especially shew this; the Russian roots, which gave high percentages, rarely exceeded a pound in weight—in general, much smaller, however, than Irish-grown roots examined by Messrs. Sullivan and Gages, which yielded corresponding quantities of sugar.

It seems to be satisfactorily proved, that strong manuring does not actually diminish the amount of sugar in the beet-root, but it increases the quantity of other substances, whose presence increases the difficulty of its extraction. Fresh manures appear to be always injurious to the beet-crops, but less so on loamy soils, 'upon which the oxygen of the air has more power to act.' Spring manuring is exceedingly injurious;

and although the roots grown under this treatment may yield sugar abundantly early in the season, they are worked with difficulty after being kept for a short time.

The general conclusions to which Sir Robert Kane has arrived, are—1. That the sugar-beet requires, for its successful cultivation, a rich loamy soil, thoroughly and deeply worked, thoroughly drained and divided; and that the presence of organic matter in excess, or undecomposed, in the soil, is an important disadvantage. 2. That the employment of saline or rich introgenous manures immediately before, or during the growth of the beet, acts unfavorably on the employment of the plant for making sugar, by rendering the juice impure, and increasing the proportion of azotised materials which readily ferment and thereby convert the crystallisable into uncrystallisable sugar, which is the most usual and important source of loss in the manufacture. 3. That it is fully established, that the entire quantity of sugar in the beet exists naturally as crystallisable cane-sugar; and that uncrystallisable sugar makes its appearance only as a product of decomposition in the manufacture (molasses), and is, therefore, so far a source of loss, which may be avoided by improved treatment. 4. That the quantity of sugar present in Irish-grown beet is in no way inferior to that usually found in the beet-roots used in the sugar manufactories of the continent; and that, in some cases, the percentage of sugar yielded by beet approaches to that afforded by the sugar-cane as usually cultivated.

With respect to the cost of producing the sugar-beet in Ireland, Sir Robert does not announce any positive conclusions, being rather anxious to direct attention to the estimates by practical agriculturists, contained in the Appendix to his Report. These seem to indicate, that 'the cultivation of the sugar-beet would prove at least as profitable as other green-crops usually are, provided that cultivation be carried on in a proper manner.'

We need hardly say, that something more than this is desirable. The real question is, can sugar be supplied from beet cheaper than it can be imported from Brazil and the West Indies? And to a rigid examination of this element in the subject, we crave the attention of Sir Robert Kane and other friends of Ireland, before any practical steps be taken by agriculturists. We have always heard that France, with a view to encourage home industry, persists in producing beet-sugar at a greater cost than it can purchase cane-sugar from tropical countries; thus taxing the whole people for the benefit of a class. If this be true as regards France, we would earnestly deprecate the introduction of a similarly erroneous policy into either Great Britain or Ireland. —*Chambers' Journal.*

Industry and frugality are the handmaids of fortune.

There is nothing more to be esteemed than a manly firmness and decision of character. I like a person who knows his own mind and sticks to it; who sees at once what is to be done in given circumstances, and does it. He does not beat about the bush for difficulties or excuses, but goes the shortest and most effectual way to obtain his own ends, or to accomplish a useful object; if he can serve you, he will do so; if he can not, he will say so without keeping you in needless suspense, or laying you under pretended obligations.—*Foster.*

A SHORT ARGUMENT.

A gentleman was reading, a few days since, at a public table, an article against the liquor law of Massachusetts, as depriving men of their natural rights to buy and sell and get gain, and turning to his neighbor, asked him if he did not think it high handed oppression. The gentleman replied:—Sir, call it oppression if you please, I will state one fact well known to myself. A tax bill was recently brought to me on my city property, of $800, for which I gave my check. I carefully looked into the subject and found that $650 of it was for the support of drunkenness. Now what is that but oppression? But I have no rights. Rumsellers have all. They may tax me $600, to support the criminals and drunkards, they make and I must be still." "Sir," said the gentleman, "Massachusetts is right. It is the best argument I ever heard. It has overthrown all my theory about free trade. I will say no more but go the whole with you.—*Temperance Courier.*

TRANSPLANTATION OF FISH.

M. Coste, the ichthyologist, is following up with great zeal the newly discovered method of incubation of fishes' eggs. He has sent 30,000 eggs of the Danube salmon to the establishment for the artificial production of fish at Huningen. They are there to be eccalobeonized. Others are undergoing incubation at the College of France. The average length of the salmon of the Danube is four and a half feet; its average weight is fifty pounds. So that its naturalization in the waters of France would be of the greatest importance for the supplying of the poor with a new, plentiful and cheap article of food. There is no longer any doubt of the success of the method, as it has long since been placed beyond a cavil.

TEMPERANCE.

The National Era of 16th inst. informs that an election took place at Washington on the 6th in which the votes against granting licences for the sale of intoxicating liquors, numbered 1963, while those for granting the licences amounted to 994; every ward in the city except one giving a majority opposed to the licence.

HARVEST FIELDS OF TIME.

Reader—thou and I are gleaners,
In the harvest field of Time;
Day by day the grain is ripening,
For a sunnier clime.

Whether in the early morning,
Going forth with busy feet,
Or, as weary laborers, resting
'Mid the noon-day heat—

Let us strive with cheerful spirits,
Each our duties to fulfil,
Till the time of harvest—subject
To the Master's will.

Let us garner up sweet memories,
Bound with ties of love;
Pleasant thoughts to cheer the pathway
To our home above.

Trusting that these precious gleanings,
Bound with loving hand,
May in golden sheaves be gathered
To the spirit land.

Christian Observer.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.—The Royal Mail Steam. ship Asia, from Liverpool, on the 4th inst., arrived at New York on the 15th.

ENGLAND.—The discussions in Parliament were principally in relation to the Law Reform measures.

The Bank of England has advanced its rate of discount to 3½ per cent.

The debate in the British Parliament on the subject of India has been adjourned.

The American steam yacht North Star, was attracting much attention at Southampton.

FRANCE.—It is reported that the Emperor has promised to use all his influence in favor of the Lombard refugees.

The Moniteur Algerien states that the expedition under the command of the Governor-General invaded the territory of the Diermonna, on the 19th ult. On the same day, the village in the vicinity of Oued Bred surrendered to Gen. M'Mahon, and on the 21st. that General occupied Coed Ain Sitallout.

In consequence of the intolerant attitude lately assumed by the ultramen and party, the protestant clergy of France have appointed a committee to consider what steps are necessary to be taken for the maintenance of religious liberty.

The conduct of Russia towards Turkey is strongly condemned by most of the Paris papers.

The Paris Bourse has greatly fluctuated, but was again steadier.

Nothing new had transpired with regard to the position of the French Government in relation to affairs in the East.

By a decree linseed may be imported into France free of duty.

The crops in France were in good condition and promising.

France in retaliation for the Austrian alliance, demands from Belgium fifty millions of francs for aid rendered in Louis Phillippe's time.

BELGIUM.—The approaching marriage of the Duke de Brabant, heir to the throne of Belgium, with the Austrian Archduchess Maria, has been officially announced to the Chambers.

SWITZERLAND.—Diplomatic relations between Switzerland and Austria have not yet been re-established, but the resumption of negotiations is looked for. The population in the districts, lying on the frontiers of Austria, were exposed to the severest privations by the blockade, which is maintained with great severity.

AUSTRIA.—The Princess Charlotte, of Belgium, has been chosen by the Emperor of Austria as his future bride. She is thirteen years old.

ITALY.—A telegraphic despatch from Turin announces the publication of a law opening a credit of 400,000 f. to the government, for the purpose of assisting the refugees from Lombardy, naturalized in Sardinia, whose property in Austria has been sequestrated.

TURKEY.—Vigorous preparations for war are making by the Turkish government. Thirty thousand troops have been sent from Egypt, and many of them have already arrived.

A meeting of the British merchants resident at Constantinople, has been held, in order to address the Ambassador and ask his counsel in regard to the present state of affairs.

RUSSIA.—Russia has demanded from the Shah of Persia either the immediate repayment of the loan of 50,000,000 francs, or of the cession of the territory of Asterabad, on the shores of the Caspian. The Shah has refused compliance with either demand.

BUENOS AYRES.—All attempts at accommodation have utterly failed, and both parties are making the most formidable preparations for the approaching conflict. The siege of the city was recommenced by Urquiza on the 15th of the Fourth month. The government has proclaimed martial law, and required all able-bodied citizens to take up arms in defence of the city.

VENEZUELA.—Letters from this country announce a revolutionary outbreak at Valencia. The revolutionists are represented as having a force of 2000 men, headed by expert military leaders. This movement is made by the liberal or democratic party, with a view to displace the President, and to place the government in the hands of their own partizans. It is expected that they will march directly to the capitol, and that they will encounter little or no opposition.

DOMESTIC.—Capt. Hickling has been acquitted, at Norfolk, on the charge of being engaged in the slave trade. The reported slave insurrection, at New Orleans, turns out to be incorrect. The excitement was caused by the confession of a drunken negro, who, when he became sober, knew nothing about the matter.

Another fatal railroad accident took place on the Erie Railroad, on the evening of the 16th inst., a short distance from the village of Susquehanna, by the explosion of the boiler of the engine. A number of Irish laborers, with their wives and children were seated upon the tender, many of whom were killed and others very much injured. The number of killed had not been ascertained, as it was supposed that some bodies were blown into the river at the time of the explosion.

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DANIEL WHEELER.

(Continued from page 643.)

The Henry Freeling arrived at Talloo Harbor, in the island of Eimeo, on the evening of the 9th month 10th, 1835, when the first care was to repair the damage which the vessel had sustained. This was soon accomplished by the assistance of carpenters from some American ships then in the harbor. But D. Wheeler was soon engaged in the principal business of his voyage. This island was the residence of Alexander Simpson, a missionary, with whom they had formed an acquaintance several months before, while at Tahiti, and who appeared kindly disposed to facilitate his proceedings.

On the 13th, being First-day, they attended a meeting, of which the following account is given:—

When the Tahitian exercises were all gone through, Alexander Simpson began reading my certificates; when these were finished, I went and stood by his side, to be ready; and when all was gathered into stillness, alluding to what they had heard read, I said,—they were now aware that I had left all that was near and dear to me on earth, to visit them; that I had sailed over the trackless ocean, during many moons, for this purpose, in order that I may be found standing in the counsel of that most holy will, which is ever excellent; and that the desire of my heart was, that the gospel might not be to them an empty sound, or a mere outward declaration of good things, but that they might believe, repent, and obey it; and that it might be to them indeed "the power of God unto salvation." As I proceeded, I was strengthened as by "the mighty God of Jacob," by the extension of that love which enlargeth the heart, to declare to the people the unsearchable riches of Christ, and the necessity of their coming to the knowledge of Him in whom they believed, by the Holy Spirit; that nothing short of their being born again, not of corruptible seed, but of incorruptible, by this Word of God, which liveth and abideth for ever, could make them members of His church, which is without spot, or wrinkle, or any such thing. That, unless they came to hear the voice of the true Shepherd, and know it for themselves, they could never be His sheep, nor be known of Him. "My sheep hear my voice," said Christ:—"I know them, and they follow me; and I give unto them eternal life; and they shall never perish, neither shall any man pluck them out of my hand. My Father, which gave them me, is greater than all; and no man is able to pluck them out of my Father's hand;"—turning their attention more and more to the Holy Spirit of the Lord Jesus, that great shepherd of the sheep, whose light shineth in every heart; that so they might come to sit under His teaching, and know the voice of the only true teacher of His people, who speaketh in righteousness, and is mighty to save His people from their sins, but never in them;—appealing to the islanders, if they had not heard his voice in their own hearts, reproving them when they had committed evil, &c. That they must be willing to hear it and obey it, and to bear the indignation of it for sin and for transgression; until their cause was pleaded, and judgment executed, and themselves brought forth to the light, the light of Christ Jesus,—"the true light which lighteth every man that cometh into the world," in the secret of the heart;—the Holy Spirit of Him that speaketh in righteousness, mighty to save: that they might know Him experimentally to be the "Lamb of God that taketh away the sins of the world," from having witnessed their sins and transgressions to be washed white in his blood, and remembered no more, &c., &c.

The people were very attentive in the general; and although the house is large, and was more filled than usual by natives from distant parts of the island, and others from Tahiti, I felt as if I could penetrate its most distant crevices with comparative ease. There might be twelve hundred present. A boat was waiting to convey us

on board; but after having passed through the ceremony of shaking hands with a wholesale number, on retiring to the school, I did not feel altogether clear of the people; so concluded to send off the boat, and remained on shore to attend the afternoon meeting.

The meeting gathered again at three o'clock, and was well attended, though somewhat smaller than in the morning. When the proper moment seemed come, I placed myself by the side of Alexander Simpson; and when all was quiet, I began to inform the people, that a fear of not being clear of the blood of my fellow-creatures had induced me again to stand before them; but it was in that love which would gather all mankind into the heavenly garner of rest and peace; testifying the endless duration of the Lord's mercy, and the unbounded extension of his love to all, by sending his only begotten Son into the world, that "whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have eternal life." My mouth was again open to declare largely amongst the people the truths of the gospel, and in a pressing manner to urge the necessity of the hearts of the parents being more and more turned to their children, in order to bring them up in the fear of the Lord; or else all the privileges and advantages which they had witnessed to result from the attempts to introduce Christianity amongst them, would in all probability be totally lost to their children, when their own heads were laid low. Without this care, things would soon be as bad as they had been formerly, when there was no place of security upon the island; when every man's hand was against his brother, and the way of peace unknown. I had much to say to them of an arousing, encouraging, and warning nature and tendency, with the same undiminished strength as had been vouchsafed me in the morning,—to the comfort, peace, and relief of my own mind, and I trust with humble thankfulness to my Maker's praise.

On the 24th of the month, they proceeded in a boat with a hired crew of natives, to Afareaitu, on the opposite side of the island, taking Alexander Simpson with them as interpreter. Of the meetings held with the natives in that vicinity, the following account is given:

The bell for sun-rise worship rang early, and when the people were collected, we went to the meeting. At a suitable opportunity my certificates were read by Alexander Simpson; after which I had a full opportunity to clear my mind amongst these people: and although I had had a sleepless night, and felt in the morning sunk both in body and mind below the usual level of depression in such cases, yet my Lord was to me in truth, strength in weakness, riches in poverty, and a present helper in the needful time; and I had largely to declare of his love, of his mercy, and of his Truth; and show forth his salvation to the people, as it is wrought in the heart through faith in the operation of the Holy Spirit. I had also close things to say amongst them, and to show them the dreadful consequences of drawing down the divine wrath, if their return for his love and mercy was only neglect, disobedience, and rebellion against his heavenly and righteous invitation, so largely extended towards them: and to point out the snare which had been laid by the great enemy, in the introduction of spirituous liquors amongst them, and how they had fallen under the temptation, from which, if they had obeyed the gospel, they would have been preserved.

Notwithstanding a messenger had been sent beforehand to invite the inhabitants of Matea, a distant village, said to be more populous than Afareaitu, yet I think it was reported that none had made their appearance at the meeting. On considering the subject, I thought that although they would not be at the trouble of coming to me, I should not fully discharge my duty without going to them. This circumstance seemed likely to bring upon us the sacrifice of another night's absence from Papetoai, which is by no means desirable on several accounts; yet I felt resigned to give up every selfish consideration, if I should only be found in the path of duty. It was at last concluded for us to proceed to Matea, about a league along the coast. Having reached Matea we landed, and soon met with the principal chief: some rather shuffling excuses were made on behalf of the people for not attending the meeting in the morning at Afareaitu; and upon being asked where the people were then, he first said, in the mountains, procuring food for the queen of Tahiti, who we knew had arrived at Papetoai: when he found there was a disposition in us to go into the meeting-house and sit down, there being no seats in the house where we then were, he began to alter his tone. He then said the people were all in their huts, and he would send round to them to meet us forthwith. They assembled in as short a time as could be expected, and when well settled, my certificates were read by Alexander Simpson; who, when he had finished, and given ample information respecting me to the people, said, turning to me, "if you have any thing to say to them, I am ready to interpret." I drew towards him, and just stated that I hoped to have seen them in the morning at Afareaitu: but although this had not been the case, I was not willing to pass them by. I then told them, that I had brought nothing with me, and had neither store house nor barn, but that whatever my great Master might be pleased to give me to speak, I hoped to do it faithfully amongst them. From this I went on step by step, until my heart was so enlarged, and my tongue loosed, that I declared the Truth amongst them for the space of an hour. I have since been comforted in believing, that although many slept at the time, yet there were many awake,

unto whom my message belonged; and whose countenances bespoke that they were not only awake, but awakened to a sense (I humbly trust) of their situation;—that they had a soul to be saved, and that "no man can save his brother, or give to God a ransom for his soul." When I sat down, I thought I was clear, but had to rise again in a while, and tell them, under its contriting influence, that I had felt the love of God was still extended towards them; adding, that I was not about to multiply words, but merely to express a desire that the Lord might direct their hearts in this love, and into the patient waiting for Christ.

Having returned to the harbor where their vessel was stationed, D. Wheeler found himself engaged to attend the native place of worship, where Alexander Simpson officiated. Of his exercises there, the subjoined notice is given:

I sat while they were proceeding with the regular service, in much conflict of mind: but as has often if not always been the case, casting a thought towards my dear brethren and sisters in England, as if they were in degree sensible of my situation: and I cannot help thinking that such is the precious unity in spirit of the faithful, that petitions are constantly ascending from one or other, as a lamp that burneth and never goeth out, to the throne of the Majesty on high, on behalf of a poor weak brother, separated as an outcast, almost as far from them as the east is from the west. For, however distant from each other the members of the mystical body may be placed, nothing can separate them from the love of God, as it is in Christ Jesus, their crucified, risen and glorified Lord: and therefore, if one member suffer, all the members suffer; if one member be honored, all the members rejoice in heavenly sympathy and joy, in which a stranger cannot intermeddle. When Alexander Simpson came down from the pulpit, I went and stood by him; and shortly after he had prepared my way, by telling the people to be still, I said,—"Verily there is a reward for the righteous: Verily He is God that judgeth in the earth."—"Righteousness exalteth a nation, but sin is a reproach to any people." "The work of righteousness shall be peace; and the effect of righteousness, quietness and assurance for ever." I was not aware that my voice would be heard any more among you, but my Lord and Master hath put it into my heart to stand before you once again. As what I speak must be in faithfulness before my God, so I must be honest and deal plainly with you. I am come to warn you to flee from the wrath to come; and to show you a snare which the grand enemy, both to God and to man, that old serpent the devil, has prepared for you: he has tried it before, and found it to answer. It is that of throwing strong drink or spirituous liquors in your way. You have it in your power to resist the temptation; for no temptation will be permitted to assail us without a way being made for our escape. Then 'draw nigh to God, and he will draw nigh to you: resist the devil and he will flee from you.' The scene of riot and confusion has already begun upon the sister island: if you do not resist it, your destruction will be of yourselves. If those in authority do not know it, they ought to know it; and if the authorities do know it, and, with those under them in power, are conniving at it or deriving emolument from it, most assuredly the Lord will punish these: He will visit for these things. 'Shall I not visit for these things, shall not my soul be avenged on such a nation as this?' was the language of the Lord through his faithful prophet to a rebellious people formerly. Yea, He will sweep them from the face of the earth as with the besom of destruction. Nothing is so calculated to destroy the happiness of the people as this curse of the human race, and to aggravate that awful disease which is now rapidly depopulating these islands. If you do not set shoulder to shoulder in resisting the evil, what will you do when the wrath of the Lord is appearing? "He will laugh at your calamity, and mock when your fear cometh;" and the denunciation of the prophet against a people that had revolted, and forsaken the Lord their God, will be applicable unto you: 'Hast thou not procured this unto thyself, in that thou hast forsaken the Lord thy God when he led thee by the way? And now what hast thou to do in the way of Egypt,' in following the fashions and follies and vanities of this world, and drinking the dark and polluted 'waters of Sihor,' &c.—'Thine own wickedness shall correct thee,—thy backslidings shall reprove thee: know therefore, and see, that it is an evil thing and bitter, that thou hast forsaken the Lord thy God, and that my fear is not in thee, saith the Lord of Hosts.' Come, then, my beloved people, in the fear, and in the dread, and in the love of the Lord Jehovah I warn you,—your only refuge is in Jesus: then turn inward, to his Holy Spirit in your hearts, to 'Christ in you the hope of glory;' submit yourselves to Him as little children, and he will leaven all in you into his own pure and heavenly nature, and prepare you for a kingdom 'consisting not in meats and drinks, but in righteousness and peace, and joy in the Holy Ghost:' a kingdom into which it is declared that nothing that is unclean or impure, nothing that worketh an abomination, or that maketh a lie, must ever enter: there the wicked cease from troubling, there the weary are at rest; there the morning stars sing together; there, the sons of God shout an endless anthem; there all is love, and joy, and peace, and that for evermore."

Several of the people went out when strong drink was mentioned, but the queen and her party, with all the principal authorities and judges from Tahiti, as well as those of the

island, were present, and remained to the last. Alexander Simpson told the people that they must not consider me their enemy, for it was in pure love that I had spoken to them: and after he had put up a prayer on the occasion, he dismissed the assembly. Only one woman and one man ventured to shake hands with me. I told A. S. that I had placed him in an awkward situation, but the truth must be spoken: it was not a time to withhold it. He expressed his satisfaction at what had been done, and said it was much better for it to come from a stranger. I certainly did not know that so many of the authorities were present from Tahiti. I was aware that Pomare V. was in the neighborhood; but though in the meeting, I did not see her, or know she was there. I was afterwards informed, that Paofai, one of the principal chiefs, was desirous to have spoken to me in the meeting by way of reply, but was deterred through fear of giving offence. When the meeting broke up he attempted to get to me, but could not succeed for the crowd of people. He told Alexander Simpson, my informant, that he wished in reply to my testimony borne in the meeting, to have said, on behalf of the natives of these Islands and himself, that "he hoped I would go to Britain, and beg the people there to have mercy on them; and then go to America, and beg the people there also to have mercy on them; because it was these countries that sent the poison amongst them." A fact not less true than lamentable.

(To be continued.)

Memoir of SIMON MAW BOWEN, *an Elder, of Gainsborough, England, who died 7th mo.* 9, 1852, *aged* 80 *years.*

This Friend had not a birthright in our religious society, and as he seldom conversed about himself, little is known of his early history, but his aged sister speaks of him, as being religiously thoughtful when a child. While very young his father placed him with a Friend, near his own residence; and in this situation, when attending a funeral, the ministry of a woman-Friend made a deep and lasting impression on his mind. After this he was apprenticed to an uncle at Woodbridge, who was a Friend, but with the stipulation, on the part of his father, that he should attend the Episcopal Church. This uncle dying before his apprenticeship expired, he was turned over to another Friend of the same place, and he then commenced attending the meetings of Friends, but he has been heard to say, that it was the reading of the life of John Richardson, which convinced him of the soundness of our principles.

After leaving Woodbridge, he settled at Gainsborough, in the business of a grocer. Conducting his trade in strict accordance with Christian principle, and being diligent and courteous, he realized experimentally the truth of the declaration, "Godliness is profitable unto all things, having promise of the life that now is, and of that which is to come." It was his practice to close his shop during the time of the week-day meetings, and thus to liberate himself and his assistants for the purpose of joining on these occasions in the public worship of the Most High, whom he truly recognized as his God, preferring his service before every other object. And notwithstanding this sacrifice of time, in what are generally considered business hours, he obtained a comfortable maintenance for himself and his family, as well as a sufficient provision for old age.

About the year 1793, he was received into membership with Friends, and he afterwards married Ann Hopkins, whom he survived sixteen years. They had four children whom they trained in the nurture and admonition of the Lord; three of whom died when about of an age to be the comfort and stay of their parents. Keen as was this trial, it was greatly mitigated by the evidence which each of these young people afforded, that they had chosen the Lord for their portion, and by the humble but confiding trust, that through a crucified and glorified Redeemer, they were removed from the temptations and trials of time to the joys of a happy eternity: and under these alleviations, the parents were enabled to bear these trials with composure and resignation, and with thankfulness to God for his mercies.

While in the vigor of life Simon Maw Bowen took an active part in the anti-slavery cause, and in many other objects for promoting the welfare of the human family. Partaking largely of the love of Christ, he was earnest in endeavoring to attract others to the same Lord and Saviour; and with this object in view, he became an active distributer of religious tracts, before this mode of diffusing Christian instruction was so general as it now is. He was also diligent in maintaining the Christian discipline of our own Society, and watched over the flock with fatherly care, as an Elder. His house and his heart were warmly open to those who labored in the Gospel, and he willingly accompanied such, and assisted them in the appointment of meetings for persons not professing with Friends. Whilst from home in a service of this kind, when the Asiatic Cholera first visited this island, he was attacked with that malignant disease, and brought as to the brink of the grave. From this time his bodily strength was exceedingly reduced; but notwithstanding his great feebleness he continued to attend meetings for worship diligently, often making extraordinary efforts to unite with his friends on these solemn occasions. His treasure being in Heaven, it was evident that his heart was there also; and after he became confined to the house, he sometimes expressed a fear that he was too anxious to be gone, and said that he had no pain of body or mind. His cheerfulness and resignation during the long period of his great weakness, were striking: his voice had become so feeble as to be

scarcely audible, but his happy countenance was an index of the peaceful serenity of his mind. A few days before the final close he expressed a hope that he might not be detained here much longer; soon after he fell into a lethargic state, which continued till "the silver cord was loosed," and he fell asleep in Jesus.—*Annual Monitor.*

Some Signs of the Times auspicious to the Cause of Peace. By WILLIAM JAY, *President of the American Peace Society.*

[Concluded from page 646.]

Suffer me to call your attention to another cheering sign of the times. The law of treason is, to a vast extent, one of the baneful fruits of war. By our own Constitution, treason cannot be committed except in connection with actual war. History teaches us that horrible and numberless judicial murders have been perpetrated under color of this law. In England, the soil of Tower-hill has been fattened with the blood of traitors; and in France, thousands and tens of thousands were massacred by the vile demagogues who wielded for a time a ferocious and infidel democracy, under pretence of treason to the republic. On the final restoration of the Bourbons, and after peace had been restored to Europe, Marshal Ney was immolated, a victim to the law of treason. In 1830 the French dynasty was changed by a popular insurrection, and after a sanguinary conflict; but not a life was sacrificed on either side by a judgment for treason. In 1848, the monarchy was forcibly overthrown, and a republic established. Of the dethroned family not an individual was injured in his person, and not one of their adherents was executed for treason. Against the new-born Republic arose a formidable rebellion, which perilled its very existence, and which was suppressed only after much hard fighting. Every insurgent had, by the ordinary law of treason, forfeited his life; but not an execution for treason followed. The Republic has since been destroyed, and an Empire erected on its ruins. The revolution was not effected without loss of blood; but not a drop was shed on the scaffold. We lately witnessed an outbreak in Ireland, intended as the commencement of a civil war. Every individual concerned was unquestionably a traitor by law; but the government refrained from shocking the public sensibility by an execution. Surely there must be some novel and powerful cause thus compelling governments to show such unwonted forbearance to rebels taken in arms. That cause is to be found only in a reformed public opinion.

Strange and mortifying is it, that while in Europe the law of treason is thus mitigated, and to a great extent virtually abolished, an attempt should have been made in our own country to give it an application more terrific and universal than it ever possessed under feudal despotisms. Two years since we were startled by the announcement that war had been levied against our country. But happily, before the lightning could convey the appalling intelligence, the blessing of peace was restored. The campaign was confined to the Boston Court-House, and the bold assailants of the mighty Republic proved to be a few unarmed individuals, who, by hustling an officer, effected the escape of a prisoner. High authority insisted that these had levied war, and in so doing had perpetrated the capital offence of high treason. But the judges saw in the affair only a misdemeanor. Ere long war was a second time levied against the United States. An armed force attempted to seize some fugitive slaves. The Federal Government now interfered, and orders were sent from Washington that the rioters should be prosecuted for *treason*. A Grand Jury called high Heaven to witness that no less than thirty men had levied war against the United States. The Government of course selected the most atrocious of these traitors, the one whom they could prove most deserving of the gallows, with whom to commence their prosecution. The criminal was placed at the bar, and the trial for life or death was opened. The Government proved that the alleged traitor had declined obeying the command of a constable to assist in the arrest of the fugitive, and this was his only military act against the Government! The Jury, however, were of opinion, that a war in which the only weapon used was the tongue, and used only to declare the passive intention of the owner, was not the kind of war referred to in the constitutional definition of treason. If such a traitor could not be convicted and sentenced to death, it was in vain to proceed, and the whole batch of indictments was abandoned in despair. The result of these prosecutions, and the events which have since occurred, happily afford but little encouragement to future political aspirants to use the law of treason for electioneering purposes.

A panic was lately manufactured in England about a French invasion. From this panic resulted various consequences, very pleasant to the politicians in office. To provide for the public defence, would be patriotic and therefore popular. A large protective force must be raised; and hence the government would have a large amount of money to expend, and of patronage to bestow. A local army was voted to be raised by enlistment. The Peace Society addressed the people, urging them not to enlist, and the addresses were placarded on the walls. The Government, indignant at this open attempt to thwart its endeavors to protect the country against the French, prosecuted the printers and bill-stickers, not however for treason. Sixty-four gentlemen of the Society hereupon addressed a letter to the minister, begging that they might be prosecuted instead of the individuals whom they had employed and paid for their labor. To prosecute people as a favor forms no part of the tactics of politicians. The attempt to circumscribe the liberty of the press,

and to intimidate the friends of peace, was abandoned, when it was discovered that the threatened prosecutions were courted instead of being dreaded.

This inconsiderate action of the government, together with the firmness of the Society, and the obvious selfishness of the invasion panic, have all conspired to give a prodigious impulse to the cause of peace.

A great meeting was held the last winter at Manchester, at which the warlike demonstrations against France were boldly denounced, and arbitration treaties demanded. It was also determined to raise a fund of £10,000 to defray the expense of a peace agitation throughout the kingdom, by means of lectures and the press; and at the last advices about £8,000 had already been subscribed.

Still another sign of progress is an address to the French Emperor from more than four thousand bankers and merchants of London, assuring him of the pacific intentions of the English people, and their desire for the continuance of peace.

In view of the facts I have now mentioned, may I not again congratulate you on the signs of the times, and call on you to thank God and take courage? Like the advocates of other unpopular truths, we may incur ridicule and obloquy. But surely the contempt and even malice of the greatest of our fellow mortals are less than vanity and nothing, when weighed against the approbation of Him in whom we live, and move, and have our being. The victories already won in the cause of Peace, have been gained by the exercise of free speech, and of a free press. Let us never surrender these arms; and while using them in the fear of God, we shall be delivered from the fear of man.—*Progress and Prospects of Peace.*

DISCHARGING OF A SWISS LAKE.

In the Swiss canton of Unterwalden, lies a lake called the Lugern-see, about three miles long and a quarter broad, girt on all sides but one by steep and lofty mountains, which seem to ascend, in most places, from the water's edge. At the end not bounded by mountains, the lake is hemmed in by a ridge of land of considerable thickness, called the Kaiserstuhl, over which the superfluous waters flow precipitously, with a fall of more than 700 feet, to the plain of Gieswyl, and there form the river Aa. When, towards the end of the eighteenth century, the village population began to outgrow its means of support, the elders turned their eyes to the space engrossed by the lake, and remembering how their neighbors of Gieswyl had, in times past, obtained a large extent of land from the waters that covered it, bethought them how much might be added to their little territory, if the bed of the lake could be reduced to a smaller compass, by piercing the barrier at its northern end. On the 16th of November 1788, the subject was discussed in a meeting of the community. They calculated that, since the greater part of the lake was not more than 100 feet in depth, a conduit opened at a point 120 feet below its surface-level, would reclaim about 500 acres of land. This would be a most valuable acquisition. The attempt was determined upon, although as yet no one knew in what manner it could be executed; and one and all, after the old Swiss fashion, bound themselves to its accomplishment.

Their next step was to seek the advice of some one versed in mining operations. At that time, lead-miners were at work in the Valley of Lauterbrunn; and the director of these, Herr Degeler, was brought over to survey and measure the site, and fix the plan of their undertaking. On examination of the ground, he recommended that a shaft should be driven from a point near the Aa, through the steepest face of the Kaiserstuhl slightly inclining upwards until it reached the waters of the lake. He was questioned as to the details and practicability of the event, with a minuteness and forethought remarkable in simple herdsmen; especially respecting the damage which any sudden outlet of the waters might cause to the plain below. He reported favorably of the scheme, the cost of which he estimated at a sum much less than the value of the land to be reclaimed, and strongly advised the villagers to attempt the work. Thus encouraged, they proceeded to settle the contribution, in money or labor, to be rendered by each inhabitant. Four miners from Lauterbrunn were then hired, to direct in alternate gangs the progress of the workmen; and they began to open the shaft in 1790.

For eight years the task was steadily pursued. The great hardness of the limestone rock made the advance slow and difficult; by this time, however, a gallery or tunnel six feet high and five feet wide had been driven a distance of 700 feet through the mass of the Kaiserstuhl ridge towards the bed of the lake. Embarrassments of different kinds now stopped the furtherance of the project; and, for a short period, the military invasion of the country directed attention to more important pursuits. For about thirty years the work stood still. At length, in 1831–2, the design was renewed in earnest, and money advanced by a wealthy individual towards its completion. The excavation of the tunnel was pushed forward until the autumn of 1834, at which time it was calculated to have arrived within a short distance from the basin. It therefore became necessary to proceed with greater caution, lest the water, rushing through some fault in the rock, should overwhelm the miners; and the boring tool was employed to examine the ground before them, in the following manner: a horizontal hole of eighteen to twenty feet long, was driven in the direction of the lake, and, finding no water, the blasting was resumed, care being taken to leave a thickness of twelve feet untouched, until the process of boring had been again em-

ployed. As they advanced further, the trial was made by piercing upwards for twelve feet, after which the remaining half of the distance, left in a horizontal direction, was excavated. In this manner, alternately piercing and blasting, the miners continued their toil, which every day became more difficult. The want of pure air, the out-burst of crevice-water, and the excessive hardness of the rock, alternately impeded their progress. On the first of April, 1835, the shaft having been extended, under the engineer Sulzberger's direction, seventy two feet, the trial with the boring-rod discovered friable stone; and when the iron was struck, an unusually clear vibration followed. As the water was known to be near, the necessary precautions were adopted; and, on the 14th, a rod twelve feet long was driven into the basin. At first, half-fluid clay only flowed through the aperature; a few moments afterwards, clear water rushed out with such force, owing to the superincumbent pressure, that it burst through every crevice of the safety-shield, in jets thirty feet long. When it became known in the village, that the long expected event had at length taken place, without accident to the miners, for whose safety great anxiety had been felt, the delight of the people was boundless.

The next chief step was to excavate a hollow upwards from the termination of the tunnel, and into this chamber was placed a barrel containing a bag with 950 pounds of gunpowder. The barrel was raised as high as possible by rough building, and from it a tube, containing gunpowder, was led into the tunnel, where it might be ignited by a match. It was calculated that the springing of this mine would effectually open a channel for the water of the lake.

On the day following the completion of these operations, January 6, 1836, the villagers were assembled at an early hour, in breathless expectation of the event. The intensity of the interest in the fate of an enterprise pursued for nearly fifty years, and so important to their humble fortunes, may be readily conceived. Before the mine was ordered to be sprung, Sulzberger, accompanied by many of his scientific friends, once more visited the shaft, from which all the rubbish and loose timber had been already removed; and was encouraged by the discovery, that the fusee remained dry, even on its under side. The concerted signal was now given, by mortars fired from the Kaiserstuhl, to the dwellers in the plain below, as a warning to be prepared for the coming waters. A cannon on the Landenburg over Starnen, took up the signal, and continued the alarm throughout Obwalden, as far as the Lake of the Four Cantons.

The spectators having crowded to the heights which overlooked the northern end of the lake, now covered with ice, a resolute miner, Andreas Spire of Lugnitz, in the Grison, carried the match into the shaft, and, cutting off the end of the fusee, which he then covered with loose powder, attached to it the match, calculated to burn for fifteen minutes, so as to allow time for his escape. As soon as it was kindled, he hastened along the gallery, accompanied by a companion who carried the lantern. On his reappearance at the mouth of the tunnel, a pistol shot announced his return to the anxious multitude.

The excitement had now reached its highest point; in eight minutes all was to be decided. They passed, and nothing was heard; at the eleventh, when all had begun to despair of success, two dull reports, immediately succeeding each other, were heard from beneath; but the earth was not perceived to tremble, nor was any change observed in the frozen surface of the lake. For a moment, the consternation was universal. No one doubted that the explosion had failed. At once a rejoicing shout from below announced its success. Old and young rushed tumultuously down to the mouth of the shaft, from which a black torrent of mud, driving before it a cloud of smoke, burst forth with raging violence.

This triumphant issue of a bold enterprise was in itself highly exciting; but it was still more moving and beautiful to witness the emotion of the simple-minded peasants, whom it raised to the summit of happiness. They congratulated each other with looks and gestures—their hearts were too full for words. They remained until sunset, gazing at the wild outbreak of the waters. The rest of the day was devoted to feasting and exultation; amidst which the heartfelt gratitude expressed by the villagers to Sulzberger, and the others who had shared the labor of the preceding days, was absolutely affecting. On visiting the tunnel the day after, the joyful spectators found the scene already changed. From the mouth of the shaft the stream now flowed, as clear as crystal, down the deepened bed of the Aa, towards the plain of Gieswyl. The rocks on every side were covered with the most fantastic and beautiful frost-work, formed by the frozen mist arising from the spray of the torrent. The lake had already fallen three feet; and the plain of Gieswyl was once more, after an interval of 100 years, covered with water. The sluices at the tunnel's mouth were therefore reduced from twelve to seven and a half feet of aperture, and the discharge became more gradual. By the 15th of January, the surface of the lake had sunk fourteen feet, and a considerable space of land left bare.

By the 25th of February, the lake had fallen to the level of the tunnel's mouth; and the promised land appeared—a large space of black mud, covered with the trunks of float-timber, and visited by swarms of crows, feeding on the insects and worms on its surface. Some years must yet elapse before the ground can become valuable for agricultural purposes; the greater part consisting of unfruitful sand and clay. The villagers have, however, already begun to culti-

tivate it here and there; and some promising crops of potatoes might have been seen last June, in places formerly many feet below the surface of the lake.

The entire expense of the work, from its commencement in 1790 to the present year, amounted in money-payments to 51,826 francs (Swiss,) or about £5,000 pounds sterling; and in voluntary labor, not reckoned in this sum, to 19,000 days' work—an immense expenditure to be raised by a small and poor community. It is to be hoped that it will be repaid by the produce of such remarkable and praiseworthy exertions.

The above is an abridgement of an article in *Tait's Edinburgh Magazine* for May, 1837, the details of which, the writer mentions, are from a work published at Zurich, in Switzerland.—*Daily Register.*

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

PHILADELPHIA, SEVENTH MONTH 2, 1853.

In our notice of London Yearly Meeting, extracted from the London Friend, the names of three American ministers, viz: Eli and Sybil Jones, and Lindley M. Hoag, then in attendance, are mentioned. A letter from England, of recent date, informs that these Friends were expected to leave England on the 10th ult., on a visit to Norway. They were to be joined by James Backhouse.

We are also informed that the deputation selected to present the address on slavery and the slave-trade, to some of the American authorities, are not expected here until autumn.

We give in the present number, the concluding portion of the address of the president of the American Peace Society, respecting the signs of the times auspicious to the cause of peace. There are, probably, few men among us more competent than William Jay to take an enlarged and statesmanlike view of the true interests of nations, and of the effects which the causes now in operation may be reasonably expected to produce. And it is encouraging to find such a man not only devoting the powers of his vigorous and cultivated mind to the promotion of universal peace; but also to find such a judge discovering in the signs of the times an assurance of success in the noble enterprise in which he, in common with the most distinguished philanthropists of the day, is engaged. Still there is much to remind us that the millenium is yet far from its completion even among the professed adherents of the Prince of Peace. While in the mother country, the army and the navy afford retreats for the younger sons of families too elevated for the ordinary vocations, there must be a powerful interest there in support of military establishments. Happily, in our favored republic, no laws of primogeniture drive us to such expedients; yet causes are in operation here which contribute in no trifling degree to nourish and perpetuate the spirit of war. Among these causes may justly be reckoned the disposition to promote men to important civil offices, avowedly on account of military services. It is painful to observe how often the candidates for office are recommended to public favor, by reference to the skill and bravery which they are said to have displayed on the field of slaughter. If military men sometimes manifest conspicuous qualifications for prominent stations in civil government, it is important to remember that it is to their statesmanship, not to their military skill, we are to look for the performance of their official duties. Consequently the proper ground on which to recommend candidates to civil office, is their integrity and knowledge of civil affairs. While we all admit the superior excellency of peace, how many there are who follow the train and swell the triumph of the successful warrior. Is it not the indispensable duty of the advocates of peace,—and are not all consistent Christians such advocates,—seriously to inquire whether they can, without violating their principles, give their suffrages to men selected to office on account of military achievements? If we form a correct estimate of human character and actions, we shall unquestionably regard the humblest laborer in the promotion of the Messiah's peaceful reign, as a more honorable character than the proudest conqueror that ever swam to empire in the purple flood.

After the matter for the present number was nearly arranged, a copy of the minutes of New England Yearly Meeting came to hand. Such portions as may be judged interesting to our readers, will probably appear next week.

Died,—At Palmyra, Wayne co., N. Y., on the 12th ult., Isabella, daughter of Edward S. Townsend, in the 21st year of her age, member of Farmington Monthly Meeting.

She was deprived of the use of her limbs for six years, by a spinal disease, during the most of that time being confined to her bed, and generally unable to see any but her most intimate friends. Her extraordinary patience under constant suffering was an impressive lesson to all that looked upon her emaciated frame; and her regard for the feelings of others, her care to avoid giving them trouble, even when in great pain herself, was truly affecting. Her calm reliance upon her Saviour was manifest by a serenity that covered her spirit, and comforted those that sat by her bed-side.

When her digestive powers were entirely destroyed, she sweetly observed to her mother, "In heaven there will be no more hunger, no more pain." After two or three weeks of indescribable suffering, under which she was remarkably sup-

ported, she asked her mother to pray that she might be released, and soon after sank to sleep, during which she gently passed away, as we doubt not, to everlasting rest.

TO TEACHERS.

The "Overseers of the Public Schools founded by Charter," propose opening, early in the 9th month next, two Schools, one for boys and the other for girls; in the vicinity of Broad and Spring Garden streets, Philadelphia. A liberal compensation will be secured to competent teachers.

Persons disposed to apply for the situations, will please forward their applications and testimonials of their qualifications to the undersigned, *before the 1st of 8th month.*

THOMAS KIMBER, 50, North 4th st.
THOMAS EVANS, 180, Arch st.
CHARLES YARNALL, 39, High st.
SAMUEL BETTLE, Jr., 101, North 10th st.

Philadelphia, 7th month 2d, 1853—4t.

FRIENDS' ASYLUM.

The Managers are desirous to engage a Steward and Matron for this Institution. Application in writing may be made to either of the undersigned.

THOMAS EVANS, No. 180 Arch st.,
CHARLES ELLIS, No. 95 S. 8th st., or 56 Chestnut st.,
JEREMIAH HACKER, No. 144 S. 4th st.,
SAMUEL BETTLE, Jun., 101 N. 10th st.,
JOHN M. WHITALL, 138 Race st., or 161 Filbert st.,
WM. BETTLE, 14 S. 4th st.

Philadelphia, 7th month 2d, 1853.

PENNSYLVANIA AND MARYLAND.

The readers of the Review are presumed to be acquainted with the seizure of the sisters Elizabeth and Rachel Parker, in Chester County, not far from Mason and Dixon's Line; that they were carried to Maryland without legal process, under the character of fugitive slaves; and that a suit for the freedom of Rachel was instituted before a Maryland court, but after testimony, which silenced all doubt, if any previously existed, of her freedom, had been produced, the court was informed that the claimant had concluded to abandon his claim. A verdict in favor of the freedom of the girls was accordingly given.

A bill of indictment for kidnapping was afterwards found by the grand jury of Chester County against McCreary and Merritt, the men who seized the girls within the jurisdiction of Pennsylvania; and a requisition was made by Governor Bigler, on Governor Lowe, for the arrest and delivery of these men, agreeably to the provision in the Constitution of the United States, Art. 4, sect. 2, which is in these words:

"A person charged in any State with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice and be found in another State, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime."

The correspondence of the Governors on this subject has recently appeared, of which the following account is extracted from the Baltimore Sun:

The letter of Gov. Lowe in reply to the demand on the part of Pennsylvania, is dated May 2, 1853, and declines compliance with the requisition. He argues that the men went to Pennsylvania, not as "kidnappers"—the offence with which they are charged—but to capture the parties as fugitive slaves, with a power of attorney, and acting in good faith. It is therefore contended that they acted without moral guilt. If guilty at all, it is purely technical. Gov. Lowe further adverts to the feelings which pervade the community amongst whom they would be tried; which would render the result of the trial exceedingly uncertain. He also alleges that he is justified in using this discretion, and urges that governors and courts have repeatedly gone behind requisitions, and examined and decided upon the merits of cases themselves.

It is further stated that an agreement was understood between the late Attorney General of Pennsylvania, as one of the counsel on the part of that State in the Rachel Parker case, and the counsel for the claimant, that no criminal proceedings should be had against McCreary and Merritt, if the claim was abandoned. In pursuance of this agreement, a verdict in favor of the petitioner was rendered by the jury. It is assumed, therefore, that Pennsylvania has admitted the moral innocence of McCreary and Merritt, and Gov. Lowe, accepting this conclusion, declines to surrender the parties.

Gov. Bigler replies at considerable length, under date of the 26th. He does not regard the reasons assigned for the refusal of Governor Lowe as sufficient. He defends the people of Pennsylvania, and especially the citizens of Chester county, against the intimation that any prejudices or excited feeling would induce them to try the parties except according to the rules or principles of law. The plea of innocence Gov. Bigler declines to discuss, and denies its legitimacy. He maintains that it was the duty of McCreary to have taken the girls before the United States Commissioner, as the law requires; that, as he did not do so, he should bear the consequences. But the whole inquiry is deemed irrelevant, and the precedents incidentally adverted to by Gov. Lowe for going behind the requisition is denied altogether. The Constitution and laws of the United States are quoted, in proof of the mandatory character of a State requisition.

With respect to the offence charged—"kidnapping"—Gov. Bigler remarks, that it is a crime equally in Maryland and Pennsylvania, and is

properly included in the term "other crimes" of the Constitution. The arguments of Gov. Lowe are then applied to another case, to illustrate the logical consequences of them. The slightest discretionary power in the Executive is thereupon utterly denied. Cases are cited in support of the views presented. It is urged that if the Executive of one State can inquire into the guilt or innocence of parties demanded upon requisition by the Executive of another, he can also administer punishment; and asks, what limit could be assigned to the exercise of this power? Further, the accused might be twice tried and jeoparded for the same offence. Cases are cited again in behalf of the general argument.

With respect to the agreement between the counsel, Gov. Bigler remarks that Judge Campbell was not acting in the Parker case as Attorney General of the State of Pennsylvania, but the special appointee of the Executive in the trial for the freedom of the Parker girls. His powers were the same as those of his associate, Judge Bell, and no more. And, as Attorney General, he could exercise no greater than an advisory power over the proceedings. The power to stay prosecution against the accused is vested solely in the court and District Attorney of Chester county. They have sent the case to the grand jury, and a bill of indictment was found. Upon this bill Gov. Bigler issues his requisition, and can see no relief for the parties save in a trial by a jury of the State of Pennsylvania, where any facts and circumstances connected with the trial for the freedom of Rachel Parker may be plead in defence of McCreary and Merritt.

It is observable that the Constitutional provision for the delivery of fugitives from justice, stands in immediate contiguity with that in relation to fugitives from labor. In the latter there is no exception in cases where the fugitives are likely to be delivered to cruel or irritated claimants. The lenity of the laws in the slave States, or the manner of their execution, constitute no element in the decision relative to the surrender of persons held to service under the laws of a State. However unjust and oppressive the slavery of any one held in that condition by a State may be, the Constitution denies to the free States the power of affording relief to such as escape to them. Yet abhorrent as slavery is to a vast majority of the people of the free States, it is believed that no instance can be adduced, in which the legislative or judicial authorities have refused to let the constitutional provison respecting fugitives from labor have its course. On the other hand, it is believed that no Governor of a slave State has ever surrendered a person charged with kidnapping to the tribunals of a free State.

DUBLIN YEARLY MEETING.

Of the Yearly Meeting in Dublin, the following notice is given in the London Friend of last month.

The Yearly Meeting in Dublin commenced on First-day morning, the twenty-fifth of Fourth Month, and was largely attended. The meetings for worship on that day were crowded. There were several ministers from America and England with certificates, amongst whom were L. M. Hoag, Eli Jones, William Forster, Thomas Chalk, Harrison Alderson, Lucy Westcombe, Caroline Norton, &c. The attendance of our own members in the station of ministers and elders was also large. During the reading of the answers to the queries, much advice and counsel were imparted, and considerable feeling having been expressed on the subject of books and reading, a committee was appointed to draw up a minute on the subject, which was presented, and adopted at a future sitting, for circulation amongst our monthly, preparative, and individual meetings. With reference to the sixth query, in which several deficiencies were reported, several Friends spoke on the desirableness of the adoption of the principle of total abstinence from all that can intoxicate, and it was queried if the time was not arrived when the adoption of such a course might be recommended officially to all our members. During the reading of the epistles from and to our American brethren, the continuance of the slave trade and the sufferings of the African race in that land claimed the sympathy of Friends, and desires were expressed that Friends might continue faithful in their testimony against that system.

A meeting of the Friends' Total Abstinence Association was held on Third-day evening, to which Friends generally were invited. There was a good attendance, and much interest excited.

The Yearly Meeting concluded at a late hour on Sixth-day evening, in much harmony.

On Seventh-day morning, a meeting of those interested in Brookfield School was held. This meeting is generally well attended, and a great interest is taken in that institution. The model farm meeting was held in the afternoon, and the year's accounts were of a more encouraging character than had been presented previously.

LONDON YEARLY MEETING.

The London Friend for the Sixth month contains an account, rather more minute and circumstantial than we usually publish, of the proceedings of this meeting, from which the following is extracted.

The meeting convened on Fourth day the 18th of 5th month; when the number of Friends in attendance appeared rather greater than usual, and the number of representatives who failed to answer when called, was uncommonly small. Of ministers present from other Yearly Meetings Eli Jones and Lindley M. Hoag, are the only men

who are mentioned. Sybil Jones was present in the women's meeting.

A number of impressive communications were made in the early part of the sitting, after which Epistles from Dublin, New England, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, North Carolina, Ohio and Indiana, were read, and the preparation of replies was referred to the general committee.

In the afternoon Joseph Thorpe was appointed Clerk, and Robert Forster and Edward Backhouse, Jr., Assistants.

In the course of answering the queries, which occupied the attention of the meeting during a considerable part of three sittings, it was intimated that the distraints on account of ecclesiastical demands, in the single county of Essex, amounted to one-third of the whole in England, Scotland and Ireland, and yet Friends of that county were able to answer the query, on that subject, without any exception.

A discussion arose in one of the sittings, on the propriety of abstaining from all intoxicating beverages, which was urged by at least one of the speakers, as the only effectual mode of meeting the evil of intemperance.

If our English Friends should be able to withdraw their support from the breweries, they would unquestionably be very influential advocates of the temperance cause.

On Sixth day afternoon a Friend spoke at considerable length on the importance of that which he considered *the* distinguishing principle of our religious society, our belief in the immediate and perceptible influence of the Holy Spirit; and another Friend, who has recently visited several parts of the world where none of our society are settled, recurred, toward the close of the sitting, most impressively to this subject in connection with some remarks on the position of those of our members whose lot was cast far from any meeting of their Friends, to whom the advantages of Christian fellowship were comparatively unknown, and who felt the privation deeply on their own account, and still more deeply on account of their beloved children. He had recently been himself much separated from his brethren, and, in wandering up and down in a foreign country, he thought he had been peculiarly prepared to sympathize with those to whom he had referred. And in mingling with those whose profession was far different to ours, some of whom, though being in countries where superstition was darkest, were yet alive to what true godliness consisted in, he had often felt, and had often been constrained to communicate the feeling that they sustained great loss from being strangers practically to the principle which induced us to sit down in silence together, and, without depending upon human ministry, to wait upon the Lord. He desired that we might value and prize our privileges, and that the language of the prophet might be applicable to many of us, "They shall be called trees of righteousness, the planting of the Lord, that He may be glorified."

Second day morning, Fifth month, 23d.—The greater part of this morning's sitting was occupied with the consideration of a report from the Committee appointed in 1848, on the subject of the existing differences amongst Friends on the American continent. It will be recollected that two years since that committee produced an address, which was adopted by the Yearly Meeting, and sent to all the Yearly Meetings in America, in one or more of which it had been printed for general distribution. This address was read, and the subject was thus fully brought before the meeting, with the consideration of the suggestion in the report that the committee should be discontinued. It was generally felt that the subject was not only a most important but most delicate one, and that our Yearly Meeting should be especially careful to avoid any, even apparent interference, with any of the independent Yearly Meetings across the Atlantic.

Third day morning, Fifth month, 24th.—The minutes from the Meeting for Sufferings were proceeded with at this sitting, and an interesting report was read of the visit of our friends John Yeardley and Peter Bedford to those professing with Friends in Norway.

A sentiment was expressed, that the time was come for Friends to take into their serious consideration the propriety of admitting into full membership the Friends of Norway.

This subject was fully entered into, and its consideration occupied most of the time of this sitting. It was at length decided to leave it under the watchful care of the Meeting for Sufferings for another year.

It was stated that Friends at Stavanger had built a commodious Meeting House, to which they had largely contributed themselves, and had been kindly assisted by several English Friends; but that about £120 was still due on the Meeting-house and premises, which it was hoped the liberality of Friends in this country would enable them soon to liquidate.

Third day Afternoon.—The report of the visit of John Candler and Wilson Burgess to Brazil, to present the Address on Slavery, which was adopted by our Yearly Meeting, to the Emperor, occupied the attention of Friends at this sitting.

Our Friends had obtained an interview with the Emperor, who received them in a courteous and informal manner, and accepted the address at their hands. Some interesting particulars were given of the almost total cessation of the importation of slaves into Brazil, partly at least owing to the exertions of British cruizers on the coasts.

It was said that a Portuguese merchant, of very high standing, was about to be tried as a felon, for being engaged in the slave trade. Also, that while all the sugar, tobacco, &c., grown in the Brazils, might be taken as the produce of

slave labor, the cotton grown in that country might generally be relied upon as the produce of free labor.

The address was read, and the Meeting settled solidly to the consideration of the propriety of taking some step, by deputation or otherwise, to place it in the hands of the President of the United States, and the governors and principal men of the various States of the Union.

Many Friends expressed their opinion that it was due to the concern of the Society, that a deputation of Friends should be appointed to deliver the address in person, and this was the prevailing sentiment of the Meeting. It was however felt that a satisfactory appointment could scarcely be made in the Yearly Meeting itself, and after some discussion whether it would be best to refer to the Meeting for Sufferings, or to a Committee of the Yearly Meeting, the latter course was adopted, and about thirty Friends named, to whom the subject was referred for consideration, who are to report to the Yearly Meeting.

On Fourth day afternoon a report was read, signed by J. B. Braithwaite on behalf of the committee appointed to consider the question of tithe rent-charge, impropriate tithes, &c., &c. The report was a very long one, and occupied more than half an hour in reading. It was an elaborate history of the impost from the time of Richard II., and of the various alterations which had taken place, both in the tax itself and the means of imposing it. It was concluded that the report should be printed and generally circulated among the members.

Seventh day Morning.—The first business was to receive a report from the Committee appointed on the subject of presenting the Anti-Slavery address to the President and others in authority in the United States.

The report stated that William Forster, Josiah Forster, John Candler and William Holmes, had offered themselves to the service of their friends in this matter, and the committee cordially recommended that their offer should be accepted by the Meeting. A very full expression of unity and near sympathy with our dear friends was expressed, and they were encouraged to enter upon the service.

William Forster spoke of the closeness of the exercise through which he had passed before making the proposal to his friends—"an exercise as close as I ever experienced in my life"—and asked not only for the sympathy of his friends (which he did not doubt), but their solid and deliberate judgment also. He spoke feelingly of the removal by death of many of those whom he had regarded as fathers in the Truth, who had assisted him in his various exercises with their counsel; but there were many of his brethren left, younger than himself, whose judgment he highly prized and valued.

Josiah Forster spoke to similar purpose.

A further expression of unity took place, and the meeting accepted the report of the committee in a minute prepared by them, and conferring the liberty to the Meeting for Sufferings to accept the services of one or two more Friends, should such offer as were considered suitable to be added to the deputation.

The epistles to the several Yearly Meetings having been adopted at preceding sittings, the last business of the meeting was the reading and adoption of the general epistle, after which Friends separated under a feeling of solemnity.

COAL-MINE EXPLOSIONS.

Of the many Blue Books that have recently been laid before parliament, none is more full of matter for grave cogitation than that now to be referred to on coal-mine explosions.* This Report only one of a series, makes known, in a very emphatic way, the terrible loss of life in coal mines; one fact alone being sufficiently appalling —the loss of 900 lives by mine-explosions within the short space of twenty-one weeks, in the year 1852.

All reports on this subject of serious concern concur in stating, that for explosions the only proper remedy is better ventilation; and they also deprecate placing too great reliance on the safety lamp. They affirm, that while many accidents are traceable solely to the use of this instrument it is perfectly compatible with science to reduce these melancholy occurrences to a small fraction of their present number, and that ultimately mines may be rendered perfectly safe. Little good, however, can be done while operative miners entertain an undue, and what may be called a superstitious confidence in their Davy-lamp, no matter how much that lamp may be out of order. With them, this useful companion is not so much a delicate scientific instrument, as a thing of talismanic power. Danger may be most imminent —the lamp completely out of trim—but all is right, provided the miner has *only* a Davy. Stories, most ludicrous but for their associations, are told in abundance respecting this childlike simplicity. We select two. The first was brought out in evidence at the investigation of an explosion which happened last year in Staffordshire. It there appeared that the fireman, who ought to have examined the safety of the workings ere the miners entered, had, on the morning of the accident, deputed this duty to another person. The deputy went round with a lamp not closed, and was seen going into the working closely followed by some men and boys, each with a *lighted candle* in his hand! Again, T. E. Forster, Esq., an extensive viewer, relates that last year he visited a pit in Lancashire. 'On going down, the overlooker told me: "We work this mine entirely with safety-lamps."

* *Report on Coal-mines.* Ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, 22d June, 1852.

said: "Very well Jonathan. I should like to see these lamps, that they are all right before I go in." The first lamp he put in my hand was Clanny's, and between the gauze I could put my little-finger in. I said: "This will not do; I will take one of the others." I examined one, and the guaze was perfect, but very dirty. We proceeded along the railway from the bottom of the shaft. And in the face of the workings every man had a Davy-lamp; but every man had the gauze out, and it was a naked light! I said: 'If you are not more particular than this, you will have a blow-up." And next week they had it.' So much for mere carelessness; but we shall by and by advance more serious charges against the lamp. Meanwhile, as to know the disease is half the cure, let us look for a moment at the dread agent of destruction.

The reader who takes his idea of a gas from the ordinary illuminating medium of our streets, will, in studying *fire-damp*, find himself not very far off the mark. Relieved from the pressure of the superincumbent strata, light carburetted hydrogen exudes in great abundance, often from almost every pore of the coal in our mines; and on examining our gas-works, we find ingenious machinery to separate and convey away the tar, ammonia, and the other chemical products of the distillation of coal from the carburetted hydrogens, the only useful ingredients for the purposes of light and heat. If so, why do we not hear of catastrophes in our streets and parlors similar to those so much dreaded underground? The reason is simple. Ask any chemist, and he will tell you, that the danger lies not in any property of the gas or gases themselves, but only when they are combined in certain proportions with the oxygen of atmospheric air. Every housewife knows, that if our ordinary coal-gas be allowed not to burn, but to escape into the atmospheric air, an explosion will follow the introduction of light into the room, rivalling only in degree the dread catastrophes of the mines.

Though, from its small specific gravity, light carburetted hydrogen easily escapes into the atmosphere, the coal still retains a large portion of it; and this has been amply proved by experiments of a most painful nature. Even coal-ships at sea have been the scenes of these demonstrations. For instance: 'On the 5th August 1816, the ship *Flora*, of London, having just taken a cargo of coal on board in Sunderland harbor, blew up with a terrible explosion; the deck-beams were broken; and the decks torn up. On the 4th July 1817, the *Fly*, of Ely, lying at Brandling-staith, on the Tyne, with a cargo of coal just taken in, the gas from it exploded, burned the captain in the cabin, tore up part of the deck, threw a boat from the hatches, and did other serious damage. Upon the 21st July 1839, the sloop *Enterprise*, when at sea, with coal, from Pembroke to Newport, Isle of Wight, had an alarming explosion, which fortunately only frightened, but did not injure the crew. And the schooner *Mermaid*, of Guernsey, upon the 29th August, this year (1852,) lying at South Shields, sustained an explosion; she had been laden that day with Hilda coal, and the hatches immediately battened down, when, six hours after, the gas from the coal exploded at the forecastle-lamp: one man was knocked down, and much burned in the face, another injured, the mate struck down in the cabin, and a hatch started.'

It is very remarkable, that it is only with a certain quantity of atmospheric air the fire-damp explodes; *minus* or *plus* that quantity, and the danger vanishes. In three or four parts of atmospheric air to one of carburetted hydrogen, there is a slight explosion; but the most terrible calamities happen when the mixtre is *seven* parts of carburetted hydrogen to *one* of atmospheric air. The margin of explosive quantity appears to be from about five to thirteen; above or below these points, and there is no explosion. Hence we see the necessity for a thorough ventilation in mines; for any system by which an imperfect quantity of air is diffused, so far from diminishing, only increases the danger. Another striking anomaly is, that, dreadful and terrible as the explosion itself is, it is only the means for the elimination of an agent of destruction still more fatal. The miner may not have suffered the mechanical violence of the explosion, but frequently he escapes only to die placidly and surely by the fatal after-damp. A principal ingredient is the deadly poison, carbonic acid; and so fatal is it, the committee inform us, that it was stated in evidence, that 70 per cent. of the deaths from explosions were occasioned by this after-damp. So speedy is its action, that Mr. Mather, about two years ago, entering a pit where it preponderated, was taken out insensible in a few minutes.

He says: 'You are struck down, and you scarcely know how or why; you naturally sink down asleep.' Those who have suffered from its influence may easily be known from those who have died by the explosion; as is shewn in the following extract, which likewise proves that dangers, perils, and heroism are not confined to battle-fields or to the raging deep. It relates to the explosion of the St. Hilda pit, in 1839:—'The deadly gas, the resulting product, became stronger and stronger as we approached. We encountered in one place the bodies of five men who had died from the effects of the gas, and had apparently died placidly, without one muscle of the face distorted. Then there were three more that had been destroyed by the explosion; clothes burned and torn, the hair singed off, the skin and flesh torn away in several places, with an expression as if the spirit had passed away in agony. Going with a single guide, we encountered two men, one with a light, the other bearing something on his shoulders. It was a blackened mass—a poor dead burned boy—he was

taking out. A little further on, we found wagons, that had been loaded, overturned, bottom upwards, scattered in different directions; a horse lying dead, directly in the passage, with his head turned over his shoulder, as if, in falling, he had made a last effort to escape: he was swollen in an extraordinary manner. At one point, in another passage, we suddenly came amongst twelve or fifteen men, who striving to reach the places where bodies or survivors might be found, had been driven back by the surcharged atmosphere of this vast common grave; their lamps were burning dim and sickly, with a dying red light, glimmering as if through a fog.'

(To be continued.)

WAGES ON THE RISE.

The average wages of agricultural laborers in England, last year, were forty cents a day. The wages of journeymen carpenters now, in Waterford, Ireland, are eighty-three cents a day.

In Central India the wages of field laborers are now six cents a day, he finding his own food; women receive 4½ cents, and boys three cents. House servants are better paid, as they are obliged to wear rather better clothes.

Thirty years ago a field hand cost his owner, in the Southern States, less than a dollar a week, (interest on his price, and cost of keep;) now, the cost is twice as much.

In 1851, average wages at Lowell, Massachusetts, in the factories, for females, thirty-three cents a day; for males, eighty cents, clear of board; or, fifty-two cents a day for females, and one dollar twelve cents for males, without board. The wages in 1840 were precisely the same there.

The wages of labor at Greenwich Hospital, England, for carpenters, bricklayers, and masons, doubled from A. D. 1735 to 1828, (from 2*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.* per day.)

The wages of husbandry labor in England, in the year 1709, were equal to the then price of fifty-four pints of wheat; in 1790, to eighty-two pints; in 1832, to ninety pints. (Sixty-four pints make a bushel.)

From William Penn's cash book it appears that in 1699 it required 137 days of unskilled labor to earn a ton of flour—cash wages, thirty-three cents a day. In 1834, such a laborer at Philadelphia could earn a ton of flour in seventy-eight days—cash wages, seventy-five cents per day. Flour was, at the former period, $45.34; at the latter, $58.32 per ton.

Thus, in 132 years in England, the wages of unskilled labor had nearly doubled, when estimated in wheat. In cash they had quite doubled, and in nearly all other commodities required for the support and comfort of life, they had many times multiplied their nominal value. Even in the year 1813, a cottager's Sunday hat cost 20 shillings, now 7 shillings; a shirt, 10*s.* 6*d.*, now 3 shillings; calico, 2*s.* 9*d.*, now 6*d.*; brown sugar, 10*d.*, now 4*d.* In 14 years, from 1820 to 1834 cotton cloth fell from 12¾*d.* to 6*d.* In these years the price of cloth diminished 51 per cent. wages remaining in money-price the same. But what is more remarkable, the money-price of *all* the British and Irish products and manufactures exported from England had fallen in these fourteen years full forty per cent. The reduction continued steadily till, in 1850, $41.63 would purchase as much of all the articles which make up the multiform exports of Great Britain, as $94 would have purchased thirty years before. The money wages remaining the same, the real wages had more than doubled in thirty years in perhaps everything but wheat and house rent.

The wages of women in the United States measured in the same way, have trebled since the year 1818—the period of the general introduction of machinery into manufactories.

The wages of husbandry in France have in like manner trebled in 130 years. While the process of doubling the real wages of labor was going on in England, the population rose from five to fourteen millions.

The facts of political economy must have another and fairer hearing than the old school authorities could give them. Increase of population, and the unlimited multiplication of products by the use of machinery, do not depress wages but, on the contrary, the improvement of the condition of the laborer everywhere keeps even pace with all such increase.

The laws which govern society are better than the disciples of the dismal science imagine. Life is not necessarily a battle, nor is humanity a failure. We have, indeed, a great deal to learn, but we have as much to hope for, which will come in the fullness of time. The present good of this faith is, that we can thank God and take courage —*N. Era.*

RICE STATISTICS.

Rice was first introduced into this country in 1694, by Landgrave Smith, of Charleston, who procured a small quantity of seed from a ship bound from Madagascar to France, which put into that port in distress. The English East India Company, about the same time, also sent a small quantity to the Colony. It was, for several years, cultivated only in gardens, and the seed distributed among the planters, who tried it under various circumstances, and in various soils, until its value was fully proved, and its culture was at length confined to its present localities.

A very limited extent of land near the coast of the Carolinas and Georgia, now produces nineteen-twentieths of the entire Rice crop of the United States; South Carolina producing about three-fourths of the whole, and the balance being divided in small quantities among the other Southern States, where it is raised chiefly for domestic use. The North Carolina seed is considered the

best. The Rice from the Atlantic coast holds the highest commercial character of any in the world, bringing in London eighteen shillings the hundred, when the India rice brings only ten shillings, showing a difference of eighty per cent. in favor of the former. The capital employed and the value of the crop produced is said to be greater, per acre, than that of any other of our agricultural staples. To show the increase in the amount raised, we quote the Census returns. In 1839, the three States of North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, produced 83,638,585 pounds; in 1849, the same states produced 204,347,172 pounds. During the year ending June 1850, the value of the Rice exported was $2,600,000, being more than one-third the value of all the Wheat and Flour exported. During the year 1852, the article of rice amounted to one-eighth of all the vegetable food exported.

The production of this great staple is rapidly increasing, and, though the prospects of a good crop are very promising, the prices this year are higher than usual.

"TOBACCO."

This was the title of an instructive lecture delivered on the 8th of March, at Nottingham, by J. Higginbottom, Esq., F.R.S., M.R.C.S.

Mr. H. commenced by stating that he was induced to lay his remarks before the public in the hope that he should be contributing to the improvement of the habits, to the benefit of the health, and to the increase of the comforts of society. It was the duty of every medical man, as a guardian of the public health, to endeavor as much as possible to prevent diseases, as well as to apply himself to the discovery of modes of healing them; for prevention all must admit is better than cure. He was afraid the prevention of disease formed but too insignificant a part of a medical education. He then proceeded. Potatoes, and the noxious weed tobacco, were first introduced into England by Sir Walter Raleigh, about the year 1588. In the beginning of the 17th century, the mania for tobacco was so violent, that notwithstanding the vast production of it in the West Indies, it was feared that our cornfields would be turned into tobacco-gardens, unless the cultivation and use of it were restrained by severe laws. Some of the effects of a long continued habit of smoking tobacco were next described. An oily matter called nicotine is always found in the leaves of tobacco after fermentation; and this substance (nicotine) had a very powerful influence over the heart and arterial system, and would even induce death by a suspension of its action; while the essential oil which did not contain nicotine, was equally destructive, but acted principally on the brain and nerves. Tobacco taken either in substance or smoke, deadens the nerves of taste, and has instantly a narcotic paralysing effect upon the par vagum, which communicates directly with the tongue, the lungs, the heart, and the stomach. It produces torpor of the brain, diminishes the action of the heart, hinders the assimilation or digestion of the food in the stomach, and also impairs the appetite, and indeed affects every organ and fibre of the body by its paralysing effect on the brain and the whole nervous system. The lecturer, in concluding his remarks, said that the best advice he could give as a medical man and a Christian friend, was to abstain from smoking, snuffing, and chewing altogether. He had long been of opinion, that ministers of the gospel and schoolmasters, who might be considered as leaders and instructors of mankind, should relinquish their offices altogether, if they did not possess *moral courage* to give up the use of tobacco, as their bad example frequently did more injury, than their preaching and precepts do good.

A vote of thanks, proposed and seconded by members of the profession, was unanimously accorded to the lecturer, which he suitably acknowledged.

In Germany, the practice of smoking prevails to a fearful extent, and is taken up very generally in early life. It is the opinion of some of the German physicians, that of those who die in that country under 26 years of age, a very large proportion, we believe considerably more than one-half, are the victims of the excessive use of tobacco.—*Bristol Temp. Herald.*

For Friends' Review.

TRUE FRIENDSHIP TO A FRIEND.

Oh long, my friend, mayst thou retain
These loving ones around thee,
Still true to thee may they remain,
When sorrow's shafts have found thee.

They are no friends who love thee less,
(In vain the name to borrow,)
Because thou art in deep distress,
And burdened down with sorrow.

For any one may *seem* a friend,
When all is joy and gladness,
But *only they* are such, who lend
Their aid to soothe thy sadness.

Bloomingdale, Ohio. A. M.

Fifth mo. 30th, 1853.

From the Ladies' Companion.

"NOTHING TO DO?"

"Nothing to do?" O, pause and look around
At those oppressed with want, and sorrow too!
Look at the wrongs, the sufferings that abound,
Ere yet thou sayst there 's nought for thee to do.

"Nothing to do?" Are there no hearts that ache—
No care-worn breasts that heave an anguished sigh—
No burthens that thy hands may lighter make—
No bitter tears thy sympathy might dry?

Are there no hungry that thy hand may feed—
No sick to aid, no naked to be clad?
Are there no blind whose footsteps thou mayst lead—
No mourning heart that thou couldst make less sad?

"Nothing to do?" Hast thou no store of gold—
No wealth of time that thou shouldst well employ?
No hidden talent that thou shouldst unfold—
No gift that thou shouldst use for others' joy?

"Nothing to do?" O, look without, within!
Be to thyself and to thy duties true:
Look on the world, its troubles, and its sin,
And own that thou hast *much* indeed to do!

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.—By the Steam Ships Niagara and Baltic, from Liverpool, we have English dates to the 11th and 15th ult. respectively.

ENGLAND.—Official information has been given to both Houses of Parliament, that the British and French fleets have been despatched to the Dardanelles and that they would act in concert in the support of Turkey against the demands of Russia.

The Emperor of Russia, meanwhile has conveyed to the other powers, assurances of his intention to preserve peace.

The difference in the English cabinet between Lord J. Russell and the Irish members has been adjusted, and the latter have withdrawn their resignations. The correspondence in relation to the imprisonment of British colored seamen (in South Carolina), had been called for and ordered by the House of Commons.

The Earl of Derby has been installed as Chancellor of Oxford University.

The exports from Great Britain during the month ending 5th mo. 5th, exceeded those of the corresponding month of 1852 by £2 309,995.

Lord Shaftesbury had presided at a meeting in London, of which the object was to forward the interests of fugitive slaves in Canada.

The grain crops in England and Ireland are promising.

FRANCE.—A treaty of commerce and navigation has been concluded between France and the Republic of Paraguay.

The Moniteur publishes a notice calling for tenders for completing the large dock in the naval yard at Cherbourg, the expense of which is estimated at 5,500,000 francs.

AUSTRIA.—A special minister has been sent from Vienna to Constantinople.

An Austrian camp is forming in Moravia.

TURKEY.—Turkey has handed to the Ambassadors of the four great powers a note explaining the measures taken for maintaining the integrity of her territory, and declaring firmly that any arrangement of the present difficulty with Russia was out of the question, while that power persists in its exorbitant pretensions.

The French minister has given the Sultan formal assurances of the support of the French Government, and the English minister was to have an audience for the purpose of giving similar assurances on the part of England.

The Turks are actively engaged in strengthening the fortifications of the Bosphorous.

The Turkish fleet, comprising 22 sail of war vessels, had anchored at the entrance of the Black Sea.

At the arsenal, 12 corvettes and several frigates were being armed with a view of being in readiness for service by the 2d of 6 mo. One hundred and forty flat boats were engaged in transporting artillery and ammunition to the fleet and citadel on the Bosphorus.

The military were pouring into Constantinople from all quarters, and the troops were to be reviewed by the Sultan on the 30th.

PERU AND BOLIVIA.—Late accounts state that the difficulties between Peru and Bolivia were increasing. The former had sent troops to the southern frontier to cut off the supplies to the latter. The enemies of President Belza were also collecting a large force on the Buenos Ayres side. The Chilian minister had been expelled from Bolivia, and the United States Charge d'Affaires was the only diplomatic official near the government.

A Peruvian squadron was at Islay, and was to proceed in a few days to attack the Bolivian port Cobija.

CALIFORNIA.—By the arrival, at New York, on the 22d, of the Crescent City, from Aspinwall, and on the 24th, of the Northern Light, from San Juan, California dates have been received, respectively to 5th mo. 24th, and 6th mo. 1st inst.

The Steamship California left San Francisco on the 1st ult with the mails and $2,283,000 in gold, on her mainifest.

The news from the mines continue highly favorable, and the yield this summer promises to exceed that of any former season.

The agricultural prospects are fine.

The California Legislature adjourned 5th mo. 19th.

"Returned Californians" from Australia make the most melancholy statements of their treatment in the new El Dorado. All Americans are treated with indignity there, they say, and they are openly and grossly insulted in the streets. Frenchmen returned from that country, make similar reports concerning themselves.

The Steamer S. S. Lewis. The upper works of this steamship are entirely separated from the bottom. The top works are on shore high and dry, and only the top of one of the boilers makes its appearance at dead low water. The rollers are very heavy, and great difficulty is encountered in working around her.

Two weeks later dates from Oregon had been received. The miners in the southern part of that territory were doing well. Provisions were plentiful and low.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.—The first steam engine on the Hawaian Islands was recently put in operation. It is used by Eames & Johnson, for sawing and other purposes, in connection with their ship carpenter's establishment.

The last mail from San Francisco to the Islands carried 2000 letters, principally for the captains and crews of whaling vessels, many of which were ready for sea, and only awaited the mail.

A report had been received at San Francisco that the Chinese insurgents had been driven, with great slaughter, from before the walls of Nankin, but the report wants confirmation.

DOMESTIC.—No liquors are permitted to be transported over the Illinois Central Railroad.

The U. St. Steamer Princeton has been ordered to the Fishing Grounds, to protect our fishermen in case of any insult being offered to them by the British vessels cruising on the grounds.

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

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DANIEL WHEELER.

(Continued from page 660.)

On the 12th of 10th month the Henry Freeling left the island of Eimeo, and on the following day anchored in Fare Harbor, in the island of Huahine, where they were soon visited by Charles Barff, a missionary, who manifested a disposition to render them every assistance in his power.

Here they had the satisfaction to learn that no ardent spirits were to be had at that place; as their use was abolished by the unanimous consent of the inhabitants.

The following notice respecting a meeting of a social character, which occurred a few days after they landed on this island, furnishes an interesting evidence of the estimation in which some of the people of that island hold the labors of the missionaries:

The authorities of this island are in the practice of meeting together occasionally, and they usually solicit the company of such strangers as may be among them, taking care to fix the day for collecting, when these can attend. Several days ago we were informed that such a meeting was in contemplation, and to-day being agreed upon for holding it, Charles and myself were invited. The children were collected in the forenoon at the meeting-house, and afterwards formed an insignificant part of the guests, at the dinner-tables. We dined out of doors, under the shade of large trees adjoining the queen's apartments. More than one thousand persons were present, including lookers-on, and the festival altogether was highly interesting. The company was addressed by several of the principal speakers, and the dear children were again and again reminded of the privileges enjoyed by these islands in their day and generation. They were told, that in the days of superstition and idolatry many of them would have been offered as human sacrifices; that some of the boys might have been permitted to live, if their parents were of high rank; but the girls were often sacrificed, and many of the boys thus preserved would be afterwards killed, being kept only for the purposes of war. But now look round, said one of these orators, at the comforts and blessings we enjoy; and how did they all come, but by the introduction of Christianity amongst us? It was all the goodness, and mercy, and love of Jehovah, in sending the gospel among us. Several of these speakers, on beginning, addressed themselves to us in terms of welcome and approbation. One said, alluding to myself, "Your address to us last sabbath-day in the chapel astonished us: I thought you had got the bible in your head.* We are happy to have a teacher come among us; then we have two teachers, one within and one without. You told us, that a mere outward profession of religion was nothing; that it would not benefit us. The Holy Spirit of the Messiah in the heart is what we must learn to be acquainted with, and that all the work is within ourselves," &c. He said, "We have formerly been a very wicked people; our island has been worse than any other island in these seas. Captain Cook said so: he found us so; we were the greatest thieves he met with. Captain Cook shot several of us; and if we had provoked him further, he would have shot more of us. But your visit to us is not like his; yours is in love to our souls," &c. In this manner the time was occupied for the space of two hours, when a hymn was sung, and afterwards a short prayer made by one of the chiefs; when the company dispersed with as much order and quietness, as the breaking of a Friends' meeting in England. I could have said on the spot, "It is good for us to be here;" for the love of the blessed Master flowed through my heart, and softened the creature, as into clay fit for the potter's use.

When his religious engagements at Huahine were brought to a close, preparations were made for visiting some of the neighboring islands.

* On the preceding First-day, D. Wheeler had attended and addressed a meeting, at which about a thousand of those people were supposed to be present.

Of the manner in which his way was opened, D. Wheeler gives the following account:

Charles Barff purposes not only accompanying us to Raiatea, but also to Tahaa and Bolabola: without this provision, our touching at any of the islands to leeward of this place would have been wholly in vain, there being no missionaries residing upon them. The wife and children of George Platt are now living at Raiatea, during his absence at the Samoas, or Navigator Islands, whither he is gone with Samuel Wilson. The circumstance of Charles Barff going with us, I cannot but regard as a singular interposition of Divine providence in our favor; as it came about without any intervention or contrivance on our part, but originated entirely with himself,—not a hint having been given or desire expressed that this might be the case: it is however in full accordance with the many great and marvellous works which our eyes have seen of Him, "who causeth his wind to blow, and the waters flow." A large parcel of religious tracts, and several of the writings of Friends, were selected this evening for Charles Barff, to be distributed as opportunities may offer; as the shipping in general are eager to receive everything of the kind while on these long and tedious voyages.

They left Fare Harbor on the 30th of 10th month, and arrived the same day at Raiatea, where they were welcomed by the wife of the absent missionary, G. Platt, and a number of the natives.

On the 1st of 11th month, being the first of the week, D. Wheeler having concluded to attend the native meeting, which was to assemble at half past nine in the morning, observed the people moving in small parties toward the meeting house, about two hours before the appointed time. This anticipation of the hour was the consequence of their want of means to determine the time of day. When they arrived at the place, they found the people nearly all assembled, amounting by estimation to about a thousand; and Charles Barff introduced D. Wheeler to the people by reading his certificates. This being done, he observes:

A profound silence reigned; when my soul saluted all present in the love of the everlasting gospel, in the apostolic language: "Now the God of peace, that brought again from the dead our Lord Jesus, that great Shepherd of the sheep, through the blood of the everlasting covenant, make you perfect in every good work," &c. A pause now followed, when the attention of the people was firmly fixed, I proceeded with—"Launch out into the deep, and let down your nets for a draught;" showing the result of willing obedience to this, and every other command of our Lord, even though we may, as it were, have toiled all night and taken nothing: such had been the case in reality formerly, as we may conclude from the reply of Simon Peter. That the blessing Divine might perhaps be witnessed amongst us this morning, if such a disposition was happily wrought in our hearts, and increase and extend, as from vessel to vessel, until all were filled. "I am the light of the world," said Christ; "he that followeth me shall not walk in darkness, but shall have the light of life." To this I wish to turn the attention of all mankind, that Christ may dwell in their hearts by faith, which is in Him: then indeed would they be effectually turned "from darkness to light, and from the power of Satan" to the power of God and witness for themselves the light of the knowledge of the glorious gospel of Christ so to shine in their hearts, as to be to them the power of God unto salvation. This was the most attentive audience that I have yet stood before as a spectacle: my heart was greatly enlarged, and utterance abundantly given me, far beyond what I can convey an idea of here: tending to turn the people more and more to the teachings of the Holy Spirit; of the great, heavenly, and only true Teacher in their own hearts; which would tell them all things that ever they did, and by which they must be converted and born again, or they could not enter the kingdom of God. The solemnizing power of Truth with which we were highly favored, and of which I trust there were many sensible witnesses, reigned over all: under the covering of which the meeting broke up, in great quiet and order.

On the 3d they visited the ancient and extensive Marais at the east end of the island, accounted the most celebrated in the South Sea and upon which the sacrifice of human life has been witnessed to a horrible extent. One of these was styled sacred to the god of war, another to the god of thieves, &c. A native man far advanced in years, who accompanied them, had himself been twice present at an exhibition of these dreadful realities: many human bones were lying about.

After attending two meetings with the natives in this place, in both which D. Wheeler was favored to arrest the attention of the people, they proceeded to the neighboring island of Bolabola, where a flourishing missionary settlement once existed; but one of the principal chiefs and many of the people have relapsed into their former idolatrous practices; and intoxicating liquor has produced its useful destructive effects among them. The consequence has been, that the missionary establishment has been broken up, and many of the people are reduced to a famish

condition, even their bread fruit being converted by distillation into ardent spirits. The few vessels that then visited the island, said to be chiefly American, were in the practice, in nautical phrase, of "standing off and on," to dispose of rum in exchange for the few articles which the natives could furnish. Still, D. Wheeler felt no hesitation in going among them. Upon landing there they found John Platt, a son of the missionary, resident at Raiatea, who had brought over a small cargo of plantains as food for the people.

There was still left there a small remnant of serious natives, who had stood firmly against the practices of those in authority. There was also a party, with a chief at their head, that had taken a position in a distant valley, and been productive of much evil and disorder among them.

This visit occurred at a favorable time, as the stock of spirits was exhausted, and the fruit was not so far matured as to be ready for distillation. Hopeless as the case might appear, D. Wheeler's concern was not limited to the sober and orderly class; a message was therefore despatched to the head of the rebellious party, inviting them in the name of two strangers who had just arrived from Raiatea, to attend a meeting to be held on First-day the 8th. On that day, about five hundred of the natives, but none of the rebel party, assembled in the meeting house, which had probably belonged to the missionary establishment. After the exercises in which Charles Barff officiated, these untutored people settled into general silence. D. Wheeler then states:

My certificates having been read, after a pause t was with me to say:—Let us humble ourselves nder the mighty hand of God this morning,— et us prostrate our minds before Him, as a people conscious that to us belong only blushing and onfusion of face: peradventure He may condecend to lift up the light of His countenance pon us, and bless us together; for "God is ove." "As an eagle stirreth up her nest, flutereth over her young, spreadeth abroad her vings, taketh them, beareth them on her wings," o the Lord is with his people. I told them, that had passed over many miles of trackless ocean o visit them; that I had come among them in he fear and love of God: in that love which emraces all, and would gather every son and daughr of the human race into the heavenly garner f rest and peace: that this love constraineth us, because we thus judge that if one died for all, hen were all dead; and that He died for all, hat they which live might not henceforth live nto themselves, but unto Him, who died for hem, and rose again." The burden which rested upon me was to turn them from darkness unto the Holy Spirit of Christ Jesus in themselves, to "that light which lighteth every man that cometh into the world;" the same that the apostle John so fully mentions in his first chapter. That this light would show them where they are, and make manifest the state of their hearts, setting their sins in order before them; that so they might repent of them, and forsake them. That nothing short of "repentance toward God, and faith toward our Lord Jesus Christ," will be availing. That this light is Christ: and if they believe in Him, and have faith in His power, they should not walk in darkness, but should have the light of life, according to His word; "I am the light of the world," said He; "he that followeth me shall not walk in darkness, but shall have the light of life." Have you not heard the voice of the Holy Spirit in the secret of your hearts? I know you have! I am sure you have! Which of you that has come to years capable of reflecting upon your past and present life, can say that you have not heard this inspeaking voice, striving with you, and reproving you, when about to commit sin, and for sin committed,—reminding of sin after sin, committed perhaps many years ago? This light not only discovereth unto man his sins, but as he turneth to it, and followeth it in obedience and heartfelt repentance, his sins are remembered no more against him; they are taken away and forgiven, and though once of the darkest hue, are now made white in the blood of "the Lamb of God, that taketh away the sins of the world." And those who thus turn to hear and obey the voice of the Son of God in spirit, although dead in sins and trespasses, yet shall they live, and have a Teacher that cannot be set aside, or be removed into a corner; but their eyes shall see their teacher, and their ears shall hear a voice behind them, when about to turn to the right hand or to the left, saying in effect, "this is the way, walk ye in it:" such shall no longer walk in darkness, but shall have the light of life, &c. Although poor and low enough before standing up, yet now my tongue was loosed, and my heart expanded in that love and strength, which alone clothe with authority to set the truth over all, and cause even the earthly tabernacle to rejoice in the midst of the tribulations of the gospel; because its consolations are known and felt to abound, and create renewed sensations of gratitude and praise, to the glory of God the Father. It was a blessed meeting.

(To be continued.)

Man may be justly said to be an imitative creature; and there are none whom we are more inclined to imitate than ourselves. It is therefore very important that our actions should be so guarded before they form into habits, that no injury to ourselves or to others may arise from their imitation.

Notice of CHRISTOPHER BOWLY, *of Cirencester, England, who died 10th mo. 14, 1851, aged 78 years.*

The Friend whose death is here recorded, was extensively known as a willing and generous contributor towards the support of various institutions which have been established for the physical and moral improvement of the human family. Indeed the liberality with which he disposed of his property for the benefit of his fellow-creatures, was a trait in his character which well deserves to be noticed as a stimulus to others, with the hope that those who possess the means may be induced, by such an example, to go and do likewise. Coming into possession of considerable property in middle life, it appeared to be his anxious desire to be found a faithful steward; and not satisfied with expending merely his income, it was found at his decease, that his property had been reduced to less than half its original amount, by the liberality with which he had expended it, merely for charitable and benevolent purposes. He had large numbers of tracts printed and circulated amongst the different classes of the community, and evinced the deep interest he took in the education of the poor, by erecting, at his own cost, two or three different school-rooms for the benefit of the children in the town in which he resided, whilst many a school in different parts of the country shared his generous sympathy in this direction. The poor of his neighborhood partook largely of his bounty during his life, and by the erection and endowment of eight very substantial cottages or almshouses, he provided that the fruits of his benevolence should be enjoyed long after his decease. The cottages are vested in Trustees, who are empowered to select occupants of a certain class, who, in addition to living rent free, are entitled to a weekly payment from the endowment, an assistance which will cheer and comfort, in the decline of life, many an aged inhabitant of his native town. Whilst thus endeavoring to alleviate the sufferings of the poor and distressed, he was yet more anxious to *prevent* these sufferings, as far as possible, by improving the habits and character of the people. He was one of those who early saw that one of the greatest temptations to that improvidence and vice which produce so much misery, especially amongst the working classes, is the use of intoxicating drinks, and he earnestly endeavored by example and in various other ways, to promote the abandonment of their use, as almost the only hope of effecting a real and permanent improvement in the moral and social state of the great masses of the people. With these views, his contributions towards the support of the temperance cause generally, were very liberal, whilst his native town will long possess a monument of his generous benevolence, in the noble Hall which he erected at Cirencester, a few years since, at an expense to himself of more than £2000. Let it not be supposed, however, that these various acts of kindness, honorable as we feel them to be to the individual who performed them, were looked upon by himself in other light than as the feeble but honest endeavor to fulfil the duties of his stewardship in the sight of God. He was not one who ever spoke much of his own religious feelings, even to his near friends, and the short and severe illness which terminated his life, precluded the possibility of much clear apprehension as to the state of his mind; but he has left behind him a series of private memoranda, extending over a large portion of his life, which clearly evince that his mind was alive to the deep importance of religion; that, entertaining very humble views of his own attainments in Divine things, he earnestly desired that his faith and love might be increased; and that his hopes of salvation rested not on any works of righteousness or acts of benevolence, but only on the pardoning mercy of God in Christ Jesus through the aboundings of which, we trust, this frail mortal has put on a glorious immortality.—*Annual Monitor.*

NEW ENGLAND YEARLY MEETING.

Since our preceding number was prepared for the press, a printed copy of the minutes of this meeting has been received, from which the following extracts are made.

Second day, 6th month 13, 1853.—We have received truly acceptable Epistles from our dear brethren of the Yearly Meetings of London, Dublin, New York, Baltimore and Indiana, manifesting that love which is the token of disciple of our Lord, and is very precious to us.

We appoint the following friends to take these Epistles into consideration, and prepare, as way opens for it, essays of reply thereto, and present them to a future sitting. They are also requested to prepare an Epistle to our dear brethren of the Yearly Meeting of North Carolina, from whom none has yet been received the present year.* The committee are also requested to take into deep and careful consideration the present position of this Yearly Meeting in relation to its correspondence with those meetings which have for several years declined to receive our Epistles, and report their judgment on the very important questions connected therewith to a future sitting of this meeting. This committee consisted of thirty-seven Friends.

The annual Report of the Boarding School Committee was laid before the meeting and read, received its deliberate consideration, was fully united with, the several propositions therein contained were approved and adopted, and the clerk was directed to furnish copies of the Report to our several Quarterly and Monthly Meetings. It is as follows, viz.;

* An Epistle from North Carolina Yearly Meeting was received and read on the following day.

"To the Yearly Meeting:

The Boarding School Committee Report: That the school being vacated at the time of the last Yearly Meeting, according to its direction, the committee proceeded to make those repairs and improvements upon the buildings and premises which they believed the interests of the Institution and the convenience and comforts of its inmates required. Many alterations were made in the interior of the house, highly promotive of this end. The several school rooms, lodging and dining rooms have been much improved and newly furnished, together with many alterations in the centre building, and all the apartments are lighted with gas, very much to satisfaction.

Among the improvements upon the premises is the erection of a spacious and very convenient and substantial stone barn, sufficient, we believe, in its capacity for the purposes of the Institution. Some other out buildings have been erected and some altered and better adapted to their intended uses.

Soon after the building of the stone barn, a fire occurred on the premises, the origin of which has not been ascertained, by which nearly all that was combustible of the barn, together with a wooden barn, a corn-house, and one or two other small wooden buildings, two horses, and all the hay and fodder, were consumed. The rebuilding of the stone barn, with enlarged dimensions, and the other necessary expenditures and loss accruing from this fire, are estimated at about $2500.

The expenditures for all the repairs and improvements, including the loss resulting from the fire, have been $13,804.96.

The amount subscribed for these purposes at the time of our last Yearly Meeting was $3,612, and since then, there have been collected and forwarded to the Treasurer of the School fund $2732.75—making a total of $6,344.75. Leaving an indebtedness of $7,460.21.

We think it right to mention, that $2000 of the sum subscribed since the Yearly Meeting, was received from our late dear friend George Howland, who, not long before his decease, requested his executors to pay this amount to the school.

We would propose that $6,500—the sum received for the sale of land authorized by the Yearly Meeting in 1847, should be appropriated towards the liquidation of this indebtedness.—This sum of $6,500 having by conclusion of the Yearly Meeting in 1847, when the sale of the land was authorized, and also in 1849, after the sale was completed, been funded, and the income of it concluded to be annually appropriated for the betterment of the real estate of the Institution—we think it best, that the appropriation now made of the principal, should be considered in the light of a loan to the School fund, the interest of which should be annually paid from the board and tuition fees received, and be expended in the permanent improvement of the real estate. And we indulge the hope that a way may be opened, by which this loan may be repaid, by the liberality of Friends, so that the principal of it may be replaced and reinvested for the permanent use to which it was concluded to be appropriated.

The accounts of the Institution for the past year have been examined and settled, by which it appears, that there have been received from the income of the School fund during the past year $6,936.40; from the Charity fund, $430.00; from the Farm fund, $390.00; from Scholars for board, tuition, &c., one Term, including a balance of $286.65 in Superintendent's hands last year, $4,915.14; and from other sources, $1,388.44; making a total of $14,059.98.

The expenditures of the Institution exclusive of the amount stated above for repairs and improvements, and including $489.72 from Treasurer's account, have been $12,555.76.

The balance now in Treasurer's and Principal's hands is $544.01.

At the time of our Report last year the debt of the Institution was about $2,500. Should the Yearly Meeting approve of appropriating the $6,500, as we have proposed, it will be seen that the indebtedness of the School will then be $1955.99.

In view of the accommodation of the Institution it was believed that 80 scholars of each sex were as many as could be well provided for, and a circular to this effect was forwarded to the several Monthly Meetings.

At the time proposed, first of the 11th month, the school was reopened, and 150 scholars, viz.: 77 males and 73 females, have attended most of the time. A few who were admitted, from ill health or other causes, having failed to come.

Our friends Charles Atherton and Gertrude E. Whittier as Principals, assisted by Edward G. Hoag, William L. Dean, Parmelia C. Varney, Lydia M. Neal, Elizabeth Prosser, and Charles F. Brownell as Instructor in Latin and Greek, have acceptably filled the places of Teachers. Mary Atherton has also been usefully engaged in the Institution. Our friends Levi Varney and his wife acceptably occupied the stations of steward and matron during a part of the term; but owing to the delicate state of the health of the latter, they were released at their own request, and Hannah Allen now fills the place of matron. Whether any additional assistance will be required in the domestic department remains to be determined.

By the conclusion of the Yearly Meeting the committee may admit into the school, besides our own members, those connected with our Society or who are being brought up as Friends, as well as members of other Yearly Meetings, when the accommodations of the school will permit. We are of the opinion that none should ever be received to the exclusion of our members, but that it is safe for the Yearly Meeting to confide to its committee, appointed from year to year, a dis-

cretionary power to extend the privileges of the Institution, when they are not occupied by our own members, to those and those only who they believe will be exemplary in their conduct and faithfully observe the requisitions of the school in all respects. As the cost of living and other expenses are greater than they were at the time the existing prices were established, it is evident that some change herein is required, and we would propose, that the charge per Term should be $36 for members of our Yearly Meeting; $50, when one or both parents are members of this Yearly Meeting, or the children are being brought up as Friends, or are sent at the charge of members of this Yearly Meeting, and also for members of our Society of other Yearly Meetings, and $64 for any others that may be admitted—that $5 per Term additional charge be made for instruction either in the Ancient Languages, in French or in Drawing—payments to be made half at the commencement and half at the middle of each Term—books and stationery being furnished as last year at actual cost. With these prices and a careful economy, it is to be hoped that the current expenses of the school will be met.

We would propose that the summer term should commence on fourth day before the first fifth day in the fifth month, and continue until fourth day four weeks previous to the commencement of the winter term—that the winter term should begin on fourth day before the first fifth day in the eleventh month, and continue until fourth day, four weeks before the commencement of the summer term. We apprehend that a period of twenty two weeks continuous study, is as long as will be useful to the pupils or consistent with the health of the teachers, and that four weeks vacation in the spring and autumn will not prove more than is requisite for the proper preparation of the house, and other necessary arrangements for the ensuing term.

As the number to be admitted is limited to 80 of each sex, it will be necessary that the committee should be seasonably informed of all in this Yearly Meeting that desire to occupy places in the school, in order that they may determine how many others, if any, may be received. Applications should therefore in all cases be made seasonably to be laid before the meetings of the committee held on third day before the first fifth day in the ninth month, for those who desire to attend during the winter term—and on third day before the first fifth day in the third month for those wishing to attend the summer term. Monthly Meetings desirous of occupying the privilege of the Charitable Fund are requested to send their applications in season for the meeting of the committee in the ninth month, and to specify whether they desire it during the winter or succeeding summer term. All communications respecting the admission of scholars may be addressed to one of the principal teachers.

The following regulation was adopted by the committee in the eleventh month last, viz: "It is expected that scholars will be at the school punctually at the commencement of the term, but if circumstances occur to prevent such attendance, notice is to be forwarded to the principal teachers, within one week of that time, stating whether or not their places are desired to be reserved for them. A failure to attend the school or to give the notice above specified shall be considered a relinquishment of the privilege, unless again admitted by the committee, and in all cases of children being admitted for the term and attending the school, it is expected that payment will be made for the term."

The earliest age at which children can be admitted into the school as now established by the Yearly Meeting is eight years. We would suggest to Friends, that at this tender age they are not likely to derive that benefit from being placed in the Institution which more maturity would probably give. We would also remind Friends, that sending pupils for a less time than one term can confer very little benefit upon the scholars, and is a great interruption to the classes. We desire that applications for such admissions may be discouraged.

Early after the opening of the school in the eleventh month, there were several cases of serious indisposition; one of which viz:—that of Joseph H. Crocker, a member of Nantucket Monthly Meeting, a lad of about 16 years of age, resulted fatally, after an illness of a little more than two days. In reference to this solemn event the following minute was entered upon our records, viz: "In the removal of this dear young man by a sudden attack of inflammation of the stomach, the family and scholars were, we think, brought deeply to feel the uncertainty of life; and while we tenderly sympathize with his bereaved parents and friends, we are led to believe that the solemnizing effect of this dispensation may be blessed to those with whom he was associated, and lead them more and more to seek for preservation from Him with whom are the issues of life."

Near the close of the term, the scarlet fever prevailed to an alarming extent among the scholars, producing much anxiety with parents and great unsettlement in the school. Many of the scholars were removed by their friends, and the greater part of those that remained being desirous to leave, it became evident that little benefit would be likely to result from any attempt to continue the school, and the term was therefore closed about two weeks sooner than it would have been in ordinary course.

The Committee after solid deliberation came to the conclusion at the commencement of the term, to re-establish the meeting for religious worship in the school house on first day mornings—and that the family and scholars should continue to attend on first day afternoon and in the middle of the week, the meetings of Friends

held in the city of Providenec. At nearly all the meetings held in the Institution some of the Committee have been present. They have been seasons of comfort to us, and we think it right thankfully to record our renewed sense of the Lord's goodness, and that He continues graciously to bless the concern and efforts to promote and secure in this school, the guarded, religious education of our youth.

We commend the Institution with all its present advantages to the increased attention of Friends.

Signed on behalf and by direction of the School Committee.

STEPHEN A. CHASE, *Clerk.*

Providence, 5th mo. 31st, 1853."

(To be continued.)

COLORED EMIGRATION TO JAMAICA.

Among the passengers who arrived in this city by the recent steamer from Jamaica, West Indies, was Mr. J. Wesley Harrison, a colored man, a native and formerly a free citizen of South Carolina. About two years ago he emigrated to Jamaica, with his family, in the hope of bettering his own and their future condition. He professes to have succeeded. He thinks the condition of the free black in that island far more desirable and promising than in the United States, and is well pleased with the exchange he has made. He now visits his native country for the purpose of persuading free people of his own color to follow his example; to go to Jamaica in quest of new homes and a country where every business, calling and profession is open to them, and where they may share equally with the whites all political rights and responsibilities.

Mr. Harrison is an intelligent man, about forty years of age, and brings letters from some of the most respectable people of Jamaica. He claims to have authority from a large planter on the island, who is the owner of about ten miles square of good tillable land, to offer it to American emigrants who will occupy it, at the rate of one dollar an acre. He is also authorized, as he informs us, to offer a large sugar estate, provided with engine, boiling houses, complete, to any colored Americans who will undertake to put the land under cultivation, and work it five years for nothing, and after that at such a price as they could afford to pay.

Mr. Harrison's mission is one which ought to provoke no hostility from any quarter, and we presume it will not. We hope the press will circulate the notice of his mission as widely as possible among the colored people; and we do not hesitate to add our best wishes that it may prove successful. The colored race has a very dark feature before it, in the United States. We know of no civilized country to which it can emigrate, where it will not be improved in its condition and prospects.

We are requested to state, that persons desirous of communicating with Mr. Harrison, may find him at Dr. Pennington's church, on the corner of Prince and Marion streets.—*N. Y. Eve. Post.*

Of the character of Wesley Harrison, or the authority under which he is acting, the Editor of the Review is confessedly ignorant. He would however take the liberty to express a hope that such colored persons, if such there are, who incline to accept the offered terms, may be careful to ascertain that there is no deception in the case. However favorable the *laws* of Jamaica may appear to the colored race, there is reason to apprehend that no trifling portion of the slaveholding intolerance, formerly existing there, has survived the legal existence of slavery.

AMSTERDAM.—A CITY ON THE TOPS OF TREES.

It is not easy to give the reader an idea of this remarkable city, (Amsterdam,) crossed and recrossed by canals in all directions—a city half water and half land—in which the canals are the streets and highways, leading toward the open sea, which seems to hold the city in its arms. It is only by means of expensive and most substantial dikes and sluices, elaborately constructed and carefully repaired, and guarded, that the sea is kept back—and but for these, this city containing upwards of two hundred thousand inhabitants would inevitably be submerged and destroyed. Four great canals run across the city in parallel curved lines, and crossing these, are a series of other canals, converging in the harbor like the lines of a fan. Large basins occur here and there at intervals. The buildings in the best parts of the city are magnificent—many of them of great age, bearing rich and grotesque ornamental work on their fronts. You would scarcely believe that the soil under these majestic buildings was only loose sand and soft mud! Yet it is so, and it is only by means of piles of wood driven far down through the sand into the solid stratum beneath, that a foundation has been gained. Hence Erasmus said of Amsterdam, that the inhabitants, like crows, lived on the tops of trees. Any one who merely pays a passing visit to Amsterdam, as I did, cannot fail to be thrown into a state of perplexity and maze by the apparent inextricable complicity of the city, its innumerable bridges, its endless succession of canals and interminable brick streets. The canals and the bridges so much resemble each other, that the stranger, without a guide, feels as if he were wandering in a labyrinth; he loses all recollection of the points of the compass; and, as I did, he will soon. probably, lose his way. The most interesting public building in Amsterdam, is the State-house, formerly occupied by the famous Bank of Amsterdam, but now used as a royal palace. The great feature of its interior is its grand hall, lined with white Italian marble said to be the finest hall of the

kind in the world. The smaller apartments in the palace contain some fine modern Dutch paintings, to which the public are freely admitted. One painting, representing the hero, Van Speyk, applying the match to blow up his vessel at Antwerp, rather than allow it to be taken by the Belgians, is one that lives long in the memory of him who has seen it. To those who have leisure, the Museum, or National picture gallery, is well worthy of a visit, But pictures can be seen at home, and are not a novelty. The real interest of Amsterdam is in its streets, its quays, its bustle and commerce, its bridges and canals, and the many striking and peculiar features of this city of the sea—features which are nowhere to be found characteristic of any city in Europe, North of Venice.

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

PHILADELPHIA, SEVENTH MONTH 9, 1853.

Notwithstanding considerable space had been allotted in preceding numbers to the discoveries of Layard, the Editor has ventured to extract another article on that subject, from the North British Review of a recent date. This article is introduced chiefly on account of the information which it contains of the methods which were adopted to decypher the inscriptions which were found on these ancient monuments. To an untutored mind few enterprises would appear more hopeless than an effort to read and expound an inscription, in which the language and the characters are equally unknown. But in this as in many other cases, ingenuity and perseverance have surmounted obstacles, which at first appeared insuperable.

Since our last number was printed, a copy of the British Friend has been received at this office, which contains a more detailed account of the proceedings of the Dublin Yearly Meeting than what we had copied from the London Friend. In this more extended notice, we find one article of particular interest. It appears that many Friends of that Yearly Meeting are becoming increasingly sensible that the effectual, if not the only effectual method of excluding intemperate drinking, is to banish intoxicating liquors of every description from our tables.

In this country, and probably in Europe, the labors of Friends in the temperance cause, have been primarily and principally directed to the abstinence from *distilled* spirituous liquors as a beverage. No doubt, in the commencement of their labors, they acted wisely in making their first assault on the most prominent point. They also acted prudently in making their onslaught upon the slave trade, before they attempted to procure the emancipation of their slaves. But these efforts in both cases constituted only the beginning of the work. Of intoxicating liquors it was shrewdly observed, long ago, that the kinds are various, but the effect the same ; and although we justly appreciate the labors of those who have been the happy means of excluding almost wholly from the tables and fields of Friends, within nearly all the Yearly Meetings, those highly stimulating liquors which are produced by distillation, we are not to forget that their work remains unfinished, as long as intoxicating beverages, of lower or less stimulating character, hold a place among us. It is moderate drinking, and that chiefly of the milder kinds of inebriating liquors, that keeps up the race of inebriates. When the respectable and sober class of citizens adopt the principle of total abstinence from all those beverages by which intoxication can be produced, then, and it may be feared not till then, we may reasonably hope to find beastly intemperance, with its thousand nameless evils, banished from among us. Those respectable people, who think they can indulge, without danger or injury to themselves, in the temperate use of the milder kinds of intoxicating liquors, might learn a salutary lesson from the Apostle who declared that if meat made his brother to offend, he would eat no meat while the world standeth.

Died,—At his residence, near Lynchburg, Virginia, on the 19th of 3d month last, in the 33d year of his age, William Davis, Jr., an esteemed member and elder of Cedar Creek Monthly Meeting.

——, At his residence on the 8th of 3d month, in the township of Peel, C. W., George Sanderson, in the 39th year of his age, a member of Yonge street Monthly Meeting. This dear Friend's death was occasioned by an accident at the raising of a bridge. His surviving relatives have the consoling hope and trust that he was not unprepared for the solemn call, thus emphatically warning all "Be ye also ready."

——, Very suddenly on the 8th of 3d month, at his residence in Norwich, C. W., James Haight, aged about 73. He was firm in his attachment to the principles of Friends, and his removal is felt to be a severe loss to his relatives and also to the meeting to which he belonged.

——, On the 1st of 4th month, Caleb Sutton, of a lingering disease, at his residence in Norwich, C. W., aged about 57 years. He was enabled to bear a season of much suffering, with patient submission to the divine will, evincing a tender solicitude for the eternal welfare of those around him. His close was peaceful.

TO TEACHERS.

The "Overseers of the Public Schools founded by Charter," propose opening, early in the 9th month next, two Schools, one for boys and the other for girls; in the vicinity of Broad and Spring Garden streets, Philadelphia. A liberal compensation will be secured to competent teachers.

Persons disposed to apply for the situations, will please forward their applications and testimonials of their qualifications to the undersigned, *before the 1st of 8th month.*

THOMAS KIMBER, 50, North 4th st.
THOMAS EVANS, 180, Arch st.
CHARLES YARNALL, 39, High st.
SAMUEL BETTLE, Jr., 101, North 10th st.

Philadelphia, 7th month 2d, 1853—4t.

FRIENDS' ASYLUM.

The Managers are desirous to engage a Steward and Matron for this Institution. Application in writing may be made to either of the undersigned.

THOMAS EVANS, No. 180 Arch st.,
CHARLES ELLIS, No. 95 S. 8th st., or 56 Chestnut st.,
JEREMIAH HACKER, No. 144 S. 4th st.,
SAMUEL BETTLE, Jun., 101 N. 10th st.,
JOHN M. WHITALL, 138 Race st., or 161 Filbert.
WM. BETTLE, 14 S. 4th st.

Philadelphia, 7th month 2d, 1853

COAL-MINE EXPLOSIONS.

(Concluded from page 670.)

How, then, are these dread casualties to be prevented? Firstly, the miner has been furnished with a lamp, with the flame so shielded that it cannot come in contact with the dangerous atmosphere; secondly, the foul air has been swept away by ventilation; and lastly, it has been proposed chemically to decompose the noxious gases, and thus prevent explosion. Of the two first methods, we shall immediately speak; of the last, suffice it to say, that although Mr. Blakemore has offered through the Royal College of Chemistry, a premium of £1000 for the discovery of some simple practical means by which the explosive gases may be decomposed or neutralized, still science has as yet been unable to obtain this desirable effect.

Many safety-lamps have been proposed, but, as our readers know, the favorite has been that of Sir Humphrey Davy. Some practical miners, indeed, prefer the lamps of Dr. Clanny, and of Stephenson; but as these are used in but few collieries, we will confine our remarks to the Davy-lamp. Its illustrious author, after a visit to the Newcastle coal-mines, in 1815, began a series of beautiful experiments on the properties and structure of flame. From these he was led to conclude, that it could not pass through minute metallic tubes, and therefore wire gauze, consisting of a congeries of these tubes, was a safe prison wherein to confine it: a miner, therefore, with a lamp whose flame was thus separated from the explosive atmosphere, could pursue his avocation in perfect safety. In every chemical handbook here are noted many striking experiments regarding this peculiar property of wire gauze; and in the new caloric engine, the heated air is cooled and conducted into the regenerator by means of this substance. Nothing can be more beautiful in theory than Sir Humphrey's instrument, and in the laboratory of the lecture-room it truly seems perfect. All praise and honor to the intellect that labored so well for the service of humanity; and let the commendations of the many it has saved from destruction and the many more it has redeemed from penury, be the everlasting monument of their noble benefactor! But let us beware of even scientific idolatry. And let us not take for perfect, that which even its inventor pronounced in some degree faulty. Be it always remembered, that the mine presents conditions often totally different from those of the quiet laboratory of the chemist. In a still atmosphere, radiation will destroy the flame ere it has time to pass through the wire gauze. But should there be also a current of air at the time, its operation may be counterbalanced, and there is no security. Moreover, particles of carbon, oil, dust, sulphur, are always floating about the mines, and lodge themselves on the Davy-lamps. The wire gauze, then, red hot, and the lamp in such a state, explosion is almost inevitable. So dirty are the lamps often, after being brought up from work, that one of the witnesses says, "no practical man would go into an explosive mixture with them." This being the case, we can well sympathize with another witness, who thinks "it a safe lamp in cautious hands; but lately I have got a little nervous about it."

Were miners to receive proper instruction as to the nature and properties of the dangerous gases they constantly inspire—did they possess a staid, scientific deportment, instead of their noted recklessness—then we might trust them with this delicate scientific instrument. But all these they deplorably want. As it is, we must therefore believe with the committee, that, "under circumstances of excitement, when danger is threatened, it is not improbably, far oftener than is imagined, the very cause of the explosion which it was intended to prevent." Many instances are on record, where the explosion was alone traceable to the Davy. It was so at Wallsend, where, in 1835, 102 people were killed. For two days previous they were working under red-hot lamps, the flame filling them to the top; and when these were afterwards examined by the coroner, they were found to be perfect—only as if they had been intensely hot, and "had been passed through a smith's fire." The lamps found after the explosion at Haswell Mine, where 95 people were killed in 1846, were in a precisely similar state, and the catastrophe could be traced to no other source; as were also several similar, though smaller accidents happening only last year. Besides all this, we find that while, during the twenty years previous to the introduction of the Davy-lamp, 679 lives were lost, the number was increased to 744; thus leaving a balance against the safety-lamp of 65 lives. This may be accounted for by the increased extent of works, and the greater number of mines; but every witness concurred in stating, that the recent fearful increase of accidents could not be thus explained.

Who can wonder, then, at the general adoption of the opinion, that to get rid of the gas altogether is preferable to guarding against it? The evidence now before us testifies, that however our leading mining engineers and capitalists may differ as to the method, they all consider ventilation as the sheet-anchor of the safety of the mines. The committee whose labors we have been considering, have principally occupied themselves in investigating the merits of the two rival systems of ventilation—the furnace and the steam jet: we have not now the space, even had we the inclination, to follow them in their inquiries; suffice it to say, that while the furnace acts by rarefaction, the steam-jet acts in a strictly mechanical manner, propelling the air before it through the mine, like the piston of a steam-engine in the cylinder. The committee state that—"The furnace-system, under favorable circumstances—that is, of the area of the shafts being large and deep, the air courses sufficient, the goaves (or old workings) well insulated, and the mine not very fiery—appears to be capable, with strict attention, of producing a current of air that will afford reasonable security from explosion; but when the workings are fiery and numerous, as well as remote, and the intensity of the furnace or furnaces require to be raised in order to increase, in any particular emergency, the amount of ventilation, then the furnace not only refuses to answer the spur, and to increase ventilation, but from a natural law (discovered by Mr. Gurney, and scientifically and practically confirmed before your committee) there arises a dangerous stoppage to the ventilation going on throughout the mine. . . . . Your committee are unanimously of opinion, that the steam-jet is the most powerful, and at the same time least expensive method of ventilation for the mines. Previous to 1848, when Mr. Forster introduced the steam-jet into the Seaton Delaval Mine, the fire-damp was constantly seen playing round the face and edges of the goaves and other parts of the workings. Since that period, the mine is swept so clean, that it is never observed, and all danger of explosion seems removed in a very fiery mine. The increase of ventilation is from 55,000 cubic feet per minute under the furnace system, to 84,000 under the steam-jet; and, to double that quantity, which Mr. Forster considers sufficient, would, he says, only require the application of some extra jets. Mr. Forster states the original outlay for the steam-jet to be less than for the furnace by £39 15s. 6d.; and the annual cost to be less by £50 12s. 1d.; while the power of ventilation is increased nearly double."

Additional inspectors, increased power vested in them, a central board of control, mining-schools, a special coroner, a preliminary examination of managers and overmen, and the other topics touched on, all invite comment, but we forbear; and that the more willingly, since Lord Palmerston has stated that he may perhaps be able, this session, to introduce a bill on the subject. Let us hope that he may do so, and that a little time will be spared from polemical discussions and devoted to the cause of practical humanity.—*Chambers' Edin. Jour.*

THE GREAT PALM HOUSE AT KEW.

One of the finest examples of enlightened liberality at the present day, is the establishment and opening gratuitously to the public, of the great Botanic Gardens at Kew, in England, which comprise about two hundred acres of land, and contain almost every vegetable curiosity to be found in the world. In these gardens there are over twenty glass structures for plants, the largest of which is the great palm house. It is 362 feet long, 100 wide, and 66 feet high at the center, and 30 at the wings. Not a particle of wood enters into its construction; the iron posts are inserted in massive granite blocks; they are hollow, and conduct the rain from the glass roof to the under ground cisterns placed around the whole building. The main ribs and ties are of wrought iron, and the whole is covered with 45,000 feet of sheet glass. The house is heated with hot-water pipes, having about 28,000 feet of surface, and a length of five miles in the aggregate. The smoke is conveyed through pipes laid in an underground tunnel, to an ornamental Italian tower 96 feet high and 500 feet off; and through this same tunnel runs a railroad for supplying coal, and removing ashes.

On entering this enormous glass building, the visitor seems to be conveyed in a moment to the West Indies, among palm trees forty feet high, luxuriant sugar canes, clusters of golden bananas hanging across the walks, tree ferns with lofty plume-like heads, the air perfumed with the leaves of the cinnamon and camphor, and every appearance of tropical scenery, with the exception of the slender iron ribs which support the glass, as seen through the foliage above. The cost of this structure was nearly $200,000; yet, notwithstanding its great dimensions, it is so much exceeded by the London crystal palace, that the *ground space* in the latter would receive no less than *thirty* such as the Kew palm house.

The Kew gardens are under the superintendence of the celebrated botanist, Sir Wm. Hooker. Sixty acres are occupied with the botanic garden proper, and the rest is park and pleasure grounds. Beautiful and rare trees, from all temperate countries, growing freely without crowding; tall pines, old cedars of Lebanon, long and rich avenues of Deodars and Chilian pines, and in the glass structures, all the productions of the tropics,—giant cactuses fourteen feet high, supposed to be four hundred years old, rock gardens under glass, filled with ferns and epiphytes from South America,—these are some of the objects which render this

magnificent garden a place of extraordinary interest.

Although about eight miles from London, the visitors number nearly one hundred and fifty thousand in a single season; the only requisite for admission is to be decently dressed. Yet notwithstanding this vast crowd of visitors, sometimes amounting to 8,000 at a time, no depredations are committed. Would that this good example of propriety might be followed in our own country, where the lawlessness and vandalism towards fruits and flowers, which prevail, are not eminently creditable.

Some of our countrymen object to the extravagance of maintaining such a garden; but what is its yearly cost when compared to the sums annually expended for political pageants and public entertainments in our cities, or to the empty celebration of famous political events; to the millions consumed yearly to pay for useless speech-making in our state and national legislatures, or to the tens of millions required for that most expensive piece of machinery, the navy? If our people are fully resolved to appropriate a few millions yearly, we should decidedly prefer that a twentieth part be used for the intellectual, scientific, healthful and refreshing advantages of such a garden as that at Kew, in the benefits of which several hundred thousand people could freely and equally participate, and leaving nineteen twentieths for the above named purposes, if tax and revenue payers will have it so,—we would prefer even this, to a total consumption of the public funds as they are now applied, in doing too frequently quite as much harm as good.—*Country Gentleman.*

LAYARD'S DISCOVERIES.

After spending a week at Baghdad, Mr. Layard left it on the 5th of December. Owing to the overflowing of the river, the whole country round the city was a swamp; and after fording ditches, wading through water and deep mud, and crossing wide streams by crazy bridges of boats, Mr. Layard, then struggling with intermittent fever, reached Khan-i-zad, the first habitable caravanserai on the road. In the middle of the spacious court-yard, reclining on carpets upon a raised platform, he found Timour Mirza, one of the exiled Persian princes, surrounded by hawks on perches, and by numerous attendants, each bearing a falcon on his wrist.

Mr. Layard spent the following day at the encampment of Abdel Pasha, who entertained him with a hawking party, and gave him letters to the principal chiefs of the southern tribes. After leaving the camp, and resting about four hours amid dry canals, and ancient mounds, they saw to the south a huge hill, with flat top and perpendicular sides, rising abruptly from an alluvial plain. This was the mound of Babel, the Mujelibé (the Kasr of Rich) or "overturned." To this vast mound succeeded long, undulating heaps of earth, bricks, and pottery, rendering the site of Babylon a naked and hideous waste. "Owls start from the scanty thickets, and the foul jackall skulks through the furrows. Truly 'the glory of kingdoms, and the beauty of the Chaldees' excellency, is as when God overthrew Sodom and Gomorrah. Wild beasts of the desert lie there; and their houses are full of doleful creatures; and owls dwell there, and satyrs dance there. And the wild beasts of the islands cry in their desolate houses, and dragons in their pleasant places;' for her day has come."

On arriving at Hillah, a town with about 8000 or 9000 inhabitants, and having a few half-ruined mosques, and public baths for its principal buildings, Mr. Layard placed workmen on the two most important mounds, the Babel of the Arabs, (the Mujelibé of Rich,) and the Mejelibé, (the Kasr of the same traveller,) having abandoned his plan of excavating in the Birs Nimroud on account of the disturbed state of the country. In the great mound of Babel, Mr. Layard found several entire coffins, with skeletons more or less entire, glass bottles, glazed earthenware, and remains of solid masonry, with the superscription of Nebuchadnezzar. At the Kasr he was equally unsuccessful. He found only a fragment of limestone, on which were parts of two figures, undoubtedly gods, with a few rudely-engraved gems and enameled bricks. The last ruin which our author examined was a mound of great extent, called Jumjuma, and by others Amran. In various trenches which he opened, he could find no trace of any edifice of any kind. Along with some specimens of glass, terra cotta figures, lamps and jars of the time of the Selucidæ, Mr. Layard found "five cups or bowls of earthenware, and fragments of others covered on the inner surface with letters, written in a kind of ink." The characters resemble the Hebrew, and have been decyphered by Mr. Thomas Ellis of the British Museum. Mr. Layard has given fac-similes of the originals, with Mr. Ellis's translations of these books, which are Jewish relics relating to the Jews in the captivity of Babylon, and therefore especially interesting to biblical students.

In these excavations Mr. Layard was not able to trace the general plan of any one edifice. "No sculptures or inscribed slabs were discovered, and scarcely a detached figure in stone, or a solitary tablet, has been dug out of the vast heaps of rubbish." "Babylon is fallen, is fallen; and all the graven images of her gods He hath broken unto the ground."

On account of the disturbed state of the country, Mr. Layard did not even attempt to visit the ruins at Wurka, which had been partially examined by Mr. Loftus, and he returned to Baghdad, visiting on his way the ruin of Zibbliyah, which rises from a heap of rubbish in the centre of the desert, and passing the great ruin of Ctesiphon, a palace of the Persian kings, consisting of

"a vaulted hall 150 feet in depth, and about 106 feet high, forming the centre of the building."

On Mr. Layard's return to Mosul, he found that four new chambers had been discovered to the north of the central hall. In two of the bas-reliefs found in the chambers on the northern side of the same edifice is represented a battle in a marsh, and in others is represented the conquest of a nation, where "the Assyrians had plundered their temples, and were now carrying away their idols," as asserted in holy writ. "Of a truth, Lord, the kings of Assyria have laid waste all the nations, and their countries, and have cast their gods into the fire, for they were no gods, but the work of men's hands, wood and stone; therefore they have destroyed them."

Owing, we presume, to the great length to which Mr. Layard's volume has extended, he has "not given any account of the various processes adopted in decyphering the inscriptions, and of the steps gradually made in the investigation." We are unwilling to leave our readers in total darkness on this branch of the subject, and shall therefore endeavor to give a brief account of the means by which, to use Colonel Rawlinson's expression, the inscriptions of Nineveh and Babylon have been rendered legible, and of the different persons by whom the art has been created.

Our readers are no doubt aware that it was by means of the Greek translation on the Rosetta stone that Young, Champollion, and others were led to decypher the Hieroglyphical writing of Egypt. In like manner, it was by the Persian texts of the trilingual, and triliteral cuneiform inscriptions engraven on the rocks at Hamadan, Van, and Behistun, or sculptured on the walls of the ancient palaces at Persepolis and Pasargadæ, that antiquaries and philologists have been enabled to interpret the Assyrian and Babylonian inscriptions. The first difficulty to be overcome in such researches was to obtain accurate copies of the inscriptions themselves. In order to preserve the inscriptions from injury, they were necessarily engraven at a height from the ground which it was difficult, and often dangerous to reach. We have heard Colonel Rawlinson describe the process of standing for hours under a burning sun on the steps of a ladder, or on the narrow ledge of a rock, copying an unknown language, sometimes nearly obliterated; and we have already seen that Mr. Layard experienced great difficulty in copying the Bavian inscriptions, lowered, as he was, by ropes, and, with a "giddy depth" below him, standing in a constrained position, upon a ledge scarcely six inches wide. Schulz, the unfortunate traveller who was murdered in Armenia, obtained several of the inscriptions at Wan with a telescope; and Colonel Rawlinson informs us, that while Mr. Westerguard was content with copying, by means of a telescope, the celebrated inscription at Naksh-i-Rustam, over the rock-hewn sepulchre of Darius, the late Mr. Tasker descended by ropes from the summit of the cliff, copying the writing while "swinging in mid-air,"—a perilous position which he occupied for several hours during five successive days, in order to secure the utmost accuracy for his work.

The first step in decyphering the Assyrian and Persian inscriptions, was taken by Professor Grotefend, in a memoir read to the Royal Society of Gottingen in 1802. He succeeded in decyphering the names of Cyrus, Xerxes, Darius, and Hystaspes, and thus obtained the true determination of nearly a third of the entire alphabet, thus supplying, in Colonel Rawlinson's opinion, a sure and ample basis for further research. M. St. Martin took up the inquiry as it was left by M. Grotefend, but added little to his labors. In 1826 Professor Rask discovered the two characters representing M and N, which led to several important results. M. Bournouf, in 1836, added several interesting discoveries respecting the Hamadam inscriptions; and Professor Lassen in his work on the Persepolis inscriptions, published at Berne in 1836, supplied such an identification of at least twelve characters, as may almost entitle him, in Colonel Rawlinson's opinion, "to contest with Professor Grotefend the palm of alphabetical discovery."

While residing at Kermanshah on the western frontier of Persia, Colonel Rawlinson, so early as 1835, undertook the investigation of the cuneiform character.

In 1836 the Behistun inscriptions and the tablets of Elwand furnished him with the native forms of Arsames, Ariaramnes, Teispes, Achæmenes, and Persia, which enabled him to construct an alphabet with eighteen characters. In 1837 Colonel Rawlinson transmitted to the Asiatic Society his translation of the first paragraphs of the Bohistun inscription—paragraphs wholly inexplicable according to the systems of Grotefend and St. Martin.

Having done every justice to the labors of his predecessors in the memoir on the subject which he drew up in 1839, Colonel Rawlinson justly claims to have been the first "to present to the world a literal and correct grammatical translation of nearly 200 lines (since augmented to about 400) of cuneiform writing, a memorial of the time of Darius Hystaspes."

From his lettered seclusion at Baghdad, where Colonel Rawlinson was carrying on these interesting researches, he was suddenly called to an important office in Afghanistan, where he remained till December, 1843, when he found himself again at Baghdad, eager to resume the fascinating studies, from which he had been removed at the call of his country. From Mr. Westergard, the celebrated Sanscrit scholar, who had visited Persia in 1843, he obtained several new inscriptions from Persepolis, from which he derived much assistance in his subsequent inquiries. Jacquet and Beer had, in 1837–8, discovered two new characters, and Professor Lassen had, from

the inscriptions given to him by Westergard, published the whole series, with an amended text and revised translation. Colonel Rawlinson's translations had been already completed when he received Professor Lassen's work, and they are published in his celebrated memoir "On Cuneiform Inscriptions," illustrated with eight large engravings of the inscriptions themselves, occupying the whole of the tenth volume of the Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society.

In Colonel Rawlinson's Commentary on the Cuneiform Inscriptions, to which we have already referred, he has briefly explained the process of decyphering the inscriptions, and taken a cursory view of the nature and structure of the alphabet employed in it. The necessity of addressing the population in three different languages spoken in the Empire, led to the trilingual inscriptions on the Assyrian monuments. The inscriptions at Behistun, Naksh-i-Rustam, and Persepolis, furnished a list of more than eighty proper names, of which the true pronunciation is fixed by their Persian orthography, and of which we have also the Babylonian equivalents. By carefully comparing, therefore, these duplicate forms of writing the same names, and duly appreciating the phonetic distinctions peculiar to the two languages, Colonel Rawlinson had the means of determining, with more or less certainty, the value of about one hundred Babylonian characters, and thus laying a basis for a complete arrangement of the alphabet. His next step was to collate inscriptions, and to ascertain particularly the same geographical name, the homophones of each known alphabetical power.

The same process which Colonel Rawlinson employed in identifying the signs of the Assyrian alphabet was applied to the language, duplicate phrases giving the meaning of the Babylonian vocable, in the same manner as duplicate names give the value of the Assyrian characters. After having mustered every Babylonian letter, and every Babylonian word to which any clue existed in the trilingual tablets, Colonel Rawlinson frankly confesses that so great was the difficulty of applying the key thus obtained, that he was tempted, more than once, to abandon the study altogether, in utter despair of arriving at any satisfactory result. He considers the science of Assyrian decypherment as yet in its infancy; and he is of opinion that all that can be said of it is, that a commencement has been made, and that the first outwork has been carried in a hitherto impregnable position.

We regret that it is not in our power to give our readers much information respecting the discoveries made by Dr. Hincks, in addition to those mentioned in the course of this article. He was the first to detect the name of Sennacherib in the group of arrow-headed characters at the commencement of nearly all the inscriptions at Kouyunjik, and written on all the inscribed bricks from the same ruins. Dr. Hincks also discovered the names of Nebuchadnezzar and Babylon, and in restoring to him the honor of this discovery, which he had erroneously assigned to others, Mr. Layard adds, "that we owe these discoveries, with many others of scarcely less importance, to the ingenuity and learning of Dr. Hincks."

We cannot conclude this article without referring also to Mr. Layard's own labors in the field of interpretation, which are referred to throughout his volume; and it gives us much pleasure in being able to state, that the great services which he has rendered to literature by his Assyrian labors have been appreciated, and in a certain degree rewarded, by the Government. When Earl Granville was made Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, he gave Mr. Layard the appointment of Under-Secretary, an office for which he was highly qualified. He of course lost this situation when Lord John Russell's ministry resigned; but he has since been elected member for Aylesbury, in the new parliament, and we have no doubt that when he returns from Constantinople, to which he lately accompanied Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, on a particular errand, he will again find a suitable appointment under the liberal ministry of Lord Aberdeen.—*N. Brit. Review.*

THE CUBAN SLAVE-TRADE.

The following notice of this odious traffic is extracted from the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Reporter of the 5th month.

The most recent advices from Havana are dated to the 29th of March, and report that more slaves had been landed on the island, and that the total number disembarked since the 12th of February, amount to upwards of 3,000. Other advices, via New York, assert that the total number introduced with the direct connivance of the authorities, since the commencement of that month, may be estimated at 7,000.

And in the same work for last month, we find the subject resumed as follows:

It is our painful duty to call the attention of our readers to the following fearful narration, published in a recent number of the "Times," as extracted from the "New York Times," of the 23d of April. It is a description of the landing of a cargo of slaves on the Cuban coast, in flagrant violation of the treaties with Great Britain, and presents a frightful picture of the atrocities that are committed in the prosecution of this inhuman and revolting traffic.

"*Matanzas, Saturday, April* 2.

"I have already apprised you of the success of Don Antonio Capo in landing a cargo of slaves at Guazima. In my present letter I propose to supply you with some of the particulars of the business, and with the subsequent fate of the parties concerned in it.

"After getting his human freight fairly ashore

at the place I have mentioned, Capo presented himself at the entrance of the harbor of Cardenas, with the American colors at his mast head, and signaled for a pilot. Having procured one, the vessel was directed to the lee side of the Cayo Piedra, where it was run aground and set fire to; it was burning throughout an entire day; and all this was done with the knowledge and consent of the authorities of Cardenas.

"Some 1100 or 1200 negroes were 'run in.' The original cargo exceeded 1300. About 200 perished in the course of the voyage, in consequence of attempts to release themselves, three several efforts having been made unsuccessfully. I need hardly tell you how strongly Cuban feeling is excited by these transactions. The subject was at once brought to the notice of the British Consul, who was informed with regard to the minutest particulars by means of a negress, who was one of the kidnapped, and who had been purchased by a friend of mine. The girl disclosed to three or four of us, in secret session, all that had transpired on the voyage; and, by dint of close inquiry, we were enabled to furnish the Consul not only with notes of the information drawn from her, but with every detail regarding the names of the partners in the enterprise, the officers of the vessel, and the crew. The Consul acted with the utmost promptitude. Taking with him the Belgian and American Consuls, he proceeded at once to the palace, and demanded an interview with the Captain-General. He had previously armed himself with a copy of the *Cronica* by way of a text; and producing it, he complained to his Excellency that that paper had insulted him by publishing the grossest libels and falsehoods respecting his conduct, and that his Excellency ought to be aware, that as British Consul it was his duty to be on the watch to see that the treaties of Spain with his Government were executed to the very letter.

"Canedo said in reply, that the publication had been made in a foreign country, and that, however flagrant the falsehood, he had no means of punishing it.

"The Consul persisted that it was not only in foreign countries that the Spanish papers took such liberties. His Excellency had only to turn to the *Diario de la Marina* to find similar slanders; but while he (the Consul) despised this insolent language, proper only to the corrupt and infamous lips that uttered it, he could not but grieve to see the slave-trade flourish with unabated success, and slaves daily landed on the island.

"'It is not so, Senor Consul; it is not so,' answered Canedo: 'the trade is constantly decreasing; not so much on account of the vast expense your Government is at in sustaining fleets to repress it, for I alone am sufficient to insure that not a single negro now finds his way into Cuba.'

"'Then how is it,' proceeded the Consul, 'that only two days ago 1200 negroes were landed in the Singuapa, at a place called La Guazima?'

"'It is not possible,' replied the General.

"'As your Excellency doubts it,' said the Consul, beckoning to two of the negroes who waited at the foot of the stairs, 'here are two of the Africans landed among the rest.'

"General Canedo affected to be overwhelmed with surprise, and said he should have to take to hanging and killing to put a stop to these outrages. The Consul informed him how many days the vessel had spent on the voyage; who the owners were, their relative shares, and their residences; the persons to whom the negroes had been sold, and where they might be found; not omitting to mention the massacre of 200 *en voyage;* and then demanded that a commission should at once be named, who should make a summary inquiry, and punish the offenders with all the rigor of the law.

"In consequence of this interview, Brigadier Morales Rada was sent to this city by the Captain-General as a commissioner to examine the case. He forthwith caused the several 'armadores,' or owners of the ship, to be arrested. I send you some of their names:—Dr. Aguabella; Antonio Muxa, an attorney, who recently married the widow of Vega y Caceres, and so became a party interested; Aramabe, an ironfounder; N. AGUIRRE, a merchant; Bartolome Caranas, an apothecary; and Don Francisco Vinageras, brother of the Alcalde, and the only Creole implicated. Each of these was interested to the extent of $12,000, and was held to bail, notwithstanding the law prohibits bail in criminal cases, to answer the charge. Don Jose Baro, another partner, succeeded in eluding the officers. The examination brought out the atrocity of the affair in the broadest light. Capo directed his course to a Portuguese (negro) colony, on the coast of Caffraria, and finding they had no negroes to sell, he determined to fill his ship without being at the expense of a purchase. He therefore took every possible means to ingratiate himself with the inhabitants, and secure their confidence, awaiting an opportunity for a *coup de main.* When the time struck him as favorable, the whole population was bidden to a splendid feast on board ship, and plied with drugged rum until the great mass of them were completely stupefied with their potations. Orders were then signaled to the crew to make all sail; and when the unfortunate wretches recovered their senses, they found themselves out of sight of shore, and those of their company who had been more moderate in their cups, already secured in irons. Naturally enough, they attempted the first thing to release themselves by rising on their kidnappers. But they possessed no weapons, while the crew was large, and armed at all points; so that, notwithstanding repeated efforts to liberate themselves, they were uniformly over-mastered. These encounters were murderous. Large numbers were thrown overboard or cut to pieces with knife and sabre; so that the loss of life during the trip was

at least 200 persons. Of those who survived, and whom the agents of Government have received since the landing, 100 are at this moment in our hospital, undergoing surgical treatment for sabre-cuts, stabs, and other wounds of greater or less severity received from the kidnapping ruffians who captured them. Many of the negroes are Portuguese, and all of them are intelligent, and above the ordinary level of native Africans.

"The Government inquiry, as was to be anticipated, has ended in additional fraud and corruption. Neither Capo, his brother, Dr. Giberge, who acted as surgeon of the vessel, nor any of the crew have been arrested. The investigation was confined to the partners, some of whose names I have given you; and, after dragging along for some time, was suddenly hushed up. The defendants agreed to compromise their crime by delivering 300 of the negroes to the Government, each culprit contributing to the amount according to his interest in the venture. Accompanied as it was with pecuniary considerations, the bribe was irresistible. The bargain was at once closed, Pavia, Governor of Matanzas, Marcotegui, and Morales Rada, the three commissioners, ratifying it on behalf of General Canedo; and, as the affair was completed at the Coliseum, the bargain is called the 'Treaty of the Coliseum' out of doors. The parties to this infamous transaction walk the streets in insolent impunity, secure from all the consequences of their crime. And why? To use the language of a distinguished Government official, incautiously dropped soon after the arrest, the prosecution would not be permitted to go to any great length, because the parties inculpated were Spaniards—that is, not Creoles. And this is the result of the Consul's interference. It only made the Insular Government a larger participant in the profits of the iniquity than if the whole thing had been permitted to go unheeded. Some few of the negroes were released, and the rest allowed to pass into the mass of hopeless negro servitude."

TO STOP A RUNAWAY HORSE.

A correspondent of the Boston Transcript, who has seen the mode adopted in Moscow and St. Petersburgh, gives the following:

"Around the horse's neck, near the neck-strap, is placed a cord in a running knot. To this slip-noose is attached a pair of reins—on gentlemen's horses generally of silk cord, about the size of a pipe-stem—which always lies thrown over the dashboard, ready to be seized at once. When a horse starts and becomes unruly, the gentleman takes up this cord and tightens the horse's throat so that he cannot breathe. The most furious horse stops almost instantly, but he will not fall or kick. I have seen many such reins upon high spirited horses, even in common city dhroskies.

Christian professors in a state of enmity, even if they were ever anything better, are like cracked tumblers, which, though they do well enough to sit off a mantel, may be discovered by their sound, to have lost their service. DILLWYN.

"THE FOOL HATH SAID IN HIS HEART, THERE IS NO GOD."

'No God!' 'No God!' The simple flower
That on the wild is found,
Shrinks as it dips its cup of dew,
And trembles at the sound;
'No God!' astonished echo cries
From out her cavern hoar,
And every wandering bird that flies
Reproves the Atheist's lore.

The solemn forest lifts it head,
The Almighty to proclaim,
The brooklet on its crystal urn,
Doth leap to grave his name;
High swells the deep and vengeful sea,
Along its billowy track,
And red Vesuvius opes his mouth
To hurl the falsehood back.

The palm tree, with its princely crest,
The cocoa's leafy shade,
The bread fruit, bending to its lord,
In yon fair Island glade.
The winged seeds, that, borne by winds,
The roving sparrows feed,
The melon, on the desert sands
Confute the scorner's creed.

'No God!' with indignation high
The fervent sun is stirr'd,
And the pale moon turns paler still,
At such an impious word;
And from their burning thrones, the Stars
Look down with angry eye,
That thus a worm of dust should mock
Eternal majesty.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.—The Royal Mail Steam Ship Africa arrived at New York on the morning of the 30th ult., bringing Liverpool dates to the 18th.

ENGLAND.—The public mind was occupied almost exclusively, by the difficulty between Russia and Turkey.

Lord Palmerston stated in Parliament that 206 graveyards within the limits of London had been closed, and those remaining would be closed as soon as possible.

The American yacht, North Star, was visited by over ten thousand persons during her stay at Southampton. She sailed direct for Petersburg on the 14th ult.

FRANCE.—The *Echo de Honfleur* states that orders have been received by the maritime board of that port to make a levy of all the mariners that are able and fit for service. Not even the married men are exempted.

Eugene Sue, it is said, will soon return to Paris by permission of the government.

Numerous arrests have been made in Paris of persons supposed to be engaged in a conspiracy against the life of the Emperor.

The weather in France was unfavorable and the harvest unpromising.

It was stated in Paris that the Italian refugees in France have been officially informed that any at-

tempt at insurrection at the present time will be fatal to their country, as Austria would eagerly avail herself of the opportunity to proceed to extremities, and that the French force in Italy would also be increased.

SWITZERLAND.—The Grand Council at Berne has resolved to resist, at any cost, the unjust demands of Foreign Powers.

ITALY.—A treaty of commerce has been concluded between Prussia and Naples.

News has been received from Milan of a violent agitation in that city, in consequence of another appeal to the armies by Mazzini. Numerous arrests and seizures of arms have been made. To prepare against all eventualities, the Austrian Government has decreed a concentration of troops at Gallarate, between Milan and Arona, not far from the Piedmontese frontier.

SPAIN.—The Bank had placed 28,000,000 of reals at the disposal of the government, to meet one-half of the yearly interest, payable at London and Paris on the 30th ult.

Gonzalez Bravo has declined the mission to Washington.

PRUSSIA.—It is asserted in Berlin that the Zollverien Congress of Prussia will propose to reduce the duty on iron from ten silver groschen to five. The Conference was to commence on the 4th inst. and continue three or four months.

AUSTRIA.—It is announced that a new loan of eighty million florins is wanted by government.

It is asserted that the Russian Ambassadors at Vienna and Berlin insist that Austria and Prussia shall discontinue the passive part which they have heretofore played in the Oriental question.

RUSSIA.—The Emperor of Russia, by a recent ukase, has ordered the construction of an electric telegraph between Odessa and Petersburg, and the reorganization of the mail communication along that road. The same ukase adds that the establishment of a railroad in that direction was considered indispensable, and would be the object of a subsequent decree.

A letter mentions the supposed existence of an extensive Panslavonic intrigue against Count Nesselrode, whose influence in keeping the Emperor within bounds is well known.

The Panslavonic party aim at securing the temporal and spiritual supremacy over all followers of the orthodox Greek Church, and making Constantinople the capital of a new Slavonic Empire.

The means of effecting it was to throw the Czar into a position from which he could not recede.

TURKEY.—Advices from Trieste of the 6th inst. state that the French, English and Prussian officers in the Turkish army are actively employed in taking measures of defence. One of them, Captain Jungmann, is placing the citadel of the Bosphorus in a state of defence. M. Petit has been sent to the ports of the Danube. Admiral Slade is engaged in organizing the fleet; he has not, however, as yet, been appointed to any command.

Since the Turks transmitted the note to the different Embassies, declaring their intention of defending themselves, their preparations for war have been more evident. The whole of the Bosphorus fleet has been towed to the north of the Straits, and put in the form of a crescent to defend the northern entrance.

The greatest zeal prevails, and the Turks manifest much confidence in the result of the contest. The measures of government are highly approved by the Mahometan population. There is, however, a great deficiency of funds and recourse is had to all kinds of expedients to obtain money.

The English and French fleets have sailed for the Bosphorus.

INDIA AND CHINA.—Belling, which had been captured by the Burmese insurgents, has been retaken by the British.

The Burmese Commissioners have not yet returned an answer to the Governor General's proffered terms. Should they not return a favorable answer before the 30 days allowed them for consideration have elapsed, an advance upon Ava will take place, and steamers are being made ready to meet the contingency at Bombay.

Late accounts from China confirm the intelligence of the capture of Nankin by the revolutionists, but add that they were subsequently obliged to evacuate the city, and that they had been defeated in an engagement with the Imperial troops, about thirty miles south of Nankin.

BUENOS AYRES.—Advices to 5th mo. 12th, have been received. The city continued to be closely invested both by land and water. Much property had been destroyed, and many lives sacrificed. Provisions were scarce and dear.

VENEZUELA.—By late intelligence received from Venezuela, we learn that the revolution continues to make progress. The provinces of Cumana and Margarita have pronounced in favor of the revolution, and it was rumored that the provinces of Coro and Maracaibo would soon follow their example.

GUATEMALA.—Dates from Truxillo to the 12th ult., announces the termination of the war between Guatemala and Honduras.

Yellow fever prevailed to a fearful extent at Bahia, particularly among the crews of the English vessels in the harbor, some of which had been left with scarcely a man on board.

WEST INDIES.—The difficulty between the Executive Council and the Legislative Assembly of Jamaica, remained as at last advices.

A number of deaths from yellow fever are reported to have taken place in Antigua.

From Turks Island we learn that the weather has been unusually wet during the past month, and that 200,000 bushels of salt had been destroyed by the heavy rains.

CALIFORNIA.—The steamship Georgia, from Aspinwall, arrived at New York on the 29th ult., bringing the California mails to the 1st ult., and $1,941,788 on freight. She brings no news later than that already published.

DOMESTIC.—The journey from La Salle, Ill., one hundred and fifty miles west of Chicago, to Boston, was accomplished lately by a merchant of the former place, in forty-nine and a half hours. The distance is 1150 miles.

A violent thunder storm attended with hail passed over various parts of the eastern section of our country on the 1st inst. Hail measuring several inches in circumference, fell in many places, greatly injuring and in some instances destroying entirely the grain and fruit crops. Large trees were blown down and thousands of window lights broken. In New York the storm was particularly severe, several houses were blown down, in one of which, an unfinished dwelling, eight or ten workmen were buried in the ruins, three of whom were taken out dead. The whole number of deaths in New York from accidents that day, amounted to fourteen, and as many more were much injured.

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DANIEL WHEELER.

(Continued from page 675.)

As the rebel chief when invited to attend the meeting on the 8th, declined accepting the invitation, but promised to meet our Friends on the following day, a message was despatched early next morning to ascertain whether he and his party were likely to fulfil their promise, D. Wheeler having concluded that in case they did not, he would visit them in their own valley. The result is given in D. Wheeler's own words—

By ten o'clock A. M., information was received that he was near at hand; when, we, accompanied by Charles Barff, landed to meet the party. They soon arrived, and knowing that the chief had objected to go into the meeting-house, this was not urged; but we took up our station immediately under the shade of an immense tree, under the wide-spreading branches of which, several hundred persons could be sheltered from the scorching heat of the sun. The chief, at the head of a large banditti of females, first made his appearance; and on coming near to us, said, "You are come at a good time, and I hope that one or both of you will remain with us and be our teachers." I told him we were not at our own disposal; that we must go wherever it is the will of the Lord, and that I believed we had many places to go to before that island: we then shook hands with him and all his followers. The females were decorated in the true ancient heathen style, with garlands of flowers upon their heads, and were perhaps employed to perform for their chief's amusement, those disgraceful and abominable dances practised in these islands before the introduction of the missionaries. A body of men then followed, each of them throwing one or more cocoa-nuts at our feet as they came up; and those cocoa-nuts which had them suspended from a pole, threw them down upon the ground in a ludicrous manner, which kept the whole assembly, and the rabble that attended on the occasion, in constant laughter and confusion. Upon the chief beginning to ask some questions about us, I proposed that my certificates should be read, which Charles Barff at once assented to, when silence was immediately proclaimed. Before the reading was finished, these wild, thoughtless people were measureably changed into an attentive audience. When the reading was finished, all remained silent; and after a pause, I exhorted them to let the Lord God be their fear, and let him be their dread. "He is not far from every one of us," said I; "for in him we live, and move, and have our being;" adding, that I had hoped to see their faces yesterday with the rest of the inhabitants of the island, who gave me their company; but as this was not the case, it was my intention today to have visited them where they dwelt, as I could not think of leaving the island without seeing them; for the Lord God, whom I serve, is a God of love and of mercy, and willeth not the death of a sinner, but rather that all should repent, return, and live. For this he sent His only begotten Son into the world, "that whosoever believeth on Him should not perish, but have everlasting life." It is a fearful thing to fall into the hands of the living God; for if the righteous scarcely be saved, where shall the sinner and the ungodly appear. That for the sake of Christ and his gospel, I was come amongst them; for His inheritance is still the heathen, and the uttermost parts of the earth His possession. That I was a stranger, and knew nothing of the existing differences amongst them, and desired to know nothing amongst them, but "Jesus Christ and him crucified;" but this I do know, that you have not obeyed the gospel: "for if ye live after the flesh, ye shall die; but if ye through the Spirit do mortify the deeds of the body, ye shall live."—"Be not deceived; God is not mocked; for whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap. For he that soweth to his flesh, shall of the flesh reap corruption, but he that soweth to the Spirit, shall of the Spirit reap life everlasting."—"Turn ye, turn ye, why will ye die?" Your only refuge is in Jesus; a measure or manifestation of His Holy Spirit is given to every man to profit withal; this is the light of Christ in your hearts, which, if taken heed to,

will place your sins in order before you, in matchless love and mercy, that you may repent of them, and be saved from them. But if you continue to disregard this light, and to rebel against it, it will be your condemnation; and the wrath of God will overtake you. He will laugh at your calamity, and mock when your fear cometh: "the wicked shall be turned into hell, and all the nations that forget God." I warned them, in the fear, and in the dread, and in the love of God, to flee from the wrath to come,—to repent, believe, and obey the gospel,—to seek the Lord while he may be found, to call upon him while he is near. "Let the wicked forsake his way, and the unrighteous man his thoughts: and let him return unto the Lord, and he will have mercy upon him, and to our God, for He will abundantly pardon." They were warned of the judgments of the Lord that would overtake them if they continued in their wicked practices, and entreated to turn unto the Lord; to acquaint themselves with Him and be at peace, &c. All was chained down and laid low; their haughty and airy looks were changed into those of serious thoughtfulness by that Almighty power, which controlleth the hearts of all men.

Of the character of the people of Bolabola, and of his feelings while there, D. Wheeler furnishes the following notice:

To day our deck has swarmed with the natives, and although the principal part of our crew with our captain are engaged on shore procuring water, (a scarce article here,) yet there was nothing to apprehend from their numbers. Perhaps the treatment met with in our vessel is such as they never witnessed before, and we were far from entertaining a thought of danger, although the average number on board was ten of them to one of us; but their deportment has hitherto been uniformly gentle and harmless. They are naturally a ferocious people, and when not at war with their neighbors, are frequently engaged in broils amongst themselves. Great is the love I feel for them, as a stream in my heart, and particularly towards the poor neglected children.

It would have afforded great satisfaction to clothe the poor naked children of this island, had I possessed the means; but the number is too great for my resources: it would have been a difficult matter to effect, without creating jealousy or envy between the two parties. The children of the most unworthy parents were the most destitute, as might be expected; and yet more seemed due to the children of those parents who are struggling to stem the torrent of iniquity and dissipation, so alarmingly threatening totally to lay waste the already much decreased and emaciated population. I was in great hopes that the children of sober parents would furnish a plausible pretext for being rewarded, by having learned to read and write; but this did not prove to be the case with such as came on board the vessel except in one instance of a little girl, who came with her father to sell her own fowl; on trial, it was found that she could write very well with pencil on a slate. After having fitted her with child's robe, she brought me the fowl as all she had in her power to make me recompense; but to her increased delight, I then bought the fowl for a thimble, two or three needles, and some thread. Dresses were also fitted upon two other children the next deserving; but in order to select more objects suitable for our purpose, Charles Barff was employed, who readily undertook to procure a list of the most diligent scholars from a native teacher: forty-four garments were appropriated in this manner. In the evening visited the shore for the last time. Charles Barff being anxious to return to his family at Huahine, any further stay at this island would have been useless on my part without any interpreter: but its sufferings inhabitants will not be easily effaced from my memory; for whose welfare my heart is deeply interested, and for whom I must long mourn in secret, not having at any time felt a greater drawing of love for any people, amongst whom my lot has been cast in this southern hemisphere than for those of Bolabola.

On the 13th of 11th month, 1835, the Henry Freeling left the harbor of Te-avanui, and stretched out into the broad Pacific. Her next object was the Sandwich islands, which lie not far from the tropic of Cancer; and of course this voyage ran nearly across the torrid zone. For more than three weeks after leaving Bolabola their progress was greatly impeded by contrary winds and unfavorable weather; so that about a month passed away before they arrived at the Equator. But on entering the north Pacific, the wind and weather became greatly changed, and on the evening of 12th month 23d, the sight of land was announced. This was the mountain of Mouna Kea, with its snow clad summit more than 13,000 feet above the level of the sea. Though the island of Hawaii,* then in view, was formerly considered as the chief of the cluster, it was judged most eligible to pass this and several others, and steer to Honolulu, in the island of Oahu. Though this appeared like beginning at the wrong end, as they would probably be obliged to return to those islands against the trade wind, a thing not easily done, yet he afterwards observes:

I have since found, that I should have been wrong altogther if I had stopped short of Oahu;

* This island was formerly called Owyhee, and it was there that Captain Cook lost his life in 1779.

for here I found the seat of government of the Islands; and also the head quarters of the American missionary establishment: in short, here was the only means of access to the authorities of the other islands, and to the missionary stations; and, in some instances, we could not have procured supplies for the vessel without an order from the government, or an agent of theirs sent along with us. I mention the missionary stations as needful to have access to, because it is only at them that I can look for an interpreter, and through him that I can speak to the native tribes. We therefore passed by Hawaii, Maui, and Morakai, at all of which are several missionary stations, except the last mentioned, where there is only one. And it now fully appears that the step of coming in the first place to Oahu, has opened the way in a most satisfactory manner in every respect for a visit to the other islands.

Of the state of D. Wheeler's mind upon entering this field of gospel labor, he has left the subjoined impressive account:

I feel it no light thing to be, as it were, upon the eve of again landing upon shores by myself as yet untrodden, amongst thousands and thousands of my fellow-creatures, in whose sight I must unquestionably appear "as one born out of due time;" but when I trace the motive of my coming to its utmost source, I am favored to find a foundation firm enough to bear me out: and the prospect of another opportunity being afforded me, for the exaltation of the dear Redeemer's kingdom, at seasons warms and gladdens the heart, rekindling a measure of that love which desires the welfare of all mankind the world over; many of whom have long since heard of the name of Jesus, the Messiah, at a distance, but know him not as a Saviour nigh in the heart, to save them from their sins.

Just as the anchor was dropped at Honolulu, Hiram Bingham, the senior missionary at that place, came on board and offered his services in any way they could accept. He also invited them to become his guests while they remained here.

(To be continued.)

Account of THOMAS SANDERS CAPPER, *of Bristol, England, who died 7th of 8th mo.*, 1852, *aged* 27 *years.*

His childhood was chiefly remarkable for a peculiar tenderness of disposition, combined with a continual and unusually high and exuberant flow of spirits.

In his fifteenth year, he went to reside, as an apprentice, with a friend at Melksham, of whose judicious and watchful care he often afterwards spoke, with grateful affection. It was during the early part of his apprenticeship, that his mind was powerfully awakened to the necessity of submission to the yoke of Christ, in order to become a disciple of Him, who was himself meek and lowly of heart. The change which followed was striking, and was evinced by great watchfulness over his words and actions. It was instructive also to observe, how the prominent failings in his natural temperament gradually gave way, before the all powerful influence of Divine Grace, and a character was produced, lovely in its child-like simplicity, and unreserved dedication of heart to the Lord.

He early believed it would be required of him to speak as a minister of the Gospel. This he did for the first time, soon after the completion of his 19th year, in a meeting at Bristol, on the occasion of the interment of his eldest brother, using the following words; "Work while it is called day, for the night cometh when no man can work;" an injunction which vividly arrests our minds, when we remember how earnestly he strove to fulfil it himself, shewing to all around a striking example of diligence, not only in seeking first the kingdom of God and His righteousness, but also, in every thing of lesser importance, which his hand found to do. Thus, though the last summons was sudden, and at an unexpected moment, so that he had hardly time to recognize the hand of death, it is cause for humble thankfulness that he was not found unprepared.

T. S. Capper enjoyed good health, without any material interruption, till the spring of 1849, when he had a severe cold which affected his chest, and caused a slight hemorrhage; but as he soon appeared completely to recover, his case did not occasion much solicitude, and the hope was entertained, that a life of usefulness was before him.

In the summer of the same year, he married Caroline Merryweather, of Melksham, and thus, for a short time, greatly increased his happiness. This interesting union had been formed only a few months, when his beloved wife became seriously ill, and sunk into a slow decline, which eventually terminated her life.

Before we proceed more particularly to notice the brief interval which elapsed between her removal and his own death, it may be both interesting and instructive to revert a little to some of T. S. C.'s earlier memoranda, evincing, as they do, the gradual development of the work of grace in his heart, after he had attained to the maturity of early manhood.

Seventh month 16th, 1847. "In seasons of great depression and doubt, when there seems no freedom to open the state of the mind to any man, it is consolatory to believe that there is *One* who is touched with a feeling of our infirmities, who sees how far we are desirous of doing right, and will help us accordingly.

"Last night, when bathing, it came with force over my mind, as it frequently does, what danger we are in, whilst performing such exercises, (which I believe to be healthful,) unless we are

under the protecting care of Him, without whom not a sparrow can fall to the ground. I was led to raise my heart in prayer to God, whilst swimming in the water. Should these memoranda ever fall into the hands of others, may they experience, that prayer is not confined to any set time or place, but is the fervent aspiration of the soul, whenever it feels the need of help.

Tenth month 2d, 1848. "I have sometimes thought that, when I am taken from these scenes, it may be pleasant to those who are left behind to know that there was, at times, a feeble cry raised to my Heavenly Father for help.

First month 18th, 1849. "Last Third-day morning, cousin Ann Gundry breathed her last. However much we may be looking for an event of this kind, yet death, when it does come, is very solemn, and the language must, I think, not unfrequently present itself, 'Be ye also ready, for at such an hour as ye think not, the Son of man cometh.'

Second month 17th, 1849. "For the encouragement of any young persons, who may perhaps read these lines, I would say, that I do find, notwithstanding all my troubles, that 'Great peace have they that love Thy law, and nothing shall offend them.' I do hope that, though I feel much weakness and imperfection, there is a love to that law, which is indeed the truth.

Fifth month 1st. "Although for some time no memorandums have been made, yet, I trust, a desire has been experienced by me, to be kept under the Lord's preserving hand. I not unfrequently fear, that I shall one day fall by the hand of our common enemy, who is particularly desirous of overthrowing those, who have made some profession amongst men. The prayer of my heart is, that I may be kept in the littleness, the lowness, and the teachableness, which I believe are conducive to a growth in the truth, as it is in Jesus, who was meek and lowly in heart, who bore so much for our sakes, that he might reconcile us to God.

Sixth month 2nd. "I believe it is recorded of one of Thy servants, that in going out and coming in, he conducted himself wisely; I would humbly ask of Thee, the ability *so* to conduct myself, in the performance of all my social and relative duties!"

First month 24th, 1850. After noticing an interesting event in the family, he proceeds; "May we all increase in anxiety about that permanent existence, which must be the portion of all, when called upon to leave this state of being. When we allow these considerations to occupy our minds, how very unworthy of our chief attention do even the most important earthly things appear; and yet I hope I increasingly see the necessity of the attention being *properly* occupied with secular affairs, and that such attention is often productive of an increase of spiritual good."

The protracted trial of his beloved wife's illness and death, although borne with Christian patience and submission, proved a severe shock to his physical strength; yet for a short time even after his wife's decease, his calm resignation, together with the buoyancy of his mind produced a cheerful manner, and encouraged a hopeful feeling on his account, and it was not till the middle of Second month, 1852, that his health was apprehended to be seriously impaired. About that time he took a heavy cold, which greatly prostrated his strength, and proved the commencement of a rapid consumption.

Change of air and scene being recommended he spent some time at Torquay, and while there he made the following memorandum:

Third month 12th, 1852. "Nearly two months have elapsed since my own health seemed decidedly to give way, and there have been such indications of consumption, as induced my friends to unite in advising me to come here, where with my two nieces, I have now been two weeks, and it is with feelings of thankfulness that I record that I am almost decidedly better. If it is my Heavenly Father's will that I should recover, I desire to be occupied in his service, however small the measure. I have once or twice, since being here, thought that perhaps I might not recover; but again, this evening, notwithstanding all my discouragements, there seems a little renewal of the prospect of my weakness being made use of, to manifest the exceeding power of my God and Saviour."

On the 11th of Fourth month, we find this, his last, entry in his memoranda. "If it should please my Heavenly Father to restore me to health, I desire to be made useful in spreading the great Redeemer's cause; but, at present, this is most completely clouded over, but the Lord alone can dispel this darkness. I humbly ask for patience."

In the Sixth month, he took a voyage to Philadelphia, hoping that the sea air might stay the progress of the complaint, but not finding this effect produced, he returned to his native city the 18th of Seventh month, and lived only three weeks after he reached home. During this time, it is very comforting to recall some short, yet full expressions, which showed that his mind was turned from this world, and that although he retained a keen relish for the *proper* enjoyments of this life, yet the prospect of a heavenly inheritance was his support and comfort. He remarked, that he did not think it right to converse on religious subjects in a common way, and he always appeared especially careful in what he said respecting himself, feeling, as he one day expressed, "utterly vile," and "that he had nothing to depend upon but Christ," and he alluded, in a very affecting manner, to the perfect pattern of humility set by Him.

On one occasion, after the usual silent pause before dinner, he said, "I *am* thankful for every thing; I *can* be so, even for this weakness."

On the 29th, he mentioned to a friend, who kindly came to see him, "that he had felt remarkably favored, during his homeward voyage, with his Saviour's presence, more than he could express."

In the evening of the 5th of Eighth month, on retiring to bed, he told his brother J. F. that he felt sensible his Heavenly Father was watching over him, and that, whatever way his illness terminated, all would be for the best.

The disease, which was progressing rapidly, did not confine him to his chamber, or prevent his riding out in an open carriage. This he much enjoyed, and was able to do so most days, during the last three weeks of his life.

On the 6th, he had been talking with some of his sisters, on the probability of his living over the coming winter, which then appeared not unlikely. He went to bed, rather more wearied than usual, but replied cheerfully to his sister, when she left him for the night, "that he felt better, and believed that he was *only* tired."

About two o'clock, the next morning, a violent hemorrhage came on so suddenly, that, though he was able to ring the bell, his brothers, who were with him immediately, were only in time to support his sinking head, as exhausted nature gave way, and life was extinct. "Blessed are those servants, whom the Lord when he cometh shall find watching.—And if he shall come in the second watch, or come in the third watch, and find them so, blessed are those servants."—*Annual Monitor.*

NEW ENGLAND YEARLY MEETING.

(Concluded from page 679.)

Fourth-day 15*th.*—Among the Minutes of the Meeting for Sufferings, the following on the subject of Slavery was fully united with, and directed to be printed for circulation:

"The testimony of our religious society against the iniquitous system of slavery as it exists in some parts of our highly-favored country, which has now for a long series of years been dear to Friends, and, as they have believed, has been incumbent upon them faithfully to uphold as a religious testimony, and to be borne on religious grounds, is, we trust, regarded by Friends as increasingly important.

"It is and must be matter of grief and concern to Friends, that the tendency of the legislation of our country should be in any way designed to foster, perpetuate, or protect this system so full of evil, or that under any contingency any of us or our fellow countrymen, and especially those who are comparatively free from immediate connection with it, should be required, by such legislation, to aid in its support.

"We believe that Friends are called upon faithfully to maintain the testimony to their abiding conviction, that slavery, in its nature and in its effects, is wholly inconsistent with the principles of our holy religion, which teaches that 'one is your Master, even Christ, and all ye are brethren.' How different are its requirements from that divine precept of our blessed Lord, 'All things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them; for this is the law and the prophets.'

"A system thus characterized by evil is so entirely opposed to our religious profession, that we cannot sanction or uphold it in any degree, without at the same time being unfaithful and inconsistent: hence, no compromises, no human agreements, no human enactments even, can render its support just or right.

"We repeat, the testimony of the Society of Friends against slavery is a religious one, and is to be borne on religious ground alone—with firmness, yet with meekness; in humility, in love, in faith, and with a single eye to our duty and accountability to Him who created us; with no view to worldly advantage or to please men, but with singleness of purpose, as unto God.

"We believe the testimony of Friends on this subject, consistently borne, is, and has been, in the hands of an all-wise Providence, among the means by which, as it is to be hoped, the evils of slavery are to be done away. How important, then, that we be faithful herein! We are engaged earnestly to exhort all Friends that they continue to bear this testimony unflinchingly before the world, and against the requirements of slavery in all their forms, as well as against every measure calculated to strengthen or perpetuate this lamentable evil."

A Report, of which the following is an abstract, was received and approved; and the committee was released from further service.

"To the Yearly Meeting:

"The Committee appointed last year to unite with similar Committees of other Yearly Meetings, in conference, if way should open for it, Report:

"That having, as we trust, been favored to feel the weightiness of the concern, and of our appointment under it, and increasingly so as the time proposed for the meeting of the Committees drew near, we repeatedly met together, and sitting down and endeavoring to draw near to Him from whom right direction in our religious movements alone cometh, our minds were solemnized together before him. And while every sentiment of our hearts was that of love, unity, and sympathy with and for our dear friends of the Committees of the other Yearly Meetings who were about to meet, it was our conclusion that way did not open in the truth for us to meet with them."

They addressed a letter to the Committee at Baltimore, and received, in return, the Report of

that body, which was presented to the Yearly Meeting. As that Report, addressed to the several Yearly Meetings represented, expresses the judgment and feelings of the Committee on this interesting occasion, it is subjoined for the information of our readers:

DEAR FRIENDS:—Having been appointed, under a lively concern as we trust, to labor for the promotion of Truth, and for the restoration of harmony and unity, in our beloved Society, our hearts have been bowed under a sense of our own weakness and unworthiness, and of our inability to do any thing as of ourselves.

Earnest have been our desires that we might be favored with best help, that we might be permitted to see clearly what was required of us, and how we might best fulfil the objects of our appointment.

In the review of the state of Society which has been brought before us at this time, and the course which has been taken by the Yearly Meetings represented in this conference to remove the sorrowful condition of things which is acknowledged still to exist, we have been brought to the conclusion that they have endeavored faithfully to discharge their duty towards their brethren of other Yearly Meetings who differ from them, and that no way opens for this Committee at the present time to recommend any further labor in that direction.

Under the conviction that we have labored to do all that has been required of us in the spirit of restoring love, let us be willing to leave the result in His hands who ordereth all things according to the counsel of His own will; while we continue to dwell under the concern, ready to embrace every right opening which may present to labor in so good a cause.

Seeing that these things are so, dear friends, let us turn our attention more carefully to our own selves and our own Meetings. Is there not a work for us to do at home? Do not our own vineyards need to be cultivated? Are we striving after that thorough change of heart, that entire dedication of soul which are so necessary to qualify us to labor availingly, as "the repairer of the breach, the restorer of paths to dwell in?"

Does our love toward each other so abound, that our examples as well as words give evidence of it? Does a lively concern for one another's welfare in the truth prevail? Are our meetings the precious opportunities they are designed to be? and is the accuser of the brethren cast out? In all that we do, are we careful to keep the eye single? are we striving so to watch over our own spirits as to guard ourselves and our friends from the entrance of any wrong thing among us?

Our sympathies have been awakened towards those of our dear friends within the limits of other Yearly Meetings who feel themselves burdened by the state of things around them. We desire for them, that they may dwell in patience seeking to know what is the Lord's will concerning them, that nothing be done without solid reflection, and that they may always be found to be the friends of good order, and the supporters of our Christian doctrines and testimonies and discipline; willing to wait the Lord's time for their release, trusting that nothing shall be permitted to harm them, so long as they be followers of that which is good.

Closely united as we have been favored to feel in the exercises and travail which have prevailed during the sittings of this conference, our hearts have been drawn out in love towards our absent Friends, with fervent desires that Grace, Mercy and Peace may abound among them and us, and be our portion.

Signed on behalf and by direction of the Conference. HUGH BALDERSTON, *Clerk.*

Baltimore, 5th mo. 10th, 1853.

Fifth-day 16th.—The Committee on the Correspondence, report, that they have taken the subject referred to them by this meeting in relation to the correspondence with those Yearly Meetings which for several years have declined to receive our Epistles, into their solid and careful consideration, and that way has not opened at the present time to prepare essays of Epistles to those meetings. This Yearly Meeting is brought very solemnly to feel the importance of this conclusion, and a full and free expression was made, in which there was manifested a feeling of love towards our dear brethren of those Yearly Meetings as professors of the same faith, engaged for the support of the same precious testimonies of Truth, and a fervent desire that the day might not be distant when, in the free flowings of Gospel love, we may be permitted again to resume and continue a correspondence which we have ever highly valued, and which, as conducted under right influence, tends to bind us together in the bonds of Christian fellowship. With a desire that every opening for good, and for the restoration of harmony, may be embraced, this meeting now commits the subject to the meeting for Sufferings, that if, in the wisdom of truth, way opens for it, they may address the several meetings for Sufferings of Friends, manifesting to them the continued openness and love of this meeting towards our brethren of the two Yearly Meetings referred to, and explanatory of the reasons for our not addressing them at the present time.

From the Report of the Committee on Education it appears, that by accounts received from all the Monthly Meetings, there are, within our limits, of children between the ages of

Four and 16 years,	1,079
Between 16 and 21 years,	471
Monthly Meeting School,	1
Preparative Meeting School,	1
Family Schools,	6

Friends' Children attending Friends' Schools,	184
Friends' Children attending Mixed Schools,	1,023
First-day Schools, kept the past year under the care of Friends,	27
Average continuance of these schools, 5 months.	
Number of Children attending the same,	626
Number of Children who are members of our Religious Society,	350

There are also within the compass of the Yearly Meeting, several schools taught by Friends, and under their control, which are attended by the children of Friends in considerable numbers, but which are principally composed of those not members of our Religious Society.

Sixth-day, 17th.—The Committee on the Concern of this Meeting, for the Penobscot and Passamaquoddy Indians, presented the following Report, viz.:

"To the Yearly Meeting:

"The Committee having charge of the Concern of the Meeting for the improvement of the Penobscot and Passamaquoddy Indians, report—

"That their situation has at different times claimed our attention, and recently two of our number have visited many of them at their homes and examined their farms and dwellings, enabling us, from personal observation, with satisfaction, to inform that they are really improving in domestic comforts, and in the cultivation of their lands.

Their personal appearance was more cleanly, and the dress of many of them very nearly in conformity with that of their white neighbors. We passed through the different apartments of several of their best finished and painted houses, and found them comfortably furnished with the various kinds of furniture usually found in the houses of the whites around them; and generally, in these examinations, we were struck with the appearance of neatness and taste.

Their lands were also observed to be better worked than in former years, and more of the labor was found to be performed by their own hands. Some of them have oxen and horses, with which they do most of their ploughing, &c., and a few of them have cows.

Their grass-fields look well, and promise an abundant harvest. Owing to the absence of their agent, we were not able to obtain the aggregate amount of their crops last year, but were informed that it was more than in any former year.

We have also the satisfaction of informing, that in the course of the past winter there was a school among them of eight weeks duration, taught by an educated Indian, in which, it is said, the children that attended made good improvement. At the time of our visit, a school was in operation on their island, taught by a Protestant female, in which were eighteen children present, though forty-nine were on the teacher's list. We spent a few hours very pleasantly in this school, witnessing the different exercises, and familiarly imparting such counsel and encouragement to both teachers and scholars as appeared likely to be useful, which was respectfully received on the part of the former, and listened to with marked attention by the latter, who appeared to be making good improvement; and most of them were well clothed, and appeared cleanly in person.

The school is supported by a grant from Government, and so well supplied with books, that no pecuniary aid from the Committee appeared needful at that time; hence we have not drawn on the treasurer for the money appropriated last year by the Yearly Meeting, in furtherance of the concern.

We think if the concern for the improvement of this interesting portion of the human family, should so rest with the meeting as to induce them to appoint a Committee to attend to it, there would usefulness result therefrom. And should the Meeting see its way to adopt this proposition, we would propose a small sum, say fifty dollars, be placed at their disposal to aid in carrying out the concern. On behalf of the Committee,

Stephen Jones,
Joseph Taber.

Newport, 6th mo. 16th, 1853."

Which is interesting and satisfactory to this Meeting, and the Committee are continued under appointment, and authorized to draw $50 from the treasury, and apply it in the manner indicated in the report.

THE MAINE LAW VINDICATED.

Professor Stowe, at the annual meeting of the Scottish Temperance League, said, that the Temperance cause in Scotland seemed to be just exactly where the anti-slavery cause was in America. He would endeavor to explain the causes, the nature, and the operation of the Maine Law; for he was satisfied, after an experience of twenty-five years, that all true temperance movements must culminate in a Maine Law. After explaining the substance and purpose of the law, the Professor went on to say, that he never saw a law that operated so beautifully, and vindicated itself so nobly, as that law does. When the law passed, the majority of the legislature were against it: it was said that it was not constitutional; it was brought before the courts, and they said, after full examination, society has a right to protect itself against evils of this kind; and as they had tried every possible expedient to regulate the traffic—as they had tried every possible means to bring the traffic within such bounds as not to do injury to the community—without effect, and found the injury it did measured by thousands, and the good it did measured not by units

but by cyphers, no good at all but evil; and if people chose to enact such a law, it must be in accordance with the constitution, and therefore it stands. Within six months of its being enacted and coming into operation, its friends were two to one. As one instance out of many—the little town of Fairfield, with a population of 2400, had 18 dram-shops; when this law was enacted the good people of this town went to those dram-shops and told them to shut up. They generally did shut up—all but four, who continued to sell in spite of the law. Then the proper officers went to these four establishments and took every barrel and every bottle and quietly emptied them all in the river. And what was the effect? The year before this was done, they had to pay 1100 dollars in the shape of a pauper-tax; the year after, the pauper-tax was only 300 dollars. The inhabitants met, they had cleared 800 dollars by the operation of the bill, and they determined to add 600 dollars to their school-fund, and keep the 200 dollars to empty any other barrels that might come in. Property there is valued every year, and the tax comes on it according to the valuation. They found that the value had very nearly doubled since the destruction of these 18 dram-shops.—*Bristol Temperance Herald.*

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

PHILADELPHIA, SEVENTH MONTH 16, 1853.

A correspondent from a southern State requests information, whether the sixteen free States of our Union were at any time slave States? What plan of abolition was adopted in each, whether gradual or immediate, and whether there is any example on record, in Europe or America, of a government emancipating the slaves, without compensating the owners? And the correspondent intimates a belief that the columns of the Review would be a proper medium through which the desired information might be communicated to others as well as to the writer.

This inquiry, if pursued to its full extent, must compose an article much beyond the usual limits of an Editorial, or an essay in this periodical, yet it is apprehended a brief review of this subject may not improperly occupy a place in our paper.

With regard to the first point, it must be admitted that the old thirteen States, of revolutionary memory, were all, to some extent, slaveholding States when Independence was declared. Those States now free, which have come into the Union since that declaration was issued, came in as free States. The ordinance of 1787, adopted by the Congress of the confederation, and re-enacted by the federal Congress at its first session, prohibited the introduction of slavery into the territory on the North West of the Ohio. The States into which that territory is now divided, viz: Ohio, Indiana Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin, have slavery constitutionally excluded. The State of Vermont which came into the Union in 1791, excludes slavery by the first article of her constitution. The new state of California has also provided in the constitution, that involuntary servitude, except in the punishment of crimes, shall never be tolerated in that commonwealth. Thus we find that seven of the free States have never legalized slavery.

Of the old thirteen, Massachusetts was the first to get entirely clear of slaveholding, and for this honor she is indebted to the liberality of her judiciary. In the year 1780, a constitution was adopted, into which, under the head of a declaration of rights, a passage was introduced, copied substantially from the declaration of Independence, which was seized upon, in the first action that came before the supreme judicial court, to put an end to slavery in the State, the judges declaring that by virtue of that article, slavery no longer existed in Massachusetts. As Maine was then under the jurisdiction of Massachusetts, this decision must have applied to that district. Hence, Maine may be placed in the same category with the former seven.

Of New Hampshire I can give scarcely any account. Slavery does not appear to have ever been very prevalent there. In 1790 we find 158 reported, which number in 1800 was reduced to 8, and in 1810 to zero.

In Rhode Island and Connecticut, laws were enacted in 1784, declaring all children born after the first of March of that year, free; in the former State at the age of 21, and in the latter at the age of 25 years. Slaves born prior to the above date, of course remained in servitude.

New York appears to have held more slaves, and a greater number in proportion to the white population, than any other State north of Mason and Dixon's line. In 1786 that State manumitted a number of slaves who had escheated to the State by the attainder or conviction of their holders; and in 1799 a law was passed that children born of slaves after the 4th of July of that year, should be *servants* to the legal proprietors of the mothers, males until 28, and females until 25 years of age. In 1817 an act was passed providing for the prospective but final extinction of slavery in the State. It provided that children born of slaves after its passage might be held till they attained the age of 21 years, but no longer; and finally that every negro, mulatto, or mustee within the State, born before the 4th of July, 1799, should be free on the 4th of July, 1827. By this provision it appears that about ten thousand were set instantly free.

New Jersey, the greatest slaveholding State next

to New York, north of Maryland, continued till 1804 under the character of a slave State, though several laws had been enacted previous to that time to improve the condition of the servile class. Slavery indeed appears never to have existed there in its most repulsive form. The act of 1804 provided that every child born of a slave after the 4th of July of that year, should be free at the age of 25 or 21 years, according to sex. Several provisions to secure their instruction and prevent their removal out of the state were also made.

Pennsylvania, notwithstanding the auspices under which it was founded, was also a slaveholding State until 1780, though the number of slaves held there was much fewer than in any contiguous State. Pennsylvania had also the honor of taking the lead in the enactment of a law for the abolition of slavery. It was however designed for the *gradual* not the *immediate* abolition. The law which was dated March 1st, 1780, provided that all slavery, on account of the slavery of their mothers, on the part of children born in the State after the passage of the law, should be forever abolished. Such children, however, as would have been slaves if that law had not been made, might be held till they were 28 years of age. The slaves then in the State were required to be recorded in books provided for the purpose; or if not so recorded before a specified day, they became immediately free. Sojourners coming into the State and bringing slaves with them, were allowed to retain them during six months; but in 1847 that provision was changed, and slaves brought by their owners into the State become instantly free.

Thus we see that in these States slavery was abolished gradually, and that very little emancipation took place, except in New York. In Pennsylvania, there were probably some emancipated by their masters neglecting to place them on record, or to make such record as the law required. In most cases slavery has become extinct, not by the emancipation, but by the death of its victims.

(To be continued.)

PHEBE C. HAINES.—In the brief notice of the New York Yearly Meeting, which was given at page 600 of the present volume, the affecting circumstance of this beloved Friend being suddenly seized by a paralytic or apoplectic disease, was mentioned. As this attack was followed in a few days by her dissolution, it may be proper to state that she was a valuable minister, belonging to Redstone Quarterly Meeting, a branch of Ohio Yearly Meeting. She was engaged in a religious visit with the concurrence of her own Monthly and Quarterly Meeting, to the meetings of Friends within New York Yearly Meeting; in which service she had been employed about two months, much to the satisfaction of her friends. About a week before the commencement of the Yearly Meeting she arrived at the city of New York, where she visited some of the prisons, and attended the several sittings of the Yearly Meeting, until Seventh-day afternoon, the 28th, when, as formerly mentioned, she was suddenly prostrated by a fatal disease, under which she lingered till Fifth-day evening the 2d of 6th month, when she was released from the pains of mortality. It appears she had several times expressed her belief that her day's work was nearly done. She was in the 77th year of her age.

MARRIED,—At Friends' Meeting, Back Creek, Grant county, Ind., on the 23d of 6th mo., EXUM, son of Isaac Elliott, to HULDAH, daughter of Solomon Knight.

——, At Friends Meeting House, at Spiceland, Henry county, Indiana, the 27th of 4th month, CHARLES O. GAUSE, to SARAH ANN HODSON, both members of Spiceland Monthly Meeting.

DIED,—On the 28th of 5th month last, at his residence in Grant county, Indiana, aged about 45 years, IREDEL RUSH, a valuable member of Back Creek Monthly Meeting, and one of the first settlers in that district.

——, At the residence of his grandfather, Joshua Hadley, Parke county, Indiana, on the 5th of last month, CHARES HADLEY, a member of Vermillion Monthly Meeting, in the 17th year of his age.

——, At her residence in Parke county, Indiana, on the 24th of the same month, in the 48th year of her age, NANCY, wife of David Lindley, a member of Rush Creek Monthly Meeting. She was enabled to bear her protracted illness with Christian patience and resignation.

——, In Newport on the 28th ult., NATHAN MUNRO, aged 99 years, 11 months, and 21 days, a member of Rhode Island Monthly Meeting of Friends. He became a member by request, when somewhat advanced in life, was of a quiet unassuming turn of mind, and very little known out of his own neighborhood.

——, On the same day, MARY HAZARD, aged 78, widow of Rowland Hazard, and daughter of the late Isaac Peace of Bristol, New Jersey. She was a highly esteemed member of Rhode Island Monthly Meeting of Friends.

——, In this city, on First-day the 3d inst., REBECCA RIDGEWAY, a member of Philadelphia Monthly Meeting, in the 73d year of her age. She had shared a large portion of the afflictions of life, which she bore with Christian resignation, and was favored near her close, to repose in humble trust on the bosom of her Saviour.

TO TEACHERS.

The "Overseers of the Public Schools founded by Charter," propose opening, early in the 9th month next, two Schools, one for boys and the other for girls; in the vicinity of Broad and Spring Garden streets, Philadelphia. A liberal compensation will be secured to competent teachers.

Persons disposed to apply for the situations, will please forward their applications and testimonials of their qualifications to the undersigned, *before the 1st of 8th month.*

THOMAS KIMBER, 50, North 4th st.
THOMAS EVANS, 180, Arch st.
CHARLES YARNALL, 39, High st.
SAMUEL BETTLE, Jr., 101, North 10th st.

Philadelphia, 7th month 2d, 1853—4t.

FRIENDS' ASYLUM.

The Managers are desirous to engage a Steward and Matron for this Institution. Application in writing may be made to either of the undersigned.

THOMAS EVANS, No. 180 Arch st.,
CHARLES ELLIS, No. 95 S. 8th st., or 56 Chestnut st.,
JEREMIAH HACKER, No. 144 S. 4th st.,
SAMUEL BETTLE, Jun., 101 N. 10th st.,
JOHN M. WHITALL, 138 Race st., or 161 Filbert.
WM. BETTLE, 14 S. 4th st.

Philadelphia, 7th month 2d, 1853.

NEW YORK YEARLY MEETING.

Notwithstanding the time that has elapsed since this meeting was held, the printed minutes were not received at this office until the matter for the last number of the Review was nearly all placed in the printer's hand. Such extracts from those minutes as may be expected to interest our readers, are given in the present number.

27th of the 5th month.—The General printed Epistle from our brethren of the Yearly Meeting of London, held last year, was read. It was truly acceptable to us, and in order that our absent brethren may have the benefit of its valuable contents, it was concluded to print four thousand copies for distribution amongst our members.

Having received Epistles from all the Yearly Meetings of Friends, the reading of them was resumed. These testimonies of brotherly regard were very salutary, tending to strengthen the bond of Christian fellowship; and we were led earnestly to desire that this bond may be preserved and strengthened, in every branch of our widely extended society.

28th.—The Trustees of the Murray Fund offered the following interesting Report: the manner in which this Trust is conducted by those having charge of it, is a source of satisfaction to the Meeting; and it desires their encouragement.

"*To the Yearly Meeting:*

"The recurrence of our annual gathering reminds the Trustees of the "Murray Fund' that it is their duty to present to the Meeting a statement of their transactions.

"They have received during the past year, from interest and dividends on Bank Stock, $2,450.75.

"And have expended during the same time as follows—

For Books, Printing, Binding, etc., $227 43; for the assistance of numerous poor families and individuals, by direct appropriation, and through their Committee on Charity, $1563 50; for subscription to Stock of the New Bank of New York, $460 00; for completing a re-investment in Bond and Mortgage, $388 94; for securing the Freedom of several individuals from Slavery, $50 00; for Female Magdalen Society, $50 00; for Friends' Sewing Society, $25 00; for the Coterie, $15 00; for a number of the History of the United States, written in accordance with the principles of Peace, sent to Friends Schools in Michigan and Canada, $20 00; for sundry petty expenses, including the Storage care and delivery of Books, $99 08; due Treasurer per last Report, $162 10; total, 3071 05; and showing a balance now due the Treasurer, of $620 30.

"It will be observed, that over eight hundred dollars have been absorbed in some changes of investment of the principal fund, which it was necessary to make, thus curtailing our operations.

"Of the Books that have been circulated, the 'Power of Religion' continues to form a prominent part, about one thousand copies of this work having been distributed during the past year. Of these many have been placed in Prison Libraries in various parts of the country—three of the Railroad Companies having lines extending in various directions from this city, have been supplied with copies for the use of travellers waiting for trains at their Station Houses—and a very large portion have been put in the hands of sailors leaving the port of New York. Many have in this way gone to San Francisco, Australia, and China; and scarcely is there a latitude on the globe navigable for our shipping, where they have not been carried; and it is believed that the animating examples, and Christian consolation, to be found in the perusal of this useful book, cannot be without its fruit in the hearts and lives of those who have perused it.

"A number of 'Penn's Life and Maxims,' 'Dymond on War,' 'Mott's Biographical Sketches of Persons of Color,' and other works designed to promote piety and virtue, have been disseminated. The trustees have assisted the Author of the History of the United States, (a work written in accordance with the principles of Peace,) in furnishing Friends' Schools in Michigan and Canada, with that desirable school book.

"Through their Committee on Charity, by direct appropriation, and by donations to three well conducted Societies engaged in making up clothing, seasonable relief has been afforded to a large number of sober and industrious poor. This is as much as their means nave enabled them to accomplish, save from time to time assisting towards the liberation of the poor slave, as suitable opportunity has presented.

"Signed by direction of the Trustees,
ROBERT I. MURRAY, *Secretary.*
"*New York, Fifth month 23d*, 1853."

30th.—In the report from West Lake Quarterly Meeting, the following proposition is contained, viz:

"The important subject which has been for some time past on our Minutes, again claiming the attention of this Meeting, after a time of deliberation thereon, it appeared to be the prevailing judgment of the Meeting, that a proposition should go forward to the Yearly Meeting, request-

ng the establishment of a Yearly Meeting in anada, to be held at Pickering some time about he middle of Tenth month, to be called Canada Yearly Meeting; having the unity and concurence of Pelham and Yonge Street Quarterly Meetings therein: in which the Women's Meetngs also concur."

On entering upon a careful consideration of he proposition, it appeared to be the united udgment of this Meeting that the time had not rrived in which a step of so much consequence ould be safely attempted. In coming to this onclusion, sympathy with our brethren in their emote situation, was felt and expressed; and our riends of Canada appeared quietly and commendbly to acquiesce in the conclusion.

31*st*.—The Committee appointed on the proposiion of Saratoga Quarterly Meeting, respecting the rection of Grave Stones, offered the following eport, viz:

"To the Yearly Meeting:

"The Committee to whom was referred the roposition continued on the Minutes of last year n relation to Grave Stones, met.

"They took the subject into serious considera-on, being aware that the order of our discipline as not observed, where it expressly says, no rave or tomb-stones shall be erected; and whilst bserving the departures from our ancient testiony in this respect, the Committee were united with the exception of one) that if some small, lain stone were allowed by the Yearly Meeting o such Friends as desired it, it might be the eans of preventing further departures from our ell-known testimony.

"And in conformity with this view, the Comittee are united, (except three who submit,) that n future no stone for that purpose be erected hich exceeds one foot in height above the surce of the ground, sixteen inches in width, and x inches in thickness; with nothing more than ne name and date inscribed, and to be entirely lain, without any ornament. On behalf of the ommittee, JAMES BROWN."

On considering the foregoing Report, it was nited with, and a desire was expressed, that onthly Meetings would extend care, that the imensions named are not exceeded.

A paragraph expressive of this limitation was irected to be printed for insertion in the book discipline.

1*st of 6th month*.—The following is a summary the Reports from the Quarterly Meetings, on e subject of Schools, the number of children suitable age to attend them, and the descripon of schools at which they receive instruction. he returns are incomplete, two of the Quarterly eetings, and several Monthly Meetings in other arters, making no report. From the returns ceived, there appear to be—

1198 children of this description.
196 of these attend Schools under the care of Meetings.
29 attend Schools taught by members.
18 attend family schools.
751 are reported as attending District, or mixed Schools; and the remainder as having received, during part of the year, instruction at home and at mixed Schools.
2 Schools are reported as under care of Meetings.
3 Family Schools, and
3 First-day Schools, which are stated to have exerted a beneficial influence on the pupils. One report states, that one of the District Schools has been taught by a member, and that all the pupils were members of our Society.

All the Quarterly Meetings, except one, report that some effort had been made to raise funds to aid in furnishing a literary education for the children of Friends, in conformity with the recommendation of our last Yearly Meeting.

The subscriptions and donations for that purpose amount to thirteen hundred and ninety-four dollars and fifty-five cents, which has been paid to the Treasurer, Robert I. Murray, who was requested to invest the amount received in such manner as, in his discretion, he shall deem secure, in accordance with the Minutes of last year.

2nd.—The Nine Partners Boarding School, and property connected with it, having, by our last Yearly Meeting, been placed in charge of the Meeting for Sufferings for the term of one year; and the subject being again brought under consideration by reading the Minutes of that meeting, it was concluded to commit the property again to the charge of said Meeting, until our next annual Assembly, in 1854, with instructions to lease the same, in a manner the most favorable for the interests of Society.

Afternoon.—We thankfully acknowledge, that through the several sittings of this Meeting, we have been favoured with the extension of Divine regard, warming and comforting our hearts, and uniting us together; and having been enabled to conduct the affairs of the Church that have claimed our attention, with much unanimity, Friends took an affectionate leave of each other, to meet again next year, at the usual time, if the Lord permit.

RICHARD CARPENTER, *Clerk*.

PHILADELPHIA CITY AND DISTRICTS.

We ask the attention of our readers to the diversities of civil organization presented within the narrow limits of our county. Geology, with its conglomerates of chalk, clay and silex, furnishes no specimen more curious. Mosaic work, with its little bits of glass, marble and stones, of all shapes, sizes and colors, affords but an indifferent analogy. Nothing could be more checkered than this assemblage of petty sovereignties.

Nothing seems to us more unnatural. In fact it is the mere accidental result of circumstances and of temporary exigencies, not the outgrowth of any wisely-formed and deliberately chosen principle. You cannot find such a system of government amid the imaginary polities devised by the wildest of political theorists. No man would propose it beforehand, as the proper form for a great civic community; and if he did, perchance, hit upon it, while revolving his reveries, he would instantly repudiate it, as utterly unphilosophical. If we could turn back the years, and start afresh, who would propose to renew the present state of things? Rather would we then strive to realize that scene which the soberest fancy may project upon the coming future of this vast citizenship, throwing off the burdensome clogs of its prosperity, abolishing artificial distinctions, gathering up its energies, now dissipated in such contrarious ways, and pouring them forth together into all the channels of honorable traffic and productive industry, and pressing forward, as with the concentrated energy of one mind for thought and one arm for action, to become the mightiest metropolis of this western empire. Men are the gods of this lower world: if we strongly will and bravely do, we may raise the modern Philadelphia to a more eminent pitch of splendor, fill her with the more magnificent trophies of a higher civilization, and give to her a more enduring memorial in the annals of history, than fell to the lot of that ancient Philadelphia whose name she bears. But, we must deal with present facts, rather than the visioned glories of the future. The truth is, that this question of consolidation, blending itself inseparably with the weal of the city, opens up so many vistas through which our eye beholds the near perspective of so many brilliant prospects, that our mind is ever moved to run onward, and expatiate amid the things to come—things which all will say are possible, and which we believe it is within our power speedily to make actual. Curbing our fancy, then, let us survey the separate elements which compose the agglommeration of city, district, borough and township, rehearsing them all, as Homer did his ships, or Milton his evil spirits. With the former we are inclined to say, ludicrous as the connection may appear,

"To count them all, demands a thousand tongues,
A throat of brass and adamantine lungs;
What crowded armies, from what climes they bring,
Their names, their numbers, and their chiefs, I sing."

1. We have the old city itself, laid out by William Penn, on a neck of land between the rivers "Delaware and Schuylkill, having two fronts on the water, each a mile, and two from river to river." By his charter, dated October, 25, 1701, the town was constituted a city.

Turning to the incorporated Districts, we have,

2. The District of Southwark, incorporated April 18, 1794.

3. The District of the Northern Liberties, incorporated March 28, 1803.

4. The District of Moyamensing, incorporated March 24, 1812.

5. The District of Spring Garden, incorporated March 22, 1813.

6. The District of Kensington, incorporated March 6, 1820.

7. The District of Penn, incorporated February 26, 1844.

8. The District of Richmond, incorporated February 27, 1847.

9. West Philadelphia, incorporated as a Borough, February 17, 1844, and elevated into District April 3, 1851.

10. Belmont, incorporated last winter.

Passing beyond the region of the city proper and the incorporated municipal Districts, we enter the circumjacent territory of the Boroughs, viz.

11. Germantown, incorporated by charter from William Penn, dated August 12, 1689.

12. Frankford, incorporated March 7, 1800.

13. Manayunk, incorporated June 11, 1840.

14. Bridesburg, incorporated April 1, 1848

15. Whitehall, incorporated April 9, 1849.

16. Aramingo, incorporated April 11, 1850.

Passing still beyond the region of the Boroughs we are received into the more rural region of the townships. We may enumerate these Townships as follows:

17. Unincorporated Northern Liberties. 18 Oxford. 19. Lower Dublin. 20. Byberry. 21 Moreland. 22. Bristol. 23. Upper Germantown. 24. Roxborough. 25. North Penn. 26 Blockley. 27. Kingsessing. 28. Passyunk.

Here, then, we have a collection composed of one city, nine incorporated districts, six boroughs and twelve townships; so numerous are they that mayhap, this extensive catalogue may not be fully complete; making a grand total of twenty eight free and independent sovereignties. Surely we ought to be the best regulated community in the world, judging from the above exhibit of what a chemist might call a quantitative analysis of the governing power; we say nothing now of the results of a qualitative analysis.

Ten of these municipal sovereignties, not including the county, the County Board, the Board of Health, the Guardians of the Poor, and the Port Wardens, exist within the densely populated parts of the county. What citizen can give their boundaries? Just try, reader; commence at the top of the catalogue, and, as your eye runs adown it, see if you can state the territorial limits of each one of these powers. Those confused seeds which were imposed on Psyche, as an incessant labor, to cull out and sort asunder, were not more intermixed.

Thus, is a community which, by nature, is one and entire, artificially cut up into fractional jurisdictions, of which the inhabitants scarcely know the number, and surely not the respective boundaries. They may be known to officers of justice

who find themselves, while in the hot pursuit of law-breakers and peace-disturbers, suddenly brought to a stand, root-bound, like Daphne when fleeing from Apollo when they have reached the lines that limit the exercise of their functions, beyond which they dare not pass, on pain of being trespassers, and on the opposite side of which the safe offender may quietly place his thumb on his nose, and give to his extended fingers a rapid gyratory motion, which, in the language of vulgar symbolism, signifies,—you can't come it!

Citizens, residing on different sides of a gutter, who find themselves neighbors, and yet aliens; or men of business who find themselves disfranchised, and have no voice in the selection of the magistrates who control their most important interests, in a jurisdiction different from that in which they happen to reside; these, and other special classes, often realize, sensibly, the evils of such a disintegration of territory. To the great mass of the community, however, the exact location of these boundaries of imaginary lines is utterly unknown. To strangers they are ridiculous as well as incomprehensible. A citizen may remove into a new house, and never be able to learn, until a tax-gatherer calls on him, where he lives; and the stranger may summon a cab, and after visiting our various notable localities in districts of different names, go back to his hotel, convinced that the Philadelphia he saw on the maps in his youthful days, was only a school-boy's tale; that when he visited it, it was'nt here.

But the matter is unfortunately too serious for mirth. You must regard each one of these twenty-eight organizations as the centre of local interests, passions and jealousies. You must surround them with their almost innumerable army of Mayors, Common Councilmen, Select Councilmen, Burgesses, Overseers, Supervisors, Guardians, Surveyors, Collectors, Clerks, Solicitors, Treasurers, Regulators, Superintendents, Police, Constables, Watchmen, with a host of unmentionable supernumeraries and dependants.

Add the diversities of laws, ordinances and regulations, corporate contentions and litigation, the separate systems of poor laws, health laws, and police laws, the absence of any central control or uniformity of supervision over the thousands of men composing an irresponsible fire department; and then you may begin to conceive the chaotic state of affairs existing in our midst, and how it must have been almost by a special providence that anarchy has not embroiled us into the most fatal strifes. The city of New York has about the same number of inhabitants as Philadelphia, and about twenty-five thousand less dwelling houses, according to the last census, but it includes the whole island of Manhattan, and forms a separate county by itself, governed entirely by the same executive and legislative authorities. The city of Boston comprises the county of Suffolk; the city of Baltimore includes all the improved parts of the town; each city is governed by a mayor and local legislature, composed of two bodies, the members of which, as in New York also, are separately elected in the wards which they respectively represent. These examples, confirm us in our faith that our wants demand a simple, cheap, efficient, reformed, consolidated government. It must come sooner or later, and the time even now is.—*Daily Register.*

We give place to the following article, cut from one of our late papers, as a curious speculation, without committing ourselves in regard to the correctness of the estimates or sentiments:

A RAILROAD TO THE PACIFIC—THE ROUTES.

We have been favored with a copy of a memorial in relation to a railroad from the Pacific to the valley of the Mississippi, as recently submitted to the Legislature of California by a committee appointed at a public meeting in San Francisco. It is a well-written paper, and it details many interesting facts. Connect, say the memorialists, the harbor of San Francisco with the Mississippi Valley, and you at once unite the new State on the Pacific with all the avenues of trade which spread as a net-work over the old States. A comparison of routes is thus made:

"The Panama route, distance estimated at 6000 miles, 30 days, by steam.

Nicaragua route, distance estimated at 5000 miles, 30 days.

Tehuantepec route, estimated at 5000 miles, 30 days.

Railroad, distance estimated at 3000 miles, 4 days.

Showing a saving in distance over the present route of 3000 miles, and a saving in time of 26 days.

By this means we shall, as it were, carry the whole State of California over the Rocky Mountains, and place it within four days of New York and Washington. And at the same time this is being done, the distance between New York and Liverpool, now reduced to ten or twelve days, will be still further decreased, so that San Francisco and Liverpool will be brought into closer proximity than New York and Liverpool were fifteen years ago.

That, however, is not all. At the same time that steam is producing these remarkable changes in the Atlantic, it will by no means be idle on the Pacific. Already our first of a line of steamers started by the enterprise and capital of San Francisco, has made a first trip to the Sandwich Islands, two thousand miles west of us, and for so far "breaking the road" to China, and showing that, however active enterprise may be on the other side of our continent, she will not sleep here, where energy dwells.

China, lying six thousand miles west of us,

with an ocean between so eminently fitted for steamers, will be, when this route is occupied by steamers of the same class as are now in the Liverpool trade, within twenty days of us. Then, too, it will be seen by a comparison of the various routes with our railway, that even the citizens of "the fast-anchored Isle" will find a safer and an easier route for their merchants and travellers to their East India possessions, than any they have yet possessed, or are likely to obtain. The time is at hand when the sons of Liberty, so long ground down by the iron heel of despotism, will wake up upon the continent of Europe for a death-struggle with tyranny; when England and America, hand clasped in hand and shoulder to shoulder, will give tone to a *right public opinion*, fanned into life by the eloquence of a Kossuth, and kept in sturdy existence by the wants and wishes of the whole human race; and in this struggle, the crowned heads of Europe, led on by the Russian and the Austrian, aided by the imaginary republican monarch of France, will close for years to English travellers the overland route to India, whether it be by Marseilles or Trieste, or the Isthmus of Suez. England will find that her superiority on the ocean, backed by the friendship of sons by no means degenerate on this continent, will open to her a shorter, a cheaper, and a better way to her Eastern dominions, than she has ever possessed.

	Miles.		Days.
The distance from London to Calcutta, by the Cape of Good Hope, is	15,000	requiring	150
With steam say 70 days.			
From London to Calcutta, by Cape Horn,	21,500	"	215
With steam say 90 days.			
From Liverpool to Calcutta, by Isthmus of Panama,	14,000	"	140
Steam, say 60 days.			
London to Calcutta, overland route, five transshipments,	6,000	"	58
Liverpool, New York, and Railway to San Francisco, two transhipments,	12,000	"	35

A difference of 23 days over her shortest route!

Having on our route three thousand miles of uninterrupted railway, two thirds of which may be laid out straight as an arrow, where we have the whole domain for choice of track, without the interference of a single landholder to influence it *toward* his mill, or *away* from his house, we shall be able, after some improvement of machinery and motive power, to attain a speed that no other road now known can hope to attain to; and thus we shall maintain a pre-eminence which an early execution of this work will undoubtedly secure to us for ages."

Such a road is, indeed, one of the great necessities of the time, and we are glad to see that our brethren of California take a proper interest in this truly important enterprise. The matter will come up for discussion and final action during the next Session of Congress, when it is to be hoped the great undertaking will be authorized, on a plan and in a spirit worthy of the Republic and the age.—*Daily Register.*

DRAINAGE OF HAARLEM MEER.

Mr. Granger, C. E., in a paper read before the Scottish Society of Arts, states that this great work is now nearly approaching its completion. The pumping was commenced in May, 1848, from which date to April 30, 1851, the lake had been lowered 7 feet 3 inches, which was the state of matters when the subject was last brought before the Society. During the months of May, June, July, August, September, and October, very satisfactory progress was made, notwithstanding that a considerable quantity of rain fell in August and September, the level reached at the end of October being 9 feet 7.74 inches below the original surface, or at an average of 4.79 inches per month. In November a great quantity of rain and snow fell, raising the meer about 4 inches; and in December the weather was still unfavorable, so that at the end of that month the level stood at 9 feet 5.58 inches below the original surface, or a total gain since April 30, of 2 feet 2.58 inches, or 3.32 inches per month. This progress may appear to be inconsiderable; but when it is recollected that the lowering of the lake one inch involved the raising of upwards of four millions of tons of water, and allowing for the rain and snow falling during these eight months, there could not have been less than 186,000,000 tons of water pumped up during that period, the performance will appear great indeed. To give a better idea of this, it was stated, that 186,000,000 tons are equal to a mass of solid rock one mile square, and 100 feet high, allowing 15 cubic feet to a ton. The average progress has been less last year than it was the preceding one; but this is readily accounted for, by the *increased lift* of the pumps, and by the difficulty of forming the channels which lead the water to them. At the commencement of these operations, the average depth of the lake was 13 feet 1.44 inches; and as 9 feet 5.58 inches have been pumped out, there only remained at the end of December, 1851, an average depth of 3 feet 7.786 inches. It is therefore trusted that the drainage will be completed in the summer of 1853.—*Year-book of Facts.*

If no one were to offer advice to others till he had submitted to it himself, it is probable the number of counsellors would be considerably reduced.—DILLWYN.

PENNY POSTAGE TO THE COLONIES.

Mr. Elihu Burritt offers as an argument for direct Penny Postage beyond the seas, the following curious statement, to the effect that to a large extent it exists at present as an evasion.—"Newspapers are now transported to most of the Colonies for nothing. The penny stamp that pays the postage on a copy of the London Times from London to Edinburgh, pays it also from Scotland to Nova Scotia. The difference on the postage of this private matter, in comparison with the charge imposed upon manuscript correspondence, works in this way. A vast number of old newspapers and other periodicals are sent to the Colonies, and other countries, not with the slightest expectation that they will be read, but merely to convey to distant friends what may be expressed in the manuscript direction on the band or cover; and the eye of parental, filial, or fraternal affection can read many lines of precious meaning in a simple direction written by a well-known hand. 'John Hawkins, Greytown, New Zealand,' receives an old English newspaper by a sailing packet, post marked, Long Sutton, Licolnshire. To one but John Hawkins knows whose hand penned those simple words. He knows full well, and they gladden his heart with this message:—'This is from your affectionate mother; she remembers you with a mother's memory and a mother's good wishes. She is pretty well. Look at these words. They are not written with a feeble or fever-stricken hand.' A nice and comforting letter that for John Hawkins, for a penny. The words are few, without a verb or adjective to connect or qualify them, but they are full of meaning to John. They are all the Post-office will allow his mother or father to send him for a penny. So they are written on the cover of an old newspaper weighing two or three ounces, instead of a sheet of note-paper weighing half an ounce. The poorest of the poor can send these newspaper-letters to their friends across the sea, and send them they do by tens of thousands weekly. There are in them only a few kernels of wheat to a bushel of chaff; but as the chaff is transported for nothing, the bulk is not regarded by either party."—*Athenæum.*

MORNING IN SPRING.

How sweet the landscape! Morning twines
Her tresses round the brow of Day,
And bright mists o'er the forest pines,
Like happy spirits, float away
To revel on the mountain's crown,
Whence the glad stream comes shouting down,
Through woods and rocks, that hang on high,
Like clouds against the deep blue sky.

The woven sounds of bird and stream,
Are falling beautiful and deep
Upon the spirit, like a dream
Of music on the hour of sleep—
And gently from the dewy bowers,
Soft murmurs, like the breath of flowers,
Are winding through the purple grove,
And blending with the notes of Love.

The streams in veins of silver flow—
The sunrise gale o'er flower and tree
So lightly breathes, it scarce would blow
A fairy bark upon the sea:
It comes so fresh, so calm, so sweet,
It draws the heart from its retreat,
To mingle with the glories, born
In the first holy light of morn.

A cloud is on the sky above—
And calmly o'er the young year's blue,
'Tis coming like a thing of Love
To gladden in the rising dew—
Its white waves in the sunlight blend,
And gentle spirits seem to bend
From its unrolling folds to hear
The glad sounds from our joyous sphere.

The lake unruffled by the breeze,
Smiles in its deep, unbroken rest,
As it were dreaming of the trees
And blossoms pictured on its breast—
Its depths are glowing bright and fair,
And the fair skies seem hollowed there,
Soft trembling—as they felt the thrill
Of music echoed from the hill.

The living soul of beauty fills
The air with glorious visions—bright
They linger round the sunny hills
And wander in the clear blue light—
Off to the breathing Heavens they go,
Along the earth they live and glow,
Shed o'er the lake the happy smiles,
And beckon to its glittering isles.

Oh, at this hour when air and earth,
Are gushing joy, and love, and light,
And songs of gladness hail the birth
Of all that's beautiful and bright—
Each heart beats high—each thought is blown
To flame—the spirit drinks the tone
Of brighter worlds and melts away
In visions of eternal day.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.—The steamship America arrived at Boston on the 7th, and the Atlantic at New York on the 10th inst. The former brings Liverpool dates to the 25th, and the latter to the 29th ult.

ENGLAND.—The Income Tax Bill has become a law. There have been long debates in Parliament on the Bill for the Government of India.

Much time had also been spent on the Recovery of Personal Liberty Bill, of which Lord J. Russell was one of the most strenuous advocates. The final action on both these bills was adjourned.

The infant Prince was christened on the 27th ult., by the name of Leopold George Duncan Albert.

FRANCE.—The differences between France and the Republic of Ecuador have been settled.

The *Moniteur* contains a decree regulating the affairs of the Bonaparte family. The Emperor assumes the sole mastership. His consent is necessary in case of marriage, and he can divorce any of the Bonaparte family. No Bonaparte is allowed to go further than 75 leagues from home without per-

mission, and the Emperor may punish any member by arrest or exile.

The Ministry of General Police has been suppressed by the Emperor. The duties will be discharged by the Minister of the Interior.

The accounts respecting the crops in the southern departments are very unfavorable, those of several districts being greatly injured by the late rains. The accounts from the North and West are more favorable.

ITALY.—The *Bologne Gazette* mentions a landslip of upwards of a square mile in surface, which has occurred in the district of Castiglione. The parochial church and steeple, the parsonage, and four cottages were overthrown, and many well-cultivated fields utterly destroyed.

DENMARK.—M. Rottwitt, the ministerial candidate, has been elected President of the Volks-Thing by 58 against 25 votes. All appearances indicate that the government will carry its succession projects in the present session.

SWITZERLAND.—The prospects for a settlement of the Swiss matter are brighter.

The blockade of the Piedmontese frontier is expected soon to be raised.

SPAIN.—M. Calderon de la Barca, formerly Minister to the United States, has been appointed Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Two shocks of earthquakes had been felt at the Canaries, but occasioned no damage.

The crops throughout Spain were reported to be indifferent.

It is rumored that the Spanish ports will be opened for the free import of wheat.

PRUSSIA.—The *Berlin Cabinet* takes a neutral attitude on the Turkish questions.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.—A courier had arrived at Constantinople with the *last* ultimatum of the Russian Emperor. The Porte is allowed eight days for consideration, at the end of which period, if the ultimatum be not accepted, the Russian troops will enter Turkey. It is fully understood that the ultimatum will be rejected by the Porte.

It is stated that the Russian Emperor was treating for the purchase of the American steamers Humboldt and Franklin, and vast preparations for the coming contest were making by both countries.

Advices from Egypt state that the Viceroy had formed a camp at a short distance from Alexandria, composed of chosen troops, intended for the succor of Constantinople.

The English fleet had anchored in Besika Bay, about seven miles below the first castle on the Dardanelles. The French fleet had also anchored in the neighborhood of the straits.

THE CAUCASUS.—Private advices received at Paris, state that a severe battle had been fought between the Russian and Circassian forces, in which the latter gained a decisive victory, completely routing the Russian troops, and carrying off 23 pieces of cannon.

PERSIA.—The city of Shiraz was totally destroyed by an earthquake on the 1st of the 5th month last. Inundations had occurred at Teheran, and the cholera had also broken out in that city, carrying off a large number of inhabitants.

INDIA.—The insurrection in Pegu is said to be checked for the present. The Burmese Commissioners have been allowed 30 days to sign the revised treaty. Should they not have signed it at the expiration of that time, an advance on Ava is expected to take place.

The district of Berar has been ceded by the Nizam to the British, in lieu of his debt and stipulated annual payment.

The ceded district is a continuation of the valley of Kandeish, and is immediately adjoining to the Company's collectorates of Kandeish and Ahmednugger. It is said to be the richest cotton district in India.

CHINA.—But little reliable information has been received from China. The English and American residents at Shanghai had become greatly alarmed at the progress of the insurgents. The English had, however, resolved to preserve a strict neutrality, while the Americans had given aid to the Chinese government.

The brig Science armed by the Americans, had attempted to pass up the river to Nankin, but grounded and became a total wreck. Pirates were active on the coast, and had attacked several English vessels.

AUSTRALIA.—Coal in unlimited quantities had been discovered at Portland, on the very surface of the ground, a few miles in the interior, besides sure indications of coal in the immediate neighborhood of the town. Great rejoicing had been occasioned by the starting of the first steamer on the Murray on her first voyage up that noble stream. The Murray is navigable for a thousand miles, connecting the territories of New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia. The occasion was made a general holiday by the citizens of Adelaide.

COLONY OF THE CAPE.—Dates from Capetown have been received to 5th month 16th. The new Constitution had been promulgated. It gives equal rights to all classes and colors, and there is to be a Legislative Council and Assembly, composed of resident colonists, elected by the people. All laws must be submitted to the Queen for her sanction. The country was generally quiet. Some depredations had been committed by a few of the disarmed Kaffirs.

BUENOS AYRES.—The city was still besieged, at last advices. The negotiations for a compromise and a cessation of hostilities had again failed.

DOMESTIC.—A most destructive fire broke out in Oswego, N. Y., on the 5th inst. The fire extended over a space of forty-five acres, consuming two hundred dwellings and stores. The loss is estimated at one and a half millions of dollars. No lives were lost, though many persons were injured.

The President has ordered the Steamers Princeton and Fulton, and the brig of war Decatur to proceed to the Fishing Grounds, in order to protect American fishermen as well as to prevent them from resorting to arms.

The *Daily Register* states that the employees on the Saratoga and Washington Railroad, are not allowed to use intoxicating drinks, and that there has never been an accident, causing loss of life, on that road.

A violent hurricane, accompanied by heavy thunder and most vivid lightning, occurred in the vicinity of New York, on the evening of the 9th inst. A building in Tarrytown, occupied by four families, and in which a number of laborers had taken refuge from the storm, was blown down, and of about fifty persons who were in the building, only six are known to have escaped. A sloop at the wharf was capsized and sunk, and a large store and dwelling in Brooklyn demolished, burying in its ruins two persons who were passing at the time.

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DANIEL WHEELER.

(Continued from page 691.)

Upon landing at Oahu, their attention was called to a circumstance of little importance in itself, but which might have presented to some Christians a question of serious difficulty. It was found that the day, which, according to their reckoning, was the 26th of 12th month, was accounted by the missionaries there as the 25th.

This difference of dates must have arisen from the missionaries arriving there by sailing in a different direction from the Henry Freeling. The latter had passed from Europe to the Sandwich Islands, in an *eastern* direction; and while sailing eastwardly, had shortened their day four minutes for each degree of longitude. Being then about 160 degrees eastward from Greenwich, their noon occurred about 10 h. 40min. before noon at Greenwich; whereas, the missionaries, those at least who established the dates, arriving in an opposite or western direction, and consequently lengthening their days with their change of longitude, had their noon 13h. 20min. later than the noon at Greenwich; their longitude reckoned westwardly, being nearly 200 degrees.

To prevent confusion, D. Wheeler judiciously concluded to adopt the dates of the island, so far as the Sabbath was concerned, but to retain the dates, in keeping the ship's reckoning as they actually occurred.

On the 28th of 12th month, being the Sandwich First-day, Daniel Wheeler attended a native meeting, in which, after the missionary service was gone through, Hiram Bingham proceeded to read his certificates, first in English, on account of some who were present, and who were imperfectly acquainted with the native tongue, and then in the language of the natives. Of this meeting he gives the following account:

I had sat under a great weight of exercise, from a belief that I should have to stand up when the reading of them was gone through, and not without a humiliating feeling of weakness and fear at my own insufficiency. Not having for perhaps a year and a half heard my certificates read, except in the Polynesian language, I felt quite struck on hearing them in English; but I think the unity and sympathy of my dear brethren and sisters at home never at any time felt so truly precious and strengthening to my bowed-down mind: and the expressions which they contain of my beloved family's concurrence with my leaving them, to attend to the call of apprehended duty, were so unexpectedly sounded in my ears, that the weakness of human nature could not be repressed, nor the tear of parental affection restrained. "Deep called unto deep;" the waves and the billows passed over, leaving me in a state of nothingness and emptiness; but perhaps, never more fit to declare of the goodness and mercy of my Lord, in the ability he was graciously pleased to bestow. When Hiram Bingham had finished reading and explaining my certificates to the people, I went and stood by his side, as a "reed shaken by the wind." A solemn silence now prevailed over us, until it was with me to say—"It is more than probable that the greater part of the company now assembled, never before heard of the existence of a Society under the denomination of Friends, (alluding to my certificates:) but my beloved people, all such as love the Lord Jesus Christ and keep his commandments are friends, —friends universally to God, friends to one another, and friends to all mankind. 'Ye are my friends,' said Christ, 'if ye do whatsoever I command you.' All such are members of the same society the world over." Then, charging the people to endeavor to draw near unto God, that under the sanctifying influence of His power and life-giving presence, our meeting together might be rendered a blessing, I was largely opened to declare the everlasting Truth amongst them,

and to turn them to its light in their own hearts, —to the Holy Spirit of Him, who is "the true light that lighteth every man that cometh into the world;" in whom only there is life, and who is the only way to God the Father, as declared by himself:—"I am the way, the truth, and the life; no man cometh to the Father but by me." That a mere outward profession of religion would prove altogether unavailing to them; the great work of regeneration must be witnessed: that to be members of the true church they must be redeemed with judgment from sin and transgression, and be converted unto God by the righteousness of Christ Jesus, believed in and submitted to through faith in the operation of the Spirit of God; who raised Him from the dead, with whom also they must be raised from death unto life. That we cannot worship God in the manner He requires, while we continue in sin and wickedness; for the prayers of the wicked are not heard,—they cannot pray acceptably in that state; their sacrifice is an abomination. The true and living worshippers of the only true and living God, are no longer dead in sins and trespasses; they are redeemed from these by the righteousness of Christ Jesus, who came to save his people from their sins, and never while they continue in them. That we must fear God, and in thought, word, and deed, give glory unto Him, before we can worship Him in spirit and in truth. For considerably more than an hour my heart was enlarged in the flowings of gospel love, as a stream bearing down everything before it. A more attentive audience can scarcely be conceived, than certain classes of this people, both natives and foreigners. The Lord's power had the dominion, and reigned pre-eminently, until the breaking up of the meeting. Every class and variety of the people flocked round us, scarcely affording an opportunity of speaking to the members of the missionary establishment. Some of the natives endeavored to thank me through the medium of Hiram Bingham; but I requested him to refer such to the great Creator, and not the creature. One said I had brought them a blessing. A number of serious-looking women came around us, whose countenances bespoke the love that was in their hearts. Troops of the dear children gathered in their turn, and seemed delighted to find that they also might shake hands with the strangers: some of them would come again and again until they found their faces were recognized. We seemed to need more hands than we possessed, as frequent attempts would fail to shake hands with those that held theirs out to us, by others reaching forward and taking hold of ours before them in quick succession. Thus hath my gracious Lord been pleased to deal with a poor, unprofitable creature, but who is a living monument of His everlasting love and mercy; although he is unworthy of being numbered among the least of His servants. Truly His judgments are a great deep; but His love who can declare? It is unutterable, unfathomable, and unbounded as His mercy; whose is the kingdom, and to whom all power and glory belong for ever.

It appears that the principal authority of the Sandwich Islands was then held by a woman named Kinau, who was termed queen. On the first of the year 1836, a deputation of chiefs came on board the Henry Freeling, with a letter signed by Kinau, requesting Daniel Wheeler to accept a present which was sent with the letter, consisting of five barrels of potatoes, five turkeys, five fowls, and one hog. As it was ascertained that a refusal to accept the offered gratuity would create much dissatisfaction, a letter acknowledging her kindness was returned to the queen and her counsellors.

At a subsequent date, Daniel Wheeler gives the following account of an interview with this female ruler:

This evening repaired to Hiram Bingham's by appointment to meet Kinau, the reigning chieftess, or queen. Her husband Kekuanóa was there, and Kanaina another principal chief and his wife, a woman of higher rank than Kinau on her father's side. It proved an interesting season; they were desirous of being instructed in the best mode of governing the islands, and benefiting the people. I told them, there is but one way to effect this, and that is upon the principles of the gospel; nothing else will stand. Kinau has long been desirous of prohibiting the importation and use of ardent spirits altogether, and requested some advice upon this head. I would require caution, I said; but that the first step would be to stop all further importation; and that they themselves had better become purchasers of the stock on hand, and empty the rum into the river, than that the people should be destroyed by its effects; the dealers would then have no cause to complain: that best wisdom should be sought for to direct, and that all these things should be conducted throughout in a Christian spirit. It is high time something was done to remove this evil from amongst the people. They expressed satisfaction with the interview, and suggested that we should meet again for the further consideration of this important subject, viz. the best manner of governing the islands and benefitting the people. Both these females are tall, portly women, of shrewd understanding, and have a gentleness in their demeanor not usually possessed by others of the same rank, though on first appearing they assume much reserve and austerity.

On the 4th of 1st month, a meeting was held in the evening among a very untutored assemblage, of which the following graphic account is given

The time of the meeting no sooner arrived than the people poured in from every direction, and soon filled nearly all the seats. The novelty of a "Quaker's meeting," and the first one ever held on a Sandwich Island, might induce many to come out of curiosity, who at other times never think of attending a place of worship; and it is probable that the whole of the white residents were present, besides those who came from the shipping, and a considerable number of the natives and half-castes, with several of the highest authorities in the place; so that the house was crowded, we were informed, as it had never been before. Sitting in silence seemed quite incomprehensible to nearly all that were there. The first part of the time was unsettled by many whispering and talking, and an individual or two, not quite sober, were a little troublesome and annoying; but I think I have witnessed in lands accounted civilized, a meeting, from one or other cause, quite as unsettled, though altogether free from the disadvantages under which this was laboring. Having sat a considerable time in silence after the meeting was fully gathered, it was with me to say, that as the disciples formerly were incapable of feeding a hungry multitude, until the great Master had blessed and broken the bread, so it is at this day. Without Him we can do nothing as it should be done; and it is only when He is pleased to qualify any of his servants to proclaim his Truth, that the people can be availingly benefitted. "Without me ye can do nothing," was our Lord's declaration; true it is,—for without Him we can do nothing, not even think a good thought, nor restrain an evil one; the spirit truly is willing, but the flesh is weak. That the Society of which I have the privilege of being a member, has always borne a faithful testimony to the excellency of waiting upon the Lord, as the all-sufficient and only true Teacher of his people. After recommending that we should endeavor to wait for the influence of the Holy Spirit to solemnize our minds together, I sat down. The meeting became much more settled after this, though doubtless the patience of many was tried before the silence was again broken. When the time was come, I stood up with these expressions: "I am no prophet, nor a prophet's son," but in me you may behold a living monument of the Lord's everlasting mercy; and although, in my own estimation, less than the least child that is alive in the Truth, yet to me, even unto me is this grace given, that I should declare unto others the unsearchable riches of Christ. I have no sinister motive in thus coming among you; the comprehensive principle of the gospel, which would gather and embrace all mankind, enables me to call every country my country, and every man my brother. It is this that has induced me to leave a delightful home, and a numerous and endeared family, and every thing besides which a mortal need possess, and more, to visit these "isles afar off;" well knowing, that whosoever loseth his life for Christ's sake and the gospel's, "the same shall save it." I have no new doctrine to preach; the way to the kingdom is the same that it ever was; the foundation is the same, "Jesus Christ himself being the chief corner-stone:"—"for other foundation can no man lay than is laid." But although the foundation be from everlasting to everlasting, yet if the superstructure is not raised upon it, what will it avail? It is, then, of the greatest importance for each of us seriously to examine, upon what we are really building our hope of salvation; for a day of trial will come upon every man's work; the day will declare it, and the fire of the Lord will try of what sort it is; when nothing will stand and endure the trial, but what is built upon the same sure, immutable foundation, which the righteous in all ages and generations of the world have built upon,—even Christ Jesus the righteous, that tried corner-stone, elect of God, and precious indeed to them that believe and obey His gospel. I had largely to declare of the universality of Divine grace,—that none are left short of a measure of it: it hath appeared unto all men, and its teaching, if regarded, would bring salvation to all men. That "a manifestation of the Spirit," which is no other than "the Spirit of grace," "is given to every man to profit withal." This precious gift was not limited to a few individual members of the church only, but extended to all men universally. When our holy Redeemer had suffered without the gates of Jerusalem on Calvary's mount, "He ascended up on high, led captivity captive, and received gifts for men;" not for an elect, chosen few only, to the exclusion of others, but "for the rebellious also; that the Lord God might dwell among them," as by holy writ declared. So that every man hath "a manifestation of the Spirit bestowed on him to profit withal;" however widely this Divine gift may be diversified in its operations, or its administrations may differ, it was obtained through the shedding of His blood, "who died for us, and rose again," "the just for the unjust, that he might bring us unto God." All men have an opportunity of becoming members of the mystical body of Christ, the true church, if but willing to turn to the light of the Holy Spirit of the Lord Jesus, that shineth in every heart,—"the true light, that lighteth every man that cometh into the world." Although many may think themselves dwelling securely, and spending their precious time, days without number, in dissipation, folly, and utter forgetfulness of God, rejoicing as in the days of thoughtless youth; yet they will be overtaken at last, when least expecting it, in the midst of their sinful course, and brought under judgment. "Rejoice, O young man, in thy youth, and let thy heart cheer thee in the days of thy youth, and walk in the ways of thine heart, and in the sight of thine eyes: but know thou, that for all these things

God will bring thee into judgment." Ask the votaries of dissipation and folly, after a dark season of sinful pleasure, or rather of wretchedness, if they have not felt horror, remorse, shame, and fear, the certain and constant attendants upon guilt, which are nothing less than the effects of the strivings of the Holy Spirit, discovering unto them their deeds of death and darkness; and which, if attended to, would deliver them out of this miserable bondage of Satan, and lead them to the knowledge of the Holy Spirit of Him, who is the life and light of men. It is true that this light would make manifest all their evil deeds; it would set their sins in order before their guilty minds, in tenderest mercy and redeeming love; that they might forsake them and repent, return unto God and live. But, alas! how many turn away from these faithful reproofs of instruction, and join in fresh scenes of vice and wickedness; or with large draughts of strong and poisonous drink, endeavor to smother and drown the voice of this heavenly witness against sin. But this light will search them out at last, although but for their condemnation. To those who turn inward unto it, and are willing to bring their deeds to its shining, the exceeding sinfulness of sin will be discovered: that sorrow of heart will then be begotten, which, never faileth to work true and unfeigned "repentance toward God, and faith toward our Lord Jesus Christ." It was the desire of my heart that all might be encouraged to repent, return, and live, by embracing the means so amply provided in wondrous love and compassion, for the salvation of all mankind. So great was the solemnity that continued to be spread over us, that I had to call the attention of the people to it, as beyond the reach and power of man to produce. The Lord alone was exalted; His own arm brought him the victory and the praise.

(To be continued.)

Brief Notice of SAMUEL CAPPER, *a Minister, of Bristol, England, who died 8th mo. 7th, 1852, aged 70 years.*

He was the father of Thomas Saunders Capper, mentioned in our last number.

He was the son of Jasper and Anne Capper, of London, and until twelve years of age, was a very unpromising child. About that time he was remarkably favored with a powerful visitation of the Holy Spirit, to which he appears to have yielded his heart. From that early period, he became an entirely changed character, evincing his love to the Saviour, who had bought him with his blood, and reconciled him to his Heavenly Father, by his steady concern to follow him, with undeviating faithfulness, in the path of duty and devotedness to His service.

In early life, he married Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph Naish, of Congersbury, and settled in business at Bristol, where he chiefly resided, from that time. He first came forth as a minister of the Gospel in 1813, some years after his marriage. Having patiently submitted to the preparatory baptisms for the work, he became very useful in the Lord's hand. In later life he was, in the exercise of his ministry, particularly attracted towards the poor, and that destitute class of the community, who seldom attend any place of worship. For the eternal welfare of these he felt deeply interested, and, in order to bring them together for their religious improvement, he held many meetings with them, in various parts of the country, under a tent, kindly provided for the purpose by his friends. He had just returned home from a laborious undertaking of this nature, during the last summer, when he had the great trial of being deprived by death of his youngest son T. S. C. He had watched his decline, and that of his young wife, with most affectionate interest; but, whilst deeply feeling their removal, he bowed resignedly under the stroke, as coming from a Father's hand. Not long after his son's death, he left home, with his wife, to spend a little time at Weston-super-Mare. Here he employed himself in drawing up an account of his son and daughter; in the hope, as he remarks, "that it may not be without a profitable effect on the minds of those who are disposed so to number their days, that they may apply their hearts unto true wisdom." On the 28th, he wrote to one of his sisters from Weston:—"Eternity,—a future life,—the world of spirits,—and analogous ideas, are those which much occupy our minds, though not so as to deprive us of the power of some enjoyment of the beautiful weather, and delightful scenery of this place; but when we see our children exchanging time for eternity, how can we do otherwise than dwell on our approach, or proximity, to another state of existence!"

The next day (First-day) he was strikingly and solemnly engaged in the ministry, in the morning meeting at Weston, and walked to the meeting house in the evening; but, upon sitting down, he was observed to fetch a deep breath, and immediately after, he sank down and expired!—dying, like "a good soldier of Christ," at his post,—and, as we thankfully believe, with his loins girded, and his lamp burning, ready to unite with the ransomed of all generations in the never ending song of praise.—*Annual Monitor.*

From the London Friend.

ESSAY ON QUAKERISM.

Quakerism may be considered a sort of phenomenon in British society. It is a system of religion, morals and manners, that has existed near 200 years; distinguished from every other around it, and even at variance with many common usages and favorite pursuits of the rest of the community. Hence it has had a large share of persecution, misrepresentation and scorn. It is, however, better understood than formerly,

some of its leading principles more justly appreciated, and its peculiarities looked upon with more indulgence. That it is not popular, may be easily accounted for, when we consider some of its distinguishing features.

In the first place, its worship is simple, tranquil, and unostentatious, with nothing to attract the outward senses, nothing to charm the imagination; no studied oratory, no swelling music, no exciting ceremonies, no incense-breathing altars, no resplendent domes. Its ministry affords no field for talented ambition, nor is it necessarily connected with learning and eloquence; it holds out no present emolument, or prospect of honors and preferments; on the contrary, this office is often attended with pecuniary sacrifices and humiliating circumstances.

In the next place, its discipline is not only rigid in regard to morals, but prohibits many things deemed harmless by others; many kinds of public amusements, many descriptions of reading, and all excessive sensual indulgences. It absolutely condemns the military profession so high in favor with rulers and people.

And lastly, its manners, language, and costume are different from the rest of the world, and wholly uncongenial to its prevalent tastes and habits. It is, therefore, obvious enough that such a system is not likely to become popular whilst the feelings and notions of general society remain as they now are. If it be asked what there is in such a system to compensate for the mortification of singularity, and the jeers of the vulgar, and the contempt of the proud? I answer for myself, (and it being for myself, my egotism must be excused) that I feel ample compensation in what I deem the excellence of its principles, for any worldly disadvantage; nor is the preference I give to it the result of education or of the natural partiality we feel for early associations; but of the rigid and impartial examination of my own mind, and I must be understood to speak of principles, not of professions.

First, I prefer its religious creed, because it appears to me at once grand and simple, consistent with the character of the Deity, suited to the nature of man, and accordant with true scriptural interpretation.

It is comprehended in the apostolic declaration, "In every nation under heaven, he who feareth God and worketh righteousness is accepted of Him;" thus embracing the whole human race, and offering the promises and the privileges of the gospel on the single condition of devotedness of heart to God and the practice of manifested duties.

I prefer its worship, because it consists entirely in the prostration of the soul before its Maker, and in seeking communion with Him; because it is not dependent upon man, time or place, and, being centred in spirituality, is not liable to the possible errors of outward rites and human contrivances.

And I prefer its ministry, because it is not exposed to the contamination of worldly motives, but is estimated by its spirituality, truth and solemnity.

I also prefer its discipline, because it exercises a parental superintendence over the moral welfare of all its members; encouraging them to walk in the path of virtue, and leading them back when they go astray; requiring every man to watch over his brother for good, and guarding with jealous care the very avenues to danger, yet indulgent to every rational pursuit and to every innocent recreation; providing for the education of all its poor, and administering to their necessity with Christian care and sympathy; abolishing from its jurisdiction two great scourges of mankind, war and contentions at law; and raising its voice against slavery and oppression.

In the comparatively less important departments of manners, language, and costume, I still see ground for preference.

The basis of true Quaker manners is simplicity, sincerity, and benevolence; equally remote from bluntness and formality, as from pride, selfishness, and servility.

Its language has the recommendation of scripture and grammar beyond that usually spoken. Its costume differs little from that of our forefathers, and having the advantage of plainness, neatness, and convenience, I see no reason for leaving it, to follow the changeable whims of imbecile and frivolous minds.

I think, therefore, I have ample reasons for the preference I give this system, and I congratulate myself on being a member of a Society with such principles. I do not mean to say that a religion must necessarily be right because it has not the countenance of the great and powerful, or because it has not the support of the multitude; but that it is not necessarily wrong, and that numbers in a religious sense do not always constitute strength, may be inferred, "since not many wise men after the flesh, not many mighty, not many noble, are called,"—"and strait is the gate and narrow is the way that leadeth unto life, and few there be that find it." W. C.

THE PRESS IN THE UNITED STATES.

According to an article in Putnam's Magazine, the following are the issues—

	No.	Circulation.	No. of copies. printed ann'y
Dailies,	350	750,000	225,900,000
Tri-weeklies,	150	75,000	11,700,000
Semi-weeklies,	125	70,000	8,320 000
Weeklies,	2000	2,875,000	140,500,000
Semi-monthlies,	50	800,000	7,300,000
Monthlies,	100	900,000	10,800,000
Quarterlies,	25	20,000	80,000
	2800	5,490,000	404,600,000

This is nearly seventeen copies a year of some publication or other, to every man, woman and child in the nation; or excluding infants, aged and diseased persons, and those who cannot read, at least a newspaper each week to every family.

MEMORIALS OF CHRISTIAN LIFE IN THE EARLY AND MIDDLE AGES.

BY AUGUSTUS NEANDER.

"This work was undertaken," says the author, "from a desire to excite and cherish in the mind a consciousness of the unity of that Christian spirit which has been in action through every age of the church, and which connects us with all that has flowed from the operation of the Holy Spirit since its first effusion—to awaken an interest for every thing which has proceeded from this Spirit—to let the testimonies drawn from actual life speak for general edification and instruction, and to lead to a recognition at once of the unity of that Spirit, and of the variety that exists in its forms of manifestation."

"The manifold wisdom of God, of which the Apostle of the Gentiles speaks in Eph. iii. 10, is conspicuously exhibited, not less than his inexpressibly condescending love, in the variety of leadings by which men are brought according to their different abilities and constitutional peculiarities to the attainment of the one great object, Redemption. Some persons experienced the Saviour's miraculous power in the relief of their bodily maladies, and thus knew him first as a temporal benefactor; they were not conscious of any higher wants, but by the powerful aid of this kind which they had received from him, they were led to receive him as the 'sent of God,' endowed with divine power, and became receptive of those higher gifts which he was ready to impart."

"Another class of persons came to the Saviour, who felt themselves burdened with grievous sins. Repulsed and condemned by the zealots for the law, who were destitute of that love without which every thing else is only as sounding brass or a tinkling cymbal, they took refuge with Him, who, though the Holy One, was meek and lowly of heart, and invited to himself all the weary and heavy laden. He poured a healing balm into the hearts of these contrite sinners, by announcing the forgiveness of sins, and blending heavenly grace with heavenly majesty. They loved much, because much was forgiven; and love taught them to understand and practise his divine teachings."

"The ignorant came to Him, and learned those truths that were hidden from the wise and prudent but revealed unto babes."

"And there were Scribes, masters in Israel, who, esteeming themselves wise in this dead legal knowledge, were astonished to hear of things which hitherto they had never surmised; and in the light of the divine wisdom which now beamed upon them, were first made sensible of their blindness, and then received their sight. To one who was influenced with desire only to catch a sight of him, he gave more than he had ventured to wish. Another, while persecuting him with a mistaken zeal for the law, he forcibly drew to himself, and by the power of his all-conquerin love converted the infuriated enemy into a d voted disciple. Some, after seeking for pear and finding many of great beauty, at last fou the most beautiful one, of surpassing brilliance and joyfully surrendered all they had to make th precious pearl their own. Others, without see ing, unexpectedly lighted on the treasure hid i a field."

"By Christ, the one true Priest, all who b lieve in him are consecrated to the Heaven Father; as his brethren they become priests wi him, connected with him by faith; filled throug him by the spirit of adoption, they rise to th heavenly sanctuary whither he has gone befo them, and to which he has opened the entran for them; hence, they need no human being as priest to describe for them the sanctuary, whic is revealed to them, no more in shadows and type but in truth and reality, or to lead them as chil ren in the leading strings of ordinances. Chri tianity has broken down the wall of separatio between priests and laity, spiritual and secul persons. Christians are dependent on no one deal out to them according to his wisdom, steward of the heavenly treasures, what they ca all receive in an equal manner from the hands eternal love, or to tell them what it is necessar for them to know, for they are all taught of Go They learn from the same spirit who guides int all truth, and have the same inward anointing for all, there is one spirit, one divine life, on faith, one hope, one Redeemer, who alone will b called master, before whom all who wish to b regarded as his disciples must in the same man ner confess themselves sinners, in order to re ceive redemption and sanctification immediatel from him alone, and not from or through any ma whatever. The High Priest of humanity wh conducted them, not to dumb idols, but to th living God, led them not blindly, but gave the an inward light, which never forsook them, on Spirit who revealed Himself in manifold gifts."

"As no particular priestly class is establishe among Christians, but all are comprehended i one priestly generation, so also the priestly offic and worship of God are no longer confined to thi or that special act, but all acts are now considere as having a priestly character, as a kind of Divin service for the worship of God in spirit and i truth; and thus the calling pointed out to ever Christian by his peculiar station which God ha assigned him, must be his special priesthood Accordingly every Christian, in virtue of his pe culiar nature, animated and sanctified by th Holy Spirit as the common principle of life to al Christians, receives his special gifts of grace t operate with them in his own particular calling as a member, for the advantage of the whol body. 'All righteous persons have the dignity of priests,' says Irenæus. 'Prayer,' says Ter tullian, 'is the spiritual sacrifice which takes th place of the sacrifices under the old covenant.'

The gospel teaches us what God requires: 'the time cometh when the true worshippers shall worship the Father in spirit and in truth, for the Father seeketh such to worship him.' God is a spirit and requires such worshippers. We are the true worshippers and the true priests who pray in the spirit and offer to God in the spirit the prayers that are due and acceptable to him. These devoted by the whole heart, fed by faith, tended by truth, complete in innocence, pure by chastity, crowned by love, we ought to bring up to the altar of God, with the train of good works, amid psalms and hymns, to obtain all things for us from God. Origen says, 'that among the souls of the righteous are the altars on which are offered, in a true and spiritual manner, sacrifices well pleasing to God, namely, prayers from a pure conscience.'"

"As the introduction of distinctions affecting the universality and equality of the Christian calling, tended on the one hand to foster spiritual pride, so, on the other hand, it lowered the requirements of Christianity in reference to the great body of its professors; the distinction, diametrically opposed to the genius of the gospel, of a higher Christian perfection, for which only a few persons, withdrawn from the world, were fitted, and a common Christianity which allowed of secular engagements and the ties of domestic life; this distinction made the 'way that leadeth unto life' broad for the many, which our Saviour pronounces 'narrow' for all without exception. We learn from Clement of Alexandria that there were persons who evaded exhortations to greater earnestness in the Christian life by the excuse 'that they were no philosophers, that they had not learnt to read, and could not even read the Bible.' Clement says in reply, 'If they cannot read, this will be no excuse for them, since they can hear the Holy Scriptures; the gospel is not the property of the worldly wise, but of those who are wise towards God. The Scripture of the gospel which is divine, and yet can be learned by the illiterate, is love,' that is, the gospel must evince its presence in the hearts of all Christians alike in its divine power vitally and efficaciously by love."

Cyprian Bishop, of Carthage, says, "we must strive after the eternal and the divine, we must do all things according to the will of God in order to tread in the footsteps and teaching of our Lord, who says, 'I came down from heaven not to do my own will, but the will of Him who sent me.' But if the servant be not greater than his Lord, and if the freed man is bound to obey him who sets him free, so must we, who wish to be Christians, imitate what Christ has said and done. It stands written; we read and hear it; the church enjoins it upon us. 'He who saith he abideth in him ought himself also so to walk as he walked.' I John ii. 6. Only then does our walk correspond to the name to which we have confessed; only then will the faithful obtain their reward when they practise in the life what they believe. 'We do not speak great things but live by them.' As our Lord declared brotherly love to be a special mark by which mankind would recognize his disciples, so we find it strikingly manifested among the first Christians who employed the term brother, as a common appellation of each other. Christians also regarded themselves as standing in this brotherly relation to one another under all circumstances of life; the temporal and spiritual wants of every individual were cared for by the church. A Christian coming from distant parts, on his arrival in a foreign town, sought out the assembly of Christians, and found there spiritual and bodily refreshment. But partly because this brotherly love was abused by impostors, the Christian churches adopted a precautionary measure to receive no stranger who did not bring with him a regular testimonial from the bishop of the church to which he belonged.

(To be continued.)

THE RECAPTURED SLAVES.

A correspondent of the National Intelligencer recently asked for information, in relation to the system of the British Government, in the disposal of the recaptured slaves taken on the coast of Cuba. Another correspondent in reply, states that when a British cruiser captures a slaver, and takes her with her cargo into any Cuban port, a board of commissioners, called *comision mixta*, or mixed commission, takes cognizance of the whole matter, and after a full investigation reports accordingly. This commission is composed of English and Spanish officers. If the vessel be declared a lawful prize, she is retained as such by her captors, and her slaves are landed and placed under the charge of the Spanish authorities. These slaves are known as *Emancipados*, and are deposited by the authorities at the barracoons, to remain in the bonds of slavery fourteen and sometimes fifteen years, for which time they are sold for the sum of eight doubloons, equal to $136.

They always meet with a ready sale, but their unscrupulous masters rarely if ever return them to the authorities; for, though a register is always kept, and they be claimed at the expiration of the stipulated time of service—yet a false certificate of death is quite sufficient to seal their doom forever. The same practice is carried on in regard to the offspring of female *emancipados*. Either its birth is not registered, or the mother, ignorant of her freedom, passes off as, and is claimed to be a slave.

When it is considered that at the time of their capture and introduction they are mere savages, and speak no other but their native tongue, and that their new masters are very careful never to inform them of their condition as *emancipados*, but keep them in common with other slaves on

their plantations, it will not be wondered that they remain forever in bondage, and thus the most solemn compact is grossly violated, and African slaves recaptured by British cruisers derive no benefit whatever therefrom, and their condition differs not from those who are successfully introduced by Spanish slavers.

The writer adds—"In 1844, I think, the number of *emancipados* Africans introduced into Cuba, composed of Congos, Lucumees, Carabalees, Gangas, and other tribes, were calculated to be from fifteen to twenty thousand. How far that number has swelled I am not able to say." —*Inquirer.*

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

PHILADELPHIA, SEVENTH MONTH 23, 1853.

The abolition of that species of slavery, which, under the appellation of villenage, prevailed in England during the middle ages, was unquestionably gradual. Though in some particulars the servitude of the middle ages, that branch especially which applied to villeins in gross, nearly resembled the slavery of the western world in our day, there was one important point in which an essential difference existed. The villein could not be held in that condition, unless descended *in the paternal line* from a servile ancestor. Of course the stock of villeins must be kept up by the offspring of recognized marriages. In our negro slavery, the rule of the civil law prevails—the child following the condition of the mother, whoever the father may be. The judges construing their laws in favor of freedom, introduced into the English jurisprudence so many principles inimical to servitude, that villenage expired there so gradually that it is not easy to assign a date to its final extinction. The last claim of villenage recorded in the English courts, is said to be 15 James I. (1618.) But our business is with the slavery of the western world.

From what was stated in the preceding number, it is manifest that the *gradual* extinction of slavery has been chiefly relied upon in the United States. The opinion so confidently proclaimed by the opponents of abolition, and at least partly believed by many of its advocates, that the sudden release of the whole body of slaves would be destructive to the peace and tranquillity of masters and slaves, seems to have operated, in conjunction with the interests and prejudices of the master, in preventing, for a long time, the trial of what was considered as a hazardous experiment.

Of the acts of the Spanish American governments, W. Jay gives the following account:

"On the 10th October, 1811, the Congress of Chili decreed that every child born after that day should be free.

"On the 9th April, 1812, the government Buenos Ayres ordered that every child born af 1st January, 1813, should be free.

"On the 19th July, 1821, the Congress of Colo bia passed an Act emancipating all slaves w had borne arms in favor of the Republic, and p viding for the emancipation, in eighteen years, the whole slave population of 280,000.

"On the 15th September, 1821, the government Mexico granted instantaneous and uncondition emancipation to every slave."

In these cases Judge Jay remarks, that not o *case* of insurrection or bloodshed is known to ha resulted from the emancipation.

The island of Haiti is often presented to o view as an illustration of the disastrous cons quence of the sudden emancipation of a larg mass of untutored slaves. A brief notice of th case may therefore be advisable.

In 1790, when the French revolution was passin its early stages, the French part of that islan was estimated to contain 686,000 inhabitants, o whom 42,000 were white; 44,000 free people o color, and 600,000 slaves. In the spring of tha year the national assembly passed two laws, th first granting to the colonies the right of holding legislative assemblies, and exercising, to some ex tent, legislative authority; and the other declaring the free people of color in the colonies, who possessed certain qualifications, entitled to the right of voting. The white population, however, sternly opposed the admission of the free colored to the rights of suffrage. A sanguinary conflict between the white and free colored races ensued, which was stimulated by the vacillating policy of the French government. The disorganized state of this island gave encouragement to the English government, which was then at war with France, to prepare an expedition for its conquest. Three commissioners, sent by the French government, with a small military company, had assumed the authority in Haiti, and finding their force quite inadequate to their defence, resorted to the expedient of proclaiming freedom to the slaves, whose numbers, as we have seen, greatly exceeded the free. The consequence was that the whole colored population remained loyal to the French government, and the English, wearied with the opposition they experienced, abandoned the hope of conquest, and evacuated the island.

Though about 600,000 slaves were immediately emancipated without warning or preparation, the negroes continued to work on all the plantations. The intercourse between the colony and the mother country was in great measure cut off by the British cruisers, and the colonists were left to govern themselves. Under these circumstances, Toussaint,

a black man, gained the ascendency, and during several years, was the principal director of their affairs. Upon the evacuation of the island by the British, profound tranquillity prevailed, and the planters who remained, and the emigrants who returned, enjoyed their estates without molestation.

The author of 'the History of St. Domingo,' printed in London, 1818, speaking of Toussaint, says:

"When he restored many of the planters to their estates, there was no restoration of their former property in human beings. No human being was to be bought or sold. Severe tasks, flagellations, and scanty food, were no longer to be endured. The planters were obliged to employ their laborers on the footing of hired servants; and the negroes were *required* to labor for their own livelihood. The amount of remuneration was not left to individual generosity or private agreement, but it was fixed by law, that the cultivators should have for their wages a third part of the crops. While this ample encouragement was afforded for the excitement of industry, penalties were at the same time denounced for the punishment of idleness.

"The effects of these regulations were visible throughout the country. *Obliged* to work, but in a moderate manner, and for handsome wages, and at liberty for the most part to choose their own masters, the plantation negroes were in general contented, healthy, and happy."*

In 1794 a British armament took possession of the French island of Guadaloupe, many of tbe planters there being royalists, and favoring the cause of the invaders; but a French force following soon afterwards to dispute the possession, the leader, Victor Hugo, immediately proclaimed the freedom of the slaves, in conformity to a decree of the National Assembly of France. The slaves in the island then numbered 85,000, and the whites only 13,000. Near the end of the year the English evacuated the island, leaving it a dependence on France. The emancipated slaves continued to work as free laborers until the peace of Amiens left Bonaparte at liberty to attempt the re-establishment of slavery there; which was effected at the expense, it is said, of nearly 20,000 negro lives.

In the same year, 1802, a French force landed on the island of Haiti, for the purpose of again reducing its liberated inhabitants to slavery, and a war of almost unparalleled atrocity ensued. After nearly 60,000 of the invaders had perished, and almost every trace of cultivation was swept away, the island was finally abandoned to the possession of the colored race.

*These representations are confirmed by the fact, that the exports from St. Domingo in 1801, seven years after emancipation, were, of sugar, 18,535,132 lbs.; coffee, 43,420,270 lbs.; cotton, 2,480,340 lbs.—*McCulloch's Dict. of Commerce.* p. 926.

Thus it appears that in Haiti the extinction of slavery was *immediate*, a merely political expedient; and that the desolating wars which rendered the garden of the west nearly a desert, originated in a contest for political rights between the whites and the free colored population, and were finally urged to their exterminating fury, by an attempt to reduce freemen to slavery.

The emancipation in the British West Indies, was attended with compensation to the owners, being supposed to be the only case of the kind on record. Efforts were long continued by the advocates of freedom, to procure such modification of their laws as to prepare the slaves for complete emancipation; but experience sufficiently proved that little could be reasonably expected from the insular legislatures; and the British parliament at length enacted a law declaring slavery abolished after the first of August, 1834; but that the slaves, thus nominally emancipated, should remain as *apprentices* during six years. In Burmuda and Antigua, the legislatures declined to accept of the apprenticeship, and granted immediate and unqualified emancipation to their slaves. In Burmuda, the whites and the colored were nearly equal in numbers; but in Antigua, the whites were 2,000, slaves 30,000, and free colored 4,500. Yet in these islands the change from slavery to freedom was effected without commotion.

In the other British West Indian islands, the apprenticeship was abandoned after a trial of four years; and on the 1st of 8th month, 1838, slavery ceased to be a legal institution there; and the anticipation of tumult and disorder attendant upon the sudden conversion of more than 700,000 slaves into free persons were given to the winds. The compensation granted to the masters was £20,000,000 sterling.

DIED,—At the residence of her husband, No. 210 Arch St., on the morning of the 7th inst., after a protracted illness, REBECCA H. COATES, wife of George M. Coates, aged 71 years, a member of Philadelphia Monthly Meeting.

——, In this city, on Fourth day morning, the 13th inst., HENRY PEMBERTON, a member of the Northern District Monthly Meeting, aged 75 years.

——, At the residence of her son-in-law, William Briggs, in Belmont Co., O., on the 29th ult., SARAH CREW, an esteemed member of Smithfield Monthly Meeting, aged 61 years.

TO TEACHERS.

The "Overseers of the Public Schools founded by Charter," propose opening, early in the 9th month next, two Schools, one for boys and the other for girls; in the vicinity of Broad and Spring Garden streets, Philadelphia. A liberal compensation will be secured to competent teachers.

Persons disposed to apply for the situations, will please forward their applications and testimonials of their qualifications to the undersigned, *before the 1st of 8th month.*

THOMAS KIMBER, 50, North 4th st.
THOMAS EVANS, 180, Arch st.
CHARLES YARNALL, 39, High st.
SAMUEL BETTLE, Jr., 101, North 10th st.

Philadelphia, 7th month 2d, 1853—4t.

FRIENDS' ASYLUM.

The Managers are desirous to engage a Steward and Matron for this Institution. Application in writing may be made to either of the undersigned.

THOMAS EVANS, No. 180 Arch st.,
CHARLES ELLIS, No. 95 S. 8th st., or 56 Chestnut st.,
JEREMIAH HACKER, No. 144 S. 4th st.,
SAMUEL BETTLE. Jun., 101 N. 10th st.,
JOHN M. WHITALL, 138 Race st., or 161 Filbert.
WM. BETTLE, 14 S. 3rd st.

Philadelphia, 7th month 2d, 1853.

From the British Friend.

A CONVINCED FRIEND'S VIEW OF DRESS.

Having heard that a letter has appeared in *The Friend* recommending us to lay aside our peculiar dress, I intend to read it. Meantime, reverting to former days, I remember my own experience in this matter: "Experience is a sure teacher," as saith the proverb.

My parents were dissenters of the Independent persuasion. Their dress was not particularly splendid or extravagant, but much like that of other persons in their circumstances. The servant paid more attention to dress than her mistress; still there was nothing peculiarly plain, so that I had no early bias that way.

I was sent to a boarding-school at Fordingbridge. One day I caught sight of a little boy near the playground wall, who was dressed very plainly. I supposed, by his garb, that his parents were Friends, though he was, I think, the first little boy I ever saw so dressed. I felt something rise in my heart against the little "Quaker boy's" apparel, and thought it odd and singular. I know *now* whence this feeling came.

After leaving school I was placed in a draper's shop. An older apprentice and the head shopman were alive to dress; the former especially. He had been brought up with a dancing-master; my education had been more guarded, so that my vanity was less excusable than his. Being among new fashions, watch-ribbons, Devizes-waistcoatings, &c., carried away my heart. I was so vain as to wish I could afford a new waistcoat every day. My own clothes were cut by the most fashionable tailor in the town. Thus far, then, there was no *prejudice* in favour of plain apparel.

After writing the above, *The Friend* fell in my way. "George Whitehead, the Younger," says he does *not* advocate the laying aside of our peculiar garb, nor has he laid it aside himself. He adds, however, "we shall all admit that a man may be a very good Christian and wear what dress he pleases," and he knows many young men, "of earnest religious convictions, who think the time is past when our peculiarities had their value"—thus making their present worth = 0. I am not young, having lived half a century; still I can refer to the days of youth, and say how it was with me.

When I lived with a draper at Wells, Somerset, being away from the parental eye, I took more liberty than before. I went one First-day with a young man of my acquaintance, to see Glastonbury Tor. Passing through Glastonbury an elderly woman Friend caught my eye; she came to the street-door in her simple garb and quiet cap. I was not near enough to observe her countenance, but her *dress* preached a sermon to me there and then. Swift as lightning a witness arose within me which said, "There is a spirit of gravity connected with that simple garb which rebukes the dissipation in which thou art now indulging." This was about thirty-five years since: the "peculiarity" had its value *then*.

About five years afterwards, being deeply convinced of sin, I *felt* that truth, "Ye must be born again." And being privileged to taste the sweetness of Divine forgiveness, I needed no outward teaching to show me that I must renounce vanity in the world's fashions, even as to apparel. I knew no Friends, having scarcely seen a Friend in my life, except as before-mentioned, but I put on a plain coat.

About two years after this a young man, who was an itinerant preacher among the Wesleyan Methodists, being at my mother's house, laid his hand on the collar of my coat and said, "Now, I like this: this is like saying to the world at once, 'We don't belong to you.'" I asked him why, since such was his view, he did not adopt a similar dress. He said, "I would if our preachers did."

Some three years after, passing through Christchurch, Hants, a town in which I was a stranger, I went to an inn to lodge; as I entered, the landlady and her daughters were playing cards. The moment they saw my plain collar they cast looks at each other which said plainly, "There's a spirit of gravity connected with that young man's garb that rebukes our card playing." The "peculiarity" had its use *then*.

I should not do justice to the Methodists then residing at country places in Dorset, without observing that there were several pious and simple hearted ones among them, both men and women, who did not consider *dress* as unworthy a Christian's notice; on the contrary, they believed a renewed heart led to a becoming exterior.

There was a class-leader whose own garments were very plain, like those in the portraits of their early preachers. This serious good man went to see a person who had formerly been one of his class; she had laid aside her simplicity of attire, and had on a fashionable bonnet. "O Mary!"

aid he. This was enough; it reached the pure Witness; she never wore that bonnet again; it was found, after her death, stuffed away behind clock.

It is quite a mistake to suppose the "peculiarity" of simple dress is of no use in modern times. Not long ago some of the Indians in North America sent a message to Friends from one of their councils, dictated, as they apprehended, by the Great Spirit. "Brothers! we are sorry that some of your young people have departed from the dress of their fathers! so that when we meet our friends, the descendants of Penas, in your streets, we know them not!" Has the *peculiarity* which speaks peace to the Red Man no use?

See yon panting fugitive escaping from slavery! The blood hounds are on his track! O! to see a white person in whom he can confide! 'tis a question of life or death with him! Ask of him the value of the Friend's coat, the broad brim, the quiet cap. He can tell!

In our own Old England, too, I cannot doubt that the plain bonnet in a stage-coach, and the plain collar on board a steamer, have frequently prevented the utterance of an oath. Prevention is better than cure.

The value, too, of a plain garb as a "hedge" to the young is truly great. "Wire-Blind" in the same No. of *The Friend*, says it leads them "to avoid evil from an impure motive, namely, the dread of discovery by their fellow-men, rather than the fear of offending their Maker." Should he not rather have said, "*a subordinate motive?*" For public sentiment, expecting *consistency*, is thus made a safeguard to virtue, and such public sentiment is founded in *Truth*, and therefore available for *good*. A youth with a plain collar would not like to be seen at a play; the plain bonnet, too, is a protection against insulting language, should a Friend be obliged to return late to her home, unaccompanied by her father, husband, or brother.

To conclude, let me recommend a remark made by the late Joseph Teffrey (an elder,) to the consideration of "George Whitehead the Younger;" it is this—"Plain dress is one of our testimonies. I never knew *one* person, who was convinced of our principles, who was not convinced of *this*."

B.

NAVIGATING THE AIR.

A late number of the Inquirer takes some notice of a correspondence between John Wise, the noted æronaut, and Judge Ellis Lewis, in relation to a plan proposed by the former, of crossing the ocean in a balloon. The Inquirer observes:

Some of the details and speculations are quite curious. It will be seen that Mr. Wise proposes to cross the Atlantic with a balloon, and to prove that it can be regularly done without risk or danger, and in the space of forty-eight hours. As a preliminary step, however, he requires an outfit of about $25,000, in order to provide the necessary apparatus. Judge Lewis, not at all intimidated by any apprehensions that he will be regarded as Utopian or visionary, takes up the subject in an earnest spirit, and says that the practical discoveries of Mr. Wise, and the scientific observations of Professor Espy, have established the fact as one no longer doubtful, that in the United States at an elevation of from two to three miles, there is a constant current of wind from the West to East. This current is believed to be but a modification of two other currents, one above the other, which are constantly passing, the one from the Southwest, and the other from the Northwest—and that by taking the proper elevation, the æronaut may pursue a north-eastern, a south-eastern, or a due east course, at his election. It is also understood that similar currents have been ascertained to exist in the atmosphere over the island of G. Britain. It is supposed by those who have paid attention to the subject, that these currents do not pass in the same direction in low northern latitudes; but that from latitude 10 degrees to 20 degrees N., they pass from S. E. to N. W. But if they are shown to exist throughout the higher latitudes, as well on the Atlantic as over the United States and Great Britain, Judge Lewis can see no more difficulty in crossing the Atlantic by means of a balloon, than in traversing the same distance from West to East, over the continent. Mr. Wise is evidently serious. He has made no less than one hundred and fifty-seven successful ascensions, and he has faith and confidence in the proposed enterprise. The sum necessary to test the experiment is quite small, comparatively speaking. He proposes that the balloon shall be one hundred and twenty-five feet in diameter, and that it shall carry eight men, 300 pounds of provisions, and various other articles. He thinks that with such an apparatus he could cross the Atlantic, and deposit demonstrative mails at Lisbon, Madrid, Minorca, Naples and Constantinople. The scheme is at least full of originality and novelty, and sanctioned as it is in some measure by a name so high as that of Judge Lewis, it cannot but arrest attention. By the way, Mr. Wise has published quite a large volume on Æronautics, in which he gives a history of the science from the earliest day. He is quite an enthusiast, and no wonder when we remember his many trips upwards, and his extraordinary success.

After the achievements of science and art, which the passing age has witnessed, we may prudently hesitate before we pronounce even the crossing of the Atlantic in a balloon an impossible enterprise; but prudence would certainly suggest the inquiry, whether any advantage commensurate with the danger can be reasonably

expected from such an attempt. What, indeed, we may soberly ask, has the world gained by the numerous ascensions which have been made since the Montgolfiers first taught the art of navigating the air?

We are not informed on what data the æronaut founds his expectation of being able to cross the Atlantic in forty eight hours; but it would appear that he calculates upon literally riding the tempest from shore to shore. To traverse the broad Atlantic in 48 hours would require a speed of about 60 miles an hour; which is not the velocity of a breeze but of a storm; such a storm indeed, as must leave, where it passes along the surface of the earth, the obvious traces of its desolating force.

THE FLAX MANUFACTURE.

Its Prospects and Relations to the Industrial Interests of the United States.

In the first number of the Connecticut Valley Farmer and Mechanic, an able and instructive article was presented to its readers, on the subject of the "Production and Manufacture of Flax; their past, present and future." As this subject at the present time is of the deepest interest, and has a most important bearing both upon our agricultural and manufacturing industry, we propose to present some additional facts and considerations which have been unnoticed or overlooked by the former contributor. It should, however, be remarked, that the subject is one of such scope and magnitude, that it is not possible in the limits of a single article to discuss it, other than superficially.

A careful examination respecting the production and manufacture of flax, has convinced us of the truth of the two following propositions:—

1st. That the amount of flax annually grown in the United States, is at least equal to that produced in any other country. All the statistics which we have been enabled to collect, seem to show, that the amount of flax grown in the United States is *greater* than that produced by any other country. If there is an exception, that exception is British India—but here statistics are vague and uncertain.

2d. The amount of flax annually manufactured in the United States into woven goods, is less than that manufactured in any one of the leading European States. The value of all the white goods manufactured from flax during the year 1852, in the United States, exclusive of domestic products, did not probably exceed $50,000.

By far the greater portion of the American flax crop is grown for the seed only; in Great Britain and on the continent of Europe, comparatively little flax is raised for seed, the stalk being pulled for the fibre only, before the seed has attained its maturity. Thousands of bushels of American flax seed were formerly exported to Europe to be used simply for *seed*, and not for the production of oil, or other purposes. In fact the only fair estimate for the amount of flax fibre yearly produced in the United States must be based upon the known production of seed.* We have recently been furnished by a gentleman conversant with this subject, with the following estimate of the yearly production of flax seed and flax fibre in a single district of the State of Ohio —viz: in that district of which Dayton is the centre.

The estimated amount of flax seed annually sold in Dayton, the annual produce of the surrounding districts, is two hundred and fifty thousand bushels. Allowing the produce of seed per acre to be ten bushels, we necessarily have twenty five thousand acres of land under yearly cultivation with flax to produce this amount of seed. The amount of fibre which can be obtained from an acre of flax straw, varies from four hundred to eleven hundred pounds. Assuming four hundred as the minimum, we have the amount of flax fibre capable of being derived from the twenty five thousand acres, ($400 \times 25{,}000 = 10{,}000{,}000$ lbs.) ten millions of pounds. And yet, notwithstanding this enormous production of fibre, it is estimated that the same district does not produce in a marketable state, ten thousand pounds of rotted flax yearly.

Again, land in Illinois during the present season, prepared and seeded with flax, has been rented for five to six dollars per acre. The fertility of the soil here is such, that sixteen bushels of seed to the acre will probably be obtained, worth on the spot at least a dollar and a quarter per bushel. It requires no great mathematical powers to calculate how much the flax straw containing the fibre, the only part valuable for textile manufactures, will cost the agriculturist.

No country in the world presents so many and so great advantages for the production of flax fibre as our own. In any of the Western States,

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* The census returns of 1850, in regard to the production of flax and flax seed in the United States, are extremely erroneous and defective. Thus, the whole amount of flax grown in the United States for 1850, is given at 7,715,961 lbs., and of flax seed only 562,312 bushels. Of this amount Florida is put down as raising but fifty pounds of flax; Illinois but 10,785 bushels of seed; Iowa, 1,959 bushels, and Wisconsin 1,191 bushels. On the contrary, it appears from Andrews' Report to the Secretary of the Treasury, and other official documents, that the amount of flax seed raised in the United States for the year 1852, was 8,487,500 bushels. And the amount of flax 15,420,000 lbs. To further show the inaccuracy of the census returns, we quote the following statistics from the Treasury Report, showing the receipt of articles at the ports of Buffalo, Dunkirk and Tonawanda, coastwise and from Canada, during the year 1851. Of flax and hemp fibre there were received 1,341,207 pounds; of flax seed 691,120 bushels; of oil cake, the refuse of flax seed left after pressing, 4,004,412 pounds; and of oil, 36,637,760 pounds.

e seed will always pay the expenses of growing e fibre, and give the grower an average profit 50 or 75 per cent. We have it on authority a gentleman of St. Louis, conversant with this bject, that flax seed can be raised and delivered St. Louis, wagoned seventy five miles, over in-fferent roads, at a cost of eighty cents per shel to the producer. One hundred thousand shels at $1.20, much less than the present arket price at St. Louis, gives - - $120,000
educt cost of the same laid down, - 80,000

here is left the enormous profit to the farmer of - - - - - $40,000
hich is certainly a fair margin to work on.

Do not all these facts conclusively show that x straw can be afforded in the United States r a mere nominal cost,—that of collecting and eserving,—provided the seed is permitted to at-in its maturity?

In our second proposition we stated that the lue of woven white linens produced in the nited States during the year 1852, exclusive of mestic manufactures, did not probably exceed 0,000. By domestic manufactures, we mean e products of the hand wheel and loom, the re-lt of home labors. We make this estimate as e result of our personal examinations. The ures may be too small, but we think not. In New England there is but one small mill that aves some coarse towels, and table-cloths, and eaches the same. Another mill diversifies its siness of making shoe-thread and twine by spin-ng and bleaching a little coarse yarn for panta-on stuffs; but this has to be sent out of New ngland to one of the Middle States before it can ke the form of cloth. If there are any other tablishments in the Northern States, at work on white goods, we have not been able to hear them.

In order further to show how our industry and genuity have, in the case of the flax manufac-re, fallen behind that of other countries, we ve the following table, showing the importations linen goods from Great Britain into the United ates from 1844 to 1849, inclusive:

1844, - - - -	$4,492,826
1845, - - - -	4,923,109
1846, - - - -	5,098,505
1847, - - - -	5,154,837
1848, - - - -	6,624,648
1849, - - - -	5,907,232

he importations for the year ending June, 1852, ere upwards of $8,000,000.

Great Britain, besides supplying her home con-mption, which is at least equal to the consump-on of the United States, exported linen goods uring the year 1843, 1844, and 1845, to the fol-owing amounts:—

1843, - - - -	$11,456,870
1844, - - - -	12,813,510
1845, - - - -	12,688,010

Thus we see that Great Britain, some six years ago, exported more than double the amount of linen goods that we import, and as we import nearly all our linen from England, it follows that it is our inattention to the subject, chiefly, which enables England to maintain an almost complete monopoly, so far as our interests are concerned, of the flax manufacture.

(To be continued.)

GEOGRAPHY AND GOVERNMENT OF BRAZIL.

The following brief notice of the geography, &c., of Brazil, is copied from a narrative recently published in a pamphlet form, of a visit paid to that country near the end of last year, by John Candler and Wilson Burges.

Whoever will take up a map of South America, and observe its divisions and boundaries, as laid down by modern geographers, will find that the empire of Brazil occupies nearly half of its extensive area. The length of Brazil, from near the river Plate to Guiana, is 2200 miles, and its greatest breadth, from the Atlantic Ocean to the north-east of Peru, is about the same distance. A small part of the country lies to the South of the Tropic of Capricorn: all its immense remaining territory is inter-tropical, and contains land of every degree of fertility, has the advantage of a variety of climate, is watered by mighty rivers, and abounds in forests, mountains, hills and plains. A large portion of its surface is unpeopled, and nearly unknown, and some of it boundaries are as yet undefined. Its chief cities are all on the coast of the Atlantic, and serve as the outlets of a great and continually increasing commerce. Beginning at St. Paulo, south of the tropic, which exports mules and cattle, we come to Rio de Janeiro, the capital, and proceeding northward we arrive at Bahia and Pernambuco, two emporiums of the sugar-producing districts—cities of great importance—and thence, by the coast trending westward, just below the equinoctial line, at the towns of Maranham and Parà, from which cotton is exported. Parà is situated at the mouth of the mighty Amazon, on a delta of the stream, at the extremity of an Indian territory, and has often been menaced by irruptions of the aboriginal races. There are a few pretty good towns in the interior, and among the mining districts, but the foregoing are the principal cities of the empire. The population of Brazil, amounting to five or six millions, is so small in proportion to its immense area, that if spread equally over its surface, it would be difficult to trace the inhabitants: the habitation of every single family would be distant about three miles every way from its nearest neighbor: the land would be a solitude. It has been long contended in the Old World that the pressure of population on the means of subsistence keeps increasing in geometrical progression, and that unless an outlet be soon found for its superabounding peoples, mul-

titudes must perish for want of food. If this be true, and more land be needed on which to expatiate, the empire of Brazil is open before us, and, as years and centuries advance, may absorb hundreds of millions of the human race. Its soil, if diligently cultivated, and its mineral riches, if explored and worked out, are capable of sustaining a population equal to that of all modern Europe. As time advances, and generations improve, a way will be made in the wilderness of South America for the settlement of new nations from the Old World: the counteracting causes of slavery and Popery which hinder immigration, will give way: slavery in time will cease to be a domestic institution—it will no longer morally and physically blight the land; and Popery, now in the ascendant, will be replaced, we may safely trust, by a purer faith. It needs no poet's fervour to depict what this country may yet be, situated as it is, under a tropical climate, and abounding in all the elements of wealth, which nature with a lavish hand can bestow. Let those who wish to know what Brazil is capable of becoming, consult the instructive pages of Southey and of Humboldt.

The civil government of Brazil, leaving out of consideration the subject of slavery, is one of constitutional liberty, that goes far to secure the freedom of its people. It embraces a limited monarchy, and a representative system, and affords sufficient checks to the abuse of power, so long as the people are true to themselves, and act on enlightened principles of law and order. There is an aristocracy, but without the privileges that attend such a class in some other countries. The Emperor can only act in obedience to the laws. The legislative power is vested in a general assembly, consisting of two chambers, that of deputies and that of senators. The deputies and senators are nominated by indirect election; the body of qualified citizens choosing the electors in parochial assemblies, and the latter nominating the representatives. The qualification of an elector is a proved annual income of 200 milreis or £24 sterling, per annum: that of a deputy is double. The bishops and nobles are eligible to either house of assembly, and are so chosen at the pleasure of the electors. A new assembly is elected every four years, unless sooner dissolved, and must sit for the transaction of business four months in every year. Such is the government centralized at the capital: but in addition to this general government, and as supplementary to its power, are the Assemblies of the several provinces. Brazil, being divided into many extensive provinces, each having its separate jurisdiction, is denominated *The Brazils*. Each province has its local legislature, with a President appointed by the Crown, who resembles in his honors and functions our Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, or the governors of some of our colonies. The provincial assemblies pass laws for local purposes, and are not unlike in power to our British municipalities: they tax the inhabitants for road prisons and public improvements; they sometim go beyond this limit, and if they require mo money than the common taxes produce, they le a duty on goods exported, in addition to that i posed by the State. Hence, in one province, t export duty on sugar is an *ad valorem* one of per cent.: in another, it amounts to 12 per cen This liberty of adding to a state impost a pr vincial one, is most injudicious; but as the peop choose their own law-makers, they can put a end to it as soon as they please.

The Government of the Brazils, thus centralize and thus subdivided, appears to work to the pret general contentment of the whites, or free peopl Symptoms of revolt occasionally manifest ther selves in the distant provinces, but civil and r ligious liberty are, on the whole, tolerably pr vided for and secured. It is a remarkable fac that while all the republics of North and Sou America, which have separated from Spai and set up for themselves, have been, since the separation from the parent state, the scenes almost perpetual conflict and disorder, one mi tary chief deposing another, and ruling the pe ple with a rod of despotism, Brazil has retain its constitutional monarchy, and remains in pea and tranquillity.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE WEATHER

There has been much complaint of the extren heat of the weather, during a portion of the pr sent and the past month. There has been muc suffering and many lives lost from this cau alone. From a table of the weather in the mont of June, for the years 1852 and '53, prepare for the Inquirer, we learn that the hottest da throughout the entire year of 1852, was the 16 of June, when the thermometer, at the Pennsy vania Hospital, stood at the highest, 94°, and the lowest, 78°. The hottest day this year, th far, was on the 22d of June, when at 2, P. M the thermometer rose to 97° in the shade. C the two preceding days the 20th and the 21s it rose to 96° at the same hour, and on the 30 it also rose to 96°. It will be seen from the facts and figures, that the weather this year h been truly extraordinary. The average temper ture of the month of June in Philadelphia, 71.41 degrees. Three times in sixty years, viz in 1822, '25, and '30, the average has risen 75; twice, viz.: in 1793 and in 1853, to 76; an in 1828 and 1831, the average rose, according Pierce, to the unequalled height of 77 degree Once, also in the same lengthened period, th average temperature of the month fell as low 66 degrees; in 1833 it fell to 65; and in th summer of 1816, noted for its extreme coldnes the average temperature of the sixth month i Philadelphia, is recorded at 64 degrees. Givin an extreme range for the month from 64 to 7 or 18 degrees in sixty years. Last week th

number of deaths was 229. During the week which ended July 1, 1849, the aggregate was 505. The smallest number in any week for many years was for that ending January 26th, 1850, when the aggregate was 96. Last year the entire deaths in New York amounted to 21,558. In Philadelphia to 10,245. The monthly deaths in Philadelphia for 1852, were as follows:—

January, ...	1,041	July, ...	1,098
February, ...	838	August, ...	918
March, ...	889	September, . . .	770
April, ...	808	October, ...	735
May, ...	960	November, . . .	681
June, ...	675	December, . . .	832

It will be seen from the foregoing, that July was last year the most fatal month.

Under this state of things our citizens cannot exercise too much care in the choice of their food, and exposure to the scorching rays of the mid-day sun.

WOOD GAS.

The city of Wilmington, North Carolina, is now, for its size, the cheapest lighted city in the United States. The whole apparatus, including mains, gasometer, &c., cost but $13,900. This includes their transportation from Philadelphia, with also the pay and passage of workmen. By reference to Ure's Chemical Dictionary, a standard work, it will be found that a ton of coal or thereabouts yields about ten thousand cubic feet of gas. This is after eight hours' distillation from the best selected coal. By actual experiment it has been found that a cord of wood will produce ninety-eight thousand cubical feet of gas.

It will be perceived at once that this renders wood gas much cheaper. Besides, it is a well ascertained fact that wood oils in the production of light are as seven to three in favor of ligneous oils over coal. One reason that they have been so little used is, that they require to be distilled from wood previous to use; but this difficulty, it is said, has been obviated by a simple and cheap apparatus, invented and patented by Dr. M'Connell. This invention places the use of gas within the reach of all rural villages, and will render every one who chooses to be so, independent of the gas companies, for by its means they can manufacture their own gas at a much cheaper rate than it can now be supplied by any company chartered within the United States. This gas has not the smell of that produced by coal, and can be passed directly from the retort through the washer or condenser to the gasometer without further purification.

This discovery promises to open a new field of commerce; the vast amount of pine wood in lower Virginia and North Carolina, now considered of no value, will be brought into market for the purpose of manufacturing gas, and the charcoal left after destructive distillation will pay the whole expenses for manufacturing. Wood can be purchased in North Carolina, and delivered at Wilmington or in Pamlico Sound, for one dollar per cord; the transportation, &c., would not bring the cost up beyond four dollars. Wood, at five dollars per cord, yields ninety-three thousand cubic feet of gas; coal, at six dollars per ton, only ten thousand cubic feet. An apparatus for manufacturing wood gas could be put up for one-seventh the cost of that for manufacturing coal gas. It is estimated that the city of New York might be lighted for one dollar a thousand feet, and yield a handsome profit to the manufacturers; whereas the city now pays three dollars per thousand feet. We understand that a company has been projected in this city by W. D. Porter, Esq., a son of Commodore Porter, for the profitable employment of the patent.—*New York Post.*

A BEAUTIFUL EXPERIMENT.

A beautiful experiment was recently exhibited in England, by a gentleman named Laurent. Several plants were made to flower almost instantaneously:—

"The plants to be experimented upon, a selection of geraniums and rose tree, were placed in two deep boxes of, to all appearance, common garden mould, and, having been covered with glass shades or bells, each having a small hole in the top, which was at first plugged, M. Herbert proceeded to *water* them, if we may use the word, with some chemical amalgam, which, acting upon other chemicals already in the earth, for it was evidently, and, indeed, was admitted, to be prepared for the purpose, caused a high degree of heat; as was evinced by the rising of a steam or vapor within the bell, which was allowed in some measure to escape through the hole alluded to, and, indeed, by the feel of this vapor, M. Herbert appeared to regulate the heat necessary to effect his object. In about five or six minutes from the commencement of operations, the buds on the geraniums began to open, and within ten or twelve minutes they were in full bloom, and the blossoms distributed among the ladies present. The experiment with the rose-tree was unsuccessful, M. Herbert alleging that it had only been in his possession about half an hour, and he had, therefore, not had sufficient time to prepare it. From this it will be seen that the whole of the operation is not so instantaneous as would appear to the mere looker-on at the moment of blossoming; but, nevertheless, the invention may prove useful to those who wish to deck their boudoirs or drawing-rooms with flowers before nature brings them forth in due course, and in which, by the by, she is this year somewhat tardy."—*Inquirer.*

The works of man how ingeniously soever contrived are marked with imperfections. Perfection is to be found only in the productions of creative wisdom.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.—The English Mail Steamer Arabia arrived at New York on the 13th, bringing Liverpool dates to the 21 inst.

There is no English news of importance. A rumor prevailed that the Russians had obstructed the entrance of the Danube by sinking therein boats loaded with stones, and that three hundred and seventy vessels had been thereby prevented from leaving the river.

The French papers contain no news of general interest.

SPAIN.—Louis Gonzales Bravo will succeed Calderon de la Barca as Minister at Washington.

HOLLAND.—A bill is now before the Second Chamber, for removing obstruction to trade in the Moluccas. This measure has been forced on the Dutch by the falling off in the value of their monopoly of the spice trade. The bill declares in favor of rendering four ports in the Moluccas free ports, namely, Ternate, Amboina, Banda and Kajelie. Importance is attached to opening the port of Kajelie, as it is already frequented by British ships, bound to China, (which water there,) and as it lies on the road to Australia. The government wish to hurry through the bill.

GERMANY.—A railway is about to be formed, by the Bavarian Government, from Nuremburg to Passau, on the Austrian frontiers, by way of Ratisbon. When this and the other lines of railway in southern Germany are completed, the valleys of the Rhine and the Danube will be united by three lines of railway; the first from Augsburg and Munich to Lindau, on the Lake of Constance; the second from Ulm to Kehl, opposite to Strasburg; the third, from Passau and Ratisbon to Cassal, opposite to Mayence. This line will pass through Nuremburg, Bamburg and Frankfort, and will open the valley of the Maine to tourists; the second will open the valley of the Neckar, and the recesses of the Black Forest; the third will open the most romantic region of the Bavarian Alps.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.—The reply of the Divan to the note of Count Nesselrode, while it rejects the Russian ultimatum, expresses a desire to arrange matters, if possible, pacifically and without dishonor to either power. The Sultan is still willing to send an ambassador to Petersburg to negotiate the matters in dispute.

It was stated that the occupation of Moldavia by Russia had caused Austria to unite cordially with England and France. Prussia remains neutral.

The latest telegraphic despatch in the London Times, dated Vienna, July 5th, stated that the Pruth was passed by the Russians at Devva, by the corps destined for the occupation of Wallachia, and at Skouliany by the corps which was to invade Moldavia. General Gortschakoff was to arrive at Bucharest on the 5th inst.

The firman guaranteeing the rights and privileges of the different religious bodies was read on the 12th ult. in all the patriarchal synagogues. Addresses were voted to the Sultan, thanking him for the protection afforded to liberty of worship.

CHINA.—The capture of Nankin by the insurgents and its re-capture by the government troops, is confirmed. Some accounts state that it had been again taken by the rebels, but amidst the conflicting rumors, no satisfactory information can be obtained.

PERU AND BOLIVIA.—It appears probable that the difficulties between these two countries will result in actual hostilities.

It may be remembered that the late Peruvian Minister to Bolivia, being charged with interference in the politics of the country to which he was accredited, President Belzu dismissed him from the country under an escort. For this, Peru demanded satisfaction for her Minister, threatening invasion in case it was not granted; in the meantime interdicting the introduction of Bolivian coin, and levying a transit duty of forty per cent. on all merchandize passing through her territory to Bolivia.

President Belzu refuses to receive back the Peruvian minister, and has said to his government if it wants satisfaction it can come and take it. Accordingly, Peru is concentrating her naval and military forces, preparatory to an invasion of Bolivia.

A large number of troops had sailed from Arica for Cobija.

MEXICO.—Late advices from Mexico states that Salazar maintains the incontestible rights of Mexico to the Mesilla Valley, and threatens to resign upon the least concession being made to the demands of Gen Lane.

The dishonoring of the Sloo drafts has created great distrust.

The Isthmus of Tehuantepec has been declared a separate territory, with the city of Minititlan as its capital.

CALIFORNIA.—The Steamer Illinois, from Aspinwall, arrived at New York on the morning of the 11th inst., bringing dates from San Francisco, to the 16th ult. She brings 500 passengers and $1,836,000 in gold dust.

The news from the mines is generally encouraging. The rivers, however, are unusually high, and it must be late in the season before they can be thoroughly drained. A lump of gold, mixed with quartz, weighing forty-five pounds had been found in the neighborhood of Nevada. Twenty five pounds of this are said to be pure gold.

The weather had been exceedingly warm, ranging in the shade from 98 to 107 degrees.

In the vicinity of Illinois town, Placer county, there are nine steam saw-mills in operation, some of which cut from six to eight thousand feet of lumber per day.

Gardening is carried on to a great extent this season, in and about the placers. The side hills and valleys in many sections yielda fair return, promising a good supply of vegetables for the miners.

The Indians about Sonora have been exceedingly troublesome, stealing the cattle and horses of the farmers and running them off into the defiles of the mountains. They are said to number about six hundred men.

DOMESTIC.—According to the Western Christian Advocate, the members of the Unitarian Society of St. Louis, who were formerly slaveholders, have recently liberated all their slaves.

Dr. Kane, in his late letter from Newfoundland, states that he allows no swearing on deck, no extravagant threats in order to enforce discipline, and no liquor to be used on board.

Among the curiosities exhibiting at the Crystal Palace is an oscillating cylinder engine, which stands upon an English fourpenny piece with room to spare. It was made by Benjamin J. Warner, a London watch maker.

The bill for abolishing capital punishment in Wisconsin has passed both houses of the Legislature.

One hundred townships in Northern Ohio have abolished the liquor trade, under a law enabling them to do so.

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

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The Epistle from the Yearly Meeting held in London, by adjournments, from the 18th of the Fifth Month to the 28th of the same, inclusive, 1853.

TO THE QUARTERLY AND MONTHLY MEETINGS OF FRIENDS IN GREAT BRITAIN, IRELAND, AND ELSEWHERE.

DEAR FRIENDS:—We came together under a deep sense of our unworthiness and our helplessness: but through the mercies of our Heavenly Father, we have been permitted, in a remarkable manner, afresh to partake of the fellowship of the Gospel; and have cause to bless his name for his mercy and for his truth's sake. In the sense of his goodness we affectionately salute you, and bid the faithful everywhere to be of good cheer.

Yet we are not insensible, beloved Friends, how much cause there is deeply to mourn over the continued prevalence amongst us of the earthly and unregenerate mind. The apostle wept as he thought of many, even in that early day, who walked with the Church, and were yet "enemies of the cross of Christ."* And as our hearts have turned towards those of this class within our borders, and we fear there may be such, strong and fervent have been our desires that they may be awakened to a sense of their grievous condition; and now, whilst time and opportunity are yet afforded them, may give up their hearts to the humbling power of the Lord's Holy Spirit, and be earnestly concerned to flee for refuge, to lay hold of the hope of mercy, pardon, and plenteous redemption that is set before them in the Gospel.† And, for those who have in some measure yielded to the tendering visitations of Divine Love, but are not yet brought to the deep work of entire submission to the cross of Christ, or who, having known it, have in any degree forsaken their first love, earnest are our desires that they may be afresh stirred up to a holy diligence; lest by any means they be beguiled into a false security, and, slumbering away the short season here allotted them for the working out of their salvation, awake at last to the awful consciousness that the harvest is past, that the summer is ended, and they are not saved.* Oh, the unutterable loss that is involved in the loss of heaven! May we all dwell under the deep sense of it, and cherish a godly fear lest a promise being left us of entering into that rest, any of us should seem to come short of it.†

It was the prayer of one of old, and may it be the prayer of every one of us, "Lord, make me to know mine end, and the measure of my days, what it is; that I may know how frail I am."‡ Our time, our day upon earth, is fast passing away; its duration is altogether uncertain; and few, very few, are the working hours of even the longest day. Shall any, then, allow the precious moments that can never be recalled, to pass unimproved, or spend them upon occupations or amusements inconsistent with the great object of their being? The life of the Christian is not a dull and cheerless existence. There are no joys here below to be compared with those of which the renewed soul is permitted to partake, even upon earth, in the faithful service of the Lord. It is not for the diminution, but for the increase, of their happiness, that we would affectionately invite our dear friends, everywhere, unreservedly to submit all their pursuits, even those which may be intended as recreations, to the restraints and holy government of the Lord's Spirit. As this is the case, the various duties and enjoyments of the present life will be placed in their true relation to the life to come. And not only will the engagements of business be brought within their just limits, and the mind be thereby enabled to perform the duties and to bear the anxieties connected with them, with greater alacrity and firmness, in a simple confidence in the Lord, but the desires, the affections, the very tastes will be "renewed."§ The occupations of our leisure hours,—and with many of our dear Friends, they make up a large amount in the sum

*Phil iii. 18. †Heb. vi. 18.

*Jer. viii. 20. †Heb. iv. 1 ‡Ps. xxxix. 4. §Eph. iv. 23.

of their responsibilities,—our associations, our reading, our varied engagements of a social or more public nature, will be baptized into the Christian spirit.

Of the various means of allowable recreation and mental improvement placed within our reach, few call for the exercise of greater circumspection than travelling, especially in foreign countries. In excursions, or in tarrying at watering places, whether at home or abroad, the time may be wasted, and the mind insensibly drawn into habits and associations more or less undesirable or pernicious. It especially behoves the true disciple of Christ,—and who among us would not wish to bear that blessed name,—to be careful when thus separated from his home associations, to maintain a course of conduct in all things consistent with his high profession. He is not warranted in lowering the Christian standard, by doing, amongst strangers, that which he would hesitate to do amongst his friends. Nor can he consistently countenance, by his presence or his conformity, either the superstitions or the follies which may prevail around him. And we would encourage our dear Friends, whilst thus absent from home, and deprived of opportunities of meeting with their brethren on the First Day of the week for the purpose of waiting upon the Lord, not to shrink from acting upon their own religious principles; but, at stated times, whether alone or with their companions, to present themselves in reverence of soul before Him. Let them never forget that His all-seeing eye is upon them, and that in whatever circumstances they may be, the worship that is in spirit and in truth is his due.

Whilst commending these things to the serious consideration of all our dear Friends, our hearts have been turned, in an especial manner, towards those upon whom the Lord has been pleased to bestow large gifts and opportunities. We take comfort in believing that there are of this number who are sincerely endeavoring to be faithful in their stewardships. To these we would offer the word of warm and affectionate encouragement. Continue, beloved Friends, steadily to pursue the path of duty, always abounding in the work of the Lord. Abide in watchfulness unto prayer, and set the Lord always before you. May his glory be your only aim, and his peace your blessed reward. And for those who are not yet freely given up to honor the Lord with their substance, and with the first fruits of all their increase, very earnest have been our desires that this surrender may not be delayed. Consider, dear Friends, we entreat you, how deep are your obligations. Now is your time for serving the Lord upon earth. Now is the time for deciding your course for eternity. Be persuaded to take the yoke of Christ upon you. Learn of Him the lessons of true wisdom. Be willing to be confined within the restraints of his Holy Spirit, that, in due season, He may enlarge your hearts, and qualify you for those positions in the Church and in the world, which He may be pleased to assign you, and in which you can best fulfil your duties both to God and man. We are afresh persuaded that it is only in humbleness of mind and in the fear of the Lord, that any can be effectually prepared to serve Him in their generation. And greatly do we long that none of our beloved younger Friends may allow their minds to be beguiled from the simplicity that is in Christ, or imagine that they will have a greater scope, or a nobler opportunity for the right exercise of their talents, in any path less narrow, or less mortifying to the natural heart, than that which the Lord Jesus himself walked in, and cast up for his followers.

Among the many temptations which assail the human heart, is an inclination to depart from a simple, unadorned attire, which we believe to have been a conspicuous characteristic of sincere-hearted Christians in every age of the Church. We fear that this disposition is a symptom that the practical cross-bearing acknowledgment of allegiance to our Lord has not its due place in the heart; and we put it to our dear Friends, in middle as well as in earlier life, to consider whether its indulgence has not its root in the carnal mind, and whether it has not a tendency to assimilate them to the world and its spirit.

We have received accounts of the distraints upon our members in connexion with our Christian testimony against all Ecclesiastical demands. The total amount of property taken from Friends in Great Britain and Ireland during the past year, on account of these demands, as reported to this Meeting is, including the costs of distraint, upwards of eight thousand pounds. We continue to feel the value and importance of this testimony, and we believe that its faithful maintenance is intimately connected with the upholding of the rights of conscience in matters of religion, and with the spread of sound views on the spirituality of the Gospel, and on Christian ministry and worship.

It is an interesting feature in the History of this Meeting, that from the very early days of our Society, an epistolary intercourse has been maintained with our brethren on the American continent. The receipt at this time of Epistles from each of the seven Yearly Meetings of Friends in the United States, and of one from our brethren in Ireland, has deepened our sense of the value of this outward bond of religious fellowship. We desire that this intercourse may never be interrupted.

In times of commercial prosperity like the present, it behoves the Christian to be especially careful not to allow his mind so to be allured by worldly pursuits, as in any way to interfere with his service to his Lord. Without great and continued watchfulness, he may be gradually led on to that involvement in the spirit of the world, which may not only seriously interfere with the

right employment of his talents, but may even endanger the interests of his soul. And whilst we would thus offer the word of caution to those who may be exposed to the snares of prosperity, our sympathies have been awakened for others, who, in their endeavors to provide things honest in the sight of all men, are subject to the difficulties of competition; by which the profits of their concerns in trade, notwithstanding unremitting diligence, are often very seriously reduced. We feel for our dear Friends, under these harassing circumstances; but we would entreat them, amidst all discouragements, to pursue a course of strict integrity in the fear of the Lord, and to maintain an unfaltering trust in his providence and love, casting all their care upon Him: and how sweet is the accompanying assurance, "He careth for you."*

And now that we are about to separate, under a renewed feeling of Christian love and fellowship, we are humbled in the sense of the goodness of the Lord, whilst we have been together. We desire to bow in grateful acknowledgement of his unmerited favors. May we, beloved Friends, and may you, through the gracious help of His Spirit, be enabled to devote ourselves to the service of Christ with increased fidelity and love.

Signed in, and on behalf of the Meeting, by

JOSEPH THORP,
Clerk to the Meeting this year.

MARGARET CROUCH, *of Ives, who died 11th of 4th Month, 1852, aged 73 years.*

The mind of this dear Friend was early impressed with the importance of true religion; and the necessity of conscientiously maintaining the principles and testimonies of the religious society with which she made profession; and it is believed that her consistent example exerted a salutary influence over the junior members of a large family, of which she was the eldest: (Jane Abell, of whom there is an account in the preceding pages, was her sister.) Yielding to the visitations of heavenly love, she was concerned faithfully to devote a sound and clear judgment, a refined and intelligent mind, with many other entrusted talents, to Him who was the rightful Lord of all their increase. For many years she was engaged in the useful employment of teaching, and gained the affection of her pupils; some of whom continued, through life, to regard her with feelings almost filial; and were in the habit of consulting her on occasions of difficulty, when they were often helped by her judicious advice.

This beloved Friend was, from her own experience, peculiarly qualified to sympathize with the mourners, having passed through deep trials and close bereavements, which she was enabled to bear with patience and resignation.

That sustaining help was mercifully afforded her, was often gratefully acknowledged in her letters. In one bearing date 19th of 12th month, 1849, she says, "Thou and thy dear sister in particular, as well as my other relatives at Cork, are often near in my affectionate remembrance, and a solicitude felt for their welfare in every sense—and I can say that to receive a letter from those amongst you, who are in the habit of corresponding with me, is one of the greatest outward alleviations of the tried and isolated position in which, no doubt for wise and mysterious purposes, I am and long have been placed:—yet to the praise of Him, who in His wisdom, and no doubt in love, has seen meet for my refinement, thus to deal with me, be it with the deepest gratitude acknowledged, that He has hitherto graciously vouchsafed to sustain, through a continuation of seasons of mental trial and distress known only to his omniscient eye. Far be it from me to complain; I desire rather to crave ability to adopt the language—Let not thine hand spare nor thine eye pity, until all is done away that thy righteous controversy is against. But the poor body, and especially the nervous system, is much worn down; and the mind, from continued pressure, has lost much of its elasticity; but through all, I trust I am truly thankful for the many blessings still vouchsafed to me, and, as not the least, that the balance of mind has been mercifully upheld." After acknowledging a letter of sympathy, on another trying occasion, she adds, "I could not but deem it as sent by Him who cares for the sparrows, and often permits us, in the midst of afflictions, to partake of many little comforts, through which we may as surely trace his gracious condescension, as when his holy arm is more eminently made bare for our support."

Two weeks before her death, after alluding to a close trial, she writes, "I earnestly crave a continuance of that gracious support which has been vouchsafed under this sore bereavement, the poignancy of which is only known to Him who, for wise but inscrutable purposes, has permitted it, and to whose holy will I desire to bow in resignation, and leave all to Him."

This dear friend suffered from frequent illness and debility, and, during the last few years, had several slight attacks of a paralytic nature; one of a more decided character came on when she was quite alone, and unable to do anything for herself, except to breathe a fervent prayer to her unfailing Friend: and she was soon favored to feel that her petition was accepted: the sensation in her arm gradually subsided, before medical aid could be obtained, and she was, in a short time, able to resume the occupation in which she had been previously engaged. An attack of this nature, that confined her to bed for a week, was, in the end, permitted to free the redeemed spirit from the earthly tenement. Being now speechless, she could not express her feelings, but a few days before said to one of her acquaintances, that she "should be content to be without a relative or

* 1 Pet. v. 7.

friend at the close, if only permitted to feel the presence of her Almighty Helper." That she was thus favored, we consolingly believe, and doubt not that she was found waiting, with oil in her vessel, and her lamp burning, when the midnight cry was heard "Behold the Bridegroom cometh."—*Annual Monitor.*

ACCOUNT OF THE ESTABLISHMENT AND PROGRESS OF ACKWORTH SCHOOL.

Ackworth School is the only national seminary of the Society of Friends in England; it has furnished to upwards of 7,000 of its youth no unimportant portion of their education, and having now attained to venerable age, and passed its threescore years and ten, it asks the pen of the narrator, to tell its history and its success. In the life of Sarah Grubb, published some 60 years ago, we find an interesting notice of the establishment and object of the school, and of its then existing internal economy; and a graphic sketch of later date has appeared from the pen of William Howitt, in one of his own works; but it is not a little remarkable, that notwithstanding the lively and increasing interest which is manifested in this Institution, throughout that Society which claims it as its own, no distinct publication records its origin, or tells the story of its life.

Ackworth is a neat agricultural village, situate about three miles from Pontefract, and closely bordering on the great Yorkshire manufactories. It is so completely removed from any great line of road, either of the old system or the new, that but for the world-wide celebrity it has obtained in the Society of Friends from its association with their school, it is probable that, at least as it regards them, it would have slumbered in undisturbed repose amidst the well cultivated acres by which it is surrounded.

The parish of Ackworth includes the three villages of High Ackworth, Low Ackworth, and Ackworth Moor-top; and almost in the centre of these, stands the noble pile of buildings occupied by the Friends' School, forming a little town of itself. At the last census each of the villages numbered about 500 inhabitants, and the school 333. The building was originally designed as a branch of the great Foundling Hospital in London: it consists of a centre facing the south, with two wings at right angles with it, connected by circular colonnades, thus forming three sides of a spacious quadrangle, of 1¼ acres in area, and having a garden and orchard of five acres, extending forward in front. The structure was commenced in the year 1757, and proceeded slowly during several following years. The east, (now the boys',) wing being raised the first, the centre next, and lastly the west wing, now appropriated to the girls. The erection cost about £13,000. As a foundling hospital, it continued to receive the helpless objects of its care till 1773; but, benevolent as was the design, it was based on a fundamental error, and, as a natural consequence, it failed.

After the building was vacated by the foundlings, it remained void for several years; various attempts were made to dispose of it; once it appeared on the eve of becoming a lunatic asylum, at another time of being sold and taken down for the materials; and for this object, it is said, that the bargain was all but struck. At this idea the Rector of Ackworth, Dr. Timothy Lee, who took a deep interest in the hospital, expressed great uneasiness. "It will be a shame," says he, "to pull it down," for he adds, "the buildings are so strong, and [well] constructed, that they might be converted into a palace for a nabob."

Year after year elapsed and the spacious hall was still unoccupied and unsold.

In 1777, Dr. John Fothergill, an eminent physician of London, and a man of much influence in the Society of Friends, travelling in Yorkshire, and hearing that the property was to be disposed of, conferred with a few of his fellow members, interested with himself in the establishment of a national boarding school, on the propriety of becoming the purchasers. They would gladly have waited till the recurrence of the London Yearly Meeting of the Society, but by so doing the opportunity might be lost; and therefore, with a boldness and decision worthy of their object, they made the purchase on their own responsibility. The hospital and premises, with eighty-four acres of land surrounding it, were bought for £7,000. This important transaction was laid before the Society at its annual meeting in 1778, and was fully approved;—the offer was made and accepted to transfer the property to trustees, appointed by the Yearly Meeting, and thus, under the most encouraging auspices, the present Institution was established.

In the year 1777 the Yearly Meeting of London recorded its judgment that the establishment of boarding schools for the education of children whose parents were not in affluence would be advantageous, and referred a plan for effecting the object to the Meeting for Sufferings to mature.

The subject was again resumed at the Yearly Meeting of 1778, when, as we have already seen, Dr. Fothergill announced the purchase he and his friends had made, and offered to assign it to the Society. A large committee, consisting of one Friend out of every county, and a number of London Friends, and open to any member who inclined to be present, was appointed to take the whole matter into consideration; its meetings were largely attended; the subject was fully explained, and inquiries and doubts answered to general satisfaction.

The report of the Committee, recommending the acceptance of Dr. Fothergill's offer, and that a liberal subscription should be immediately commenced to make good the purchase, was adopted

by the Yearly Meeting. Friends generally entered with great cordiality into the project, and seemed to vie with each other in their generous efforts. Donations to the amount of £6,965, and subscriptions for annuities, amounting to £3,100 are stated in the report of 1780 as having been received.

It was agreed that the house should be opened as soon as possible for the reception of 300 children of both sexes, under the title of Ackworth School. The scheme of education is thus briefly stated:—"It is proposed that the principles we profess be diligently inculcated, and due care taken to preserve the children from bad habits, and immoral conduct. That the English language, writing, and arithmethic, be carefully taught to both sexes; and that the girls be also instructed in housewifery, and useful needle work." Thus the long cherished hopes of the indefatigable laborers in the good work were on the point of realization, and Dr. Fothergill, as the leader in it, participated largely in their joy. In the 1st mo., 1779, the Doctor addressed a letter to a Friend in the country, explanatory of the nature and objects of the new institution: the letter is so admirable a prospectus of the establishment, and contains so much valuable matter, that we reluctantly curtail it, and a few extracts must suffice. After alluding to the abundant care and endeavors which had been used for the education of Friends' children, he says: "We have many schools for the education of youth amongst us, and many very deserving schoolmasters in various parts of this nation, where the children of those who are in affluent circumstances, receive a competent share of learning; and that those who are of less ability may partake of the like benefit, is the object of the present institution;" again, "It is agreed, that as the school is intended for the education, maintenance, and clothing of children, whose parents are *not in affluence*, that they be instructed in reading, writing, and accounts, as fully as the time allowed them will permit. Some useful employment may be provided for the boys, according as their age, strength, talents, or condition may require. Learning and labor, properly intermixed, greatly assist the ends of both,—a sound mind in a healthy body. The girls will also be instructed in knitting, spinning, useful needlework, and in such domestic occupations as are suitable to their sex and station." "Many children amongst us," he continues, "sustain a grievous loss, by not being early and properly made acquainted with the principles we profess. For want of this instruction, they become too easy a prey to the customs of the world, and those habitudes which would be as a kind of hedge about them, and protect them from many temptations, are thrown down, and all the allurements of vice and folly suffered to seduce their affections to their ruin. When they cease to be distinguished from others by their garb and deportment, they too often cease to be distinguished from the world by their morals, and the rectitude of their conduct."

"It has been alleged that it might have been much more advantageous to the Society, could three or more schools, on the like foundation, have been settled in divers parts of the nation. It may be thought that small schools are more easily managed than larger; that much would be saved in sending children backwards and forwards; that many parents would consent to send their children fifty miles, who would object to three or four times that distance; and, in short, that each school being under the guidance of Friends, in the particular district, whose convenience it is to serve, its management would be inspected with more attention and success, than might be supposed to be the case with such an affair as the present. But let us look at the probability that such schools *would be erected*. Have we not seen the endeavors of the Yearly Meeting to obtain a much less encouragement than would suffice for erecting and supporting a school capable of admitting forty or fifty children, rendered wholly abortive? For my own part, I am convinced by experience that it may be possible to draw the attention of Friends to one considerable object, and interest them in its support, whilst lesser ones will be apt, in a short time, to disappear." Dr. Fothergill evidently considered that the "seclusion" of the boarding school furnishes a moral protection to the child, which the day-school, even in connexion with the advantages of home, rarely affords.

Ackworth School, as stated in its "*Fundamental Rules*," was established by the Yearly Meeting of London, for the education of children, members of any Monthly or other Meeting of the Society of Friends in Great Britain, and whose parents are not in affluence. Its privileges do not extend to Ireland. Thus, to quote the words of Dr. Fothergill, "It may be esteemed the child of the community, and consequently claims its support." The preliminary arrangements were placed, for a short time, under the care of the Meeting for Sufferings; but before the school was opened, a General Meeting was established by direction of the Yearly Meeting, consisting, as at present, of representatives from all the Quarterly Meetings which incline to appoint them. It was convened at Ackworth, the 29th of 7th month, 1779, and has been regularly held, with one or two omissions on account of illness in the school, from that date to the present time. Various important arrangements were then and there resolved upon, and the first Country Committee of twenty Friends was appointed; a similar committee had been previously appointed in London; and under the control of these two bodies (the London and Country Committees) the institution has been from that time conducted. At present the London Committee is constituted of twenty members and the Treasurer, and the Country Committee of twenty-eight members. One

fourth of each board go off by rotation annually, and are ineligible for re-election the same year, their places being supplied by an appointment from Friends present at the General Meeting. Perhaps the Country Committee of Ackworth School stands, as a body, unrivalled in disinterested devotedness to the object entrusted to its care. Its members of course receive no remuneration, and except that they board and lodge in the school during their session, each bears his own expenses. They meet quarterly: the business which comes before them is multifarious and important, occupying the greater part of a day. At the half-yearly examinations, several of them spend four or five days at the school, engaged in a searching investigation into the progress of the children, and the general state of the institution. The examination into the state of the girls' schools and of the domestic economy of the family, is entrusted to a Women's Committee of eight members, appointed annually, and who meet every six months, at the same time as the Men's Committee.

(To be continued.)

DRINKING WINE.

In an address to the Philadelphia County Medical Society, delivered 12th mo. 29, 1852, by the President, S. Jackson, M. D., we find the following judicious observations on the practice of drinking wine. The subject of the address is Medical Education.

As soon as the young doctor has obtained his degree, *self-education* begins. He is now his own teacher, and it is devoutly to be wished that he may not, as Dr. Cullen used to say, have a fool for his master. He is now at a period of life in which young men are very apt to ape the follies and vices of the fashionable world, the worst of which is the drinking of wine. It often happens that this fascinating beverage is obtruded upon young men by those whose opinions they cannot modestly resist.

To him who tempts young men "to season their palates" with this, or with alcohol in any form, it may truly be said, as Newton cried out to his dog: "O Diamond, Diamond, little dost thou know the evil thou hast done." A single glass, under the authority of a predominant mind, may ruin the man for life, and bring down his parents' gray hairs with sorrow to the grave. Gentlemen, I have seen more of this evil, as I hope, than any of you. I have known parents and guardians tempt their children to drink, contrary to my earnest remonstrances and my perpetual example, which they despised; and I saw those hapless young men, from two to five in families, dead of drunkenness, and finally buried by their misguided parents in dishonorable graves.

It has been cunningly argued that young men must be accustomed to wine, in order that they may learn by times to resist temptation. The same thing may be said of introducing them to the moderate use of any other vice that polished society admits of. Take early care that your son is made familiar with gambling, lest this accomplishment should break upon him in riper years, a fascinating novelty, like the lock and key in the mind of the Indian king. Tell him to go freely into the most seductive temptations, and there to pray devoutly, as our *Pater Noster* teaches, to be delivered from evil. Quote to him Hamlet's advice on these occasions:—

> "Refrain to-night,
> And that shall lend a kind of easiness
> To the next abstinence; the next more easy."

Assure him, then, that by his early and frequent custom of resisting temptation he may become impregnably virtuous.

Now, I appeal to all men, both good and bad, whether this does not contravene, both in letter and spirit, the divine prayer: *lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil.* Is it not a fact that after a man has carefully shunned the contaminating vices that beset him, he is still exposed to many, and these sufficient to exercise and strengthen his powers of resistance? In teaching your son to swim, do not throw him into the mountain torrent, lest he be swept away by the turbid stream.

It has been argued that it is equally disgraceful to gormandize and to drink; but pray what comparison can be made between the evils that drunkenness and gluttony severally lead to? Does a full stomach cause theft and arson, fratricide and parricide, with every other form of moral evil that afflicts the earth? Ask the records of our courts, the reports of grand-juries, the newspapers; ask the jails and the hangmen. Did Alexander murder his bosom-friend, his foster-brother, the savior of his life at the Granicus, because he had eaten too much dinner? Ask the many miserable wives and children: are you so poor because your husbands and fathers gormandized?

But we are told that the drinking of wine is necesssary to the man who would pass through the world as a finished gentleman, and that he must be accustomed to it, so that he can drink the companionable quantity. This argument is as old as Cyrus the Younger. This accomplished villain boasted that he could drink more than his brother, and this was one of his reasons why he was better fitted to fill the throne. Such insensibility to wine is the envied accomplishment of many young men in the present age. Now, let me ask, is there a man in the world so insane that he would marry a daughter or sister to any one thus rendered insensible to wine, like Mithridates to his own poison?

Wine has been very foolishly called "the milk of old age." This is a glaring absurdity; there is no similitude between the two articles in their

effects on the body. Milk is a nutriment; wine is a fire that wastes the oil of life. It was forbidden to the Jewish priests during all the time they were in the tabernacle, and engaged in the service of the altar; we do not find that even the old and feeble were indulged with this "milk of old age." A physician's tabernacle is the whole extent of his practice; and we cannot help thinking that if Moses had made laws for the doctors, he would have vetoed their wine.

Of him to whom much is given, much will be required; hence it is the business of physicians, above all other men, to guard the portals of drunkenness, and to beware lest they seduce others to enter. Dr. Fothergill felt the pangs of remorse in his old age for having made drunkards even among ladies of rank, by prescribing wine and spirituous tinctures; and the voice of the good Dr. Ferriar may now be heard, as it were from heaven, in these monitory words: "The lives of many * * * have been at once shortened and embittered by the thoughtless encouragement which some practitioners give to the use of spirituous liquors. I have seen most melancholy instances in which habits of dram-drinking have been thus acquired, under the sanction of the medical attendant, by persons not only temperate, but originally delicate in their moral habits."*

But, gentlemen, drinking has become so much the practice of the low and vicious, that just in proportion as society becomes refined it will gradually come into contempt. Hasten, then, the happy day; set your servants and the vulgar a good example; let them have no reason for reproaching you as an authority for their drinking, and therefore the cause of their many calamities. Could you peep through a window on a large Wistar party of negroes, enjoying the bounties of Providence, without one drop of wine, would you not honor them? would not your eyes overflow with tears of joy? And should you see them guzzling wine like ourselves, would you not go away sorrowful, feeling convicted of having taught them a pernicious practice? I pity the man who cannot answer these questions in the affirmative.

THE BLIND GIRL AND HER MOTHER.

The following thrilling incident—the meeting of a mother and her child—is from a report by Dr. Howe, Principal of the Perkins' Institution for the Blind at Boston, concerning Laura Bridgman, the deaf, dumb and blind girl, whose only means of communication with objects around her is by the *touch*, which is remarkably acute:

"During the last year, and six months after she had left home, her mother came to visit her, and the scene of their meeting was an interesting one.

"The mother stood some time gazing with overflowing eyes upon her unfortunate child, who, all unconscious of her presence, was playing about the room. Presently Laura ran against her, and at once began feeling of her hands, examining her dress, and trying to find out if she knew her: but not succeeding here, she turned away as from a stranger, and the poor woman could not conceal the pangs she felt that her beloved child did not know her.

"She then gave Laura a string of beads which she used to wear at home, which were recognized by the child at once, who, with much joy, put them around her neck and sought eagerly, to say she understood the string was from her home.

"The mother now tried to caress her; but poor Laura repelled her, preferring to be with her acquaintances.

"Another article from home was now given her, and she began to look much interested—she examined the stranger much closer and gave me to understand that she came from Hanover—she even endured her caresses, but would leave her with indifference at the slightest signal. The distress of the mother was now painful to behold; for, although she had feared that she could not be recognized, the painful reality of being treated with cold indifference by a darling child was too much for woman's nature to bear.

"After a while, on the mother's taking hold of her again, a vague idea seemed to flit across Laura's mind, that this could not be a stranger; she, therefore, felt of her hands very eagerly, while her countenance assumed an expression of intense interest—she became very pale, and then suddenly red—hope seemed struggling with doubt and anxiety, and never were contending emotions more strongly painted upon the human face. At this moment of painful uncertainty, the mother drew her close to her side and kissed her fondly, when at once the truth flashed upon the child, and all mistrust and anxiety disappeared from her flushed face, as with an expression of exceeding joy, she eagerly nestled in the bosom of her parent, and yielded herself to her fond embraces.

"After this the beads were all unheeded; the playthings which were offered to her were utterly disregarded; her playmates, for whom, but a moment before she gladly left the stranger, now vainly strove to pull her from her mother—and though she yielded her usual instantaneous obedience to my signal to follow me, it was evidently with painful reluctance. She clung close to me, as if bewildered and fearful; and when, after a moment, I took her to her mother, she sprang to her arms and clung to her with eager joy.

"I had watched the whole scene with intense interest, being desirous of learning from it all I could of the workings of her mind, but I now left them to indulge, unobserved, those delicious feelings, which those who have known a mother's love may conceive, but 'cannot be expressed.'

* On the Conversion of Diseases, vol. ii.

"The subsequent parting between Laura and her mother, showed alike the affection, the intelligence and the resolution of the child, and was thus noticed at the time:

"'Laura accompanied her mother to the door, clinging close to her all the way, until they arrived at the threshold, where she paused and felt around to ascertain who was near her. Perceiving the matron, of whom she is very fond, she grasped her with one hand, holding on convulsively to her mother with the other, and thus she stood for a moment,—then she dropped her mother's hand,—put her handkerchief to her eyes, and turning round clung sobbing to the matron, while her mother departed with emotions as deep as those of her child.'"—*Weekly Message.*

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

PHILADELPHIA, SEVENTH MONTH 30, 1853.

Our readers will find in the London Epistle, which we publish this week, some judicious observations respecting the necessity of Friends maintaining a guard over their demeanor when visiting foreign countries or places; and probably these or similar observations may not be inapplicable to some in our country, who have never set their feet upon a foreign land. This is the season when many of our citizens are leaving their homes, in search of health or amusement in more rural situations.

In this practice of annually deserting the city, Friends partake, perhaps, quite as largely as others; and if common report may be relied on, not a few of them may be found at places to which fashion, rather than any intrinsic local advantages, has given celebrity. The Editor of the Review has no disposition to impeach either the motives or the judgment of his friends who resort during this sultry season of the year to such places as Cape May, Saratoga, &c., yet he can hardly avoid suspecting that there are many among those that resort to such places, who, with a little reflection, might discover other places, and other methods of spending their time and their money, which would be quite as conducive to health, and more consistent with a judicious economy.

PUBLISHER'S NOTICE.—The Publisher of *Friends' Review* is sending Bills to such subscribers as appear by our books to be indebted for the paper. It is probable that some persons who are included in *clubs* of six or more, and therefore entitled to pay only the club price, may receive bills with the full price charged. In these cases, corrections will be made when information and payments are sent to the publisher through the agents. As the present volume will be completed by six more numbers, it is hoped that our subscribers will make early remittances.

MARRIED,—At Friends' Meeting house, Highland, Morgan county, Indiana, on the 13th inst., RICHARD COOK, of Fairfield Monthly Meeting, to MARY BOWLES, daughter of David Bowles, of West Union Monthly Meeting.

——, On the same day and at the same place, NEWTON HADLEY, son of Aaron Hadley, to HANNAH KIRBY, daughter of Amos Kirby, all of West Union Monthly Meeting.

FRIENDS' ASYLUM.

The Managers are desirous to engage a Steward and Matron for this Institution. Application in writing may be made to either of the undersigned.

THOMAS EVANS, No. 180 Arch st.,
CHARLES ELLIS, No. 95 S. 8th st., or 56 Chestnut st.,
JEREMIAH HACKER, No. 144 S. 4th st.,
SAMUEL BETTLE, Jun., 101 N. 10th st.,
JOHN M. WHITALL, 138 Race st., or 161 Filbert.
WM. BETTLE, 14 S. 3rd st.

Philadelphia, 7th month 2d, 1853.

JOHN ELLIS, THE INDUSTRIAL AND RAGGED SCHOOL TEACHER.

The best reformatory treatment for criminal and destitute children, is a subject which is deeply engaging the attention of philanthropists at the present moment. Among those persons who have most nearly attained to a satisfactory solution of this problem is John Ellis, who is by trade a shoemaker. Nine years ago he became a Ragged School teacher. He closely examined the 2000 poor children who passed though the Ragged Schools with which he was connected. He watched and questioned them; made himself acquainted with their secrets; studied the causes which led them to commit crime; ascertained the defects of the ordinary system of prison restraint and punishment; and formed the noble and courageous determination to endeavour to reclaim some of the most incorrigible of these unhappy and neglected children. Friends, neighbours, policemen, and city missionaries alike warned him of the impracticability of his scheme; and even the committee of the Ragged School regarded his proposal with disfavour. But the attempt was made. He began in 4th Month, 1848, with three lads, who were pupils in the Brook Street Ragged School, in the New Road, London. J. Ellis rightly thought that one cause of their crime was want of employment; "they had never been used to work, and no one had ever taken them by the hand to train them into the way of work." So he employed them at his trade of shoemaking. He supplied them with wholesome food, gave them clothes to wear, and provided them with as many comforts as he possibly could. Each of the three lads had been convicted of crime. One had been several times committed, and had been whipped in jail; the other two were not so criminal, but they had been beggars and very destitute. He at once commenced with a system of freedom

and liberty to the lads. He used to go and sit with them for two or three hours a-day, instructing them in the laws of their physical nature, and in the laws of God. His theory is, "If you get the affections, the work is nearly done, and you may mould them as you please." The three boys who were originally admitted, begged him to permit two of their associates to be taken in, that they might be saved from ruin, offering to share their food among them, and to divide three rations into five. The arrangement was made as was desired, nor did the boys repine at their diminished allowance. The number of lads was at length increased to fifteen, but the funds at the disposal of the committee fell off, and J. Ellis's slender resources were severely taxed in his determination to see if these boys could not be reformed.

The worthy treasurer of the Brook Street Ragged School, Platt, was in the habit of inviting these boys to his house, by way of affording them an evening's amusement sometimes, that they might not be induced to go to the penny theatre. A few simple experiments in chemistry, the use of drawing materials, a song or two, or some tricks at conjuring, served to pass a pleasant evening; which, in the language of one of the boys, "beat all the 'gaffs,'" (penny theatres.) Upon one occasion, David Power, Esq., the Recorder of Ipswich, was invited to meet these ragged children at the house of his friend Platt. He was much struck with J. Ellis's perfect knowledge of the mental peculiarities of the children he had to deal with, and with the simplicity of his own character. In 12th Month, 1851, a conference was held at Birmingham on juvenile delinquency, which was attended by David Power, who stated the result of J. Ellis's experiment with these lads. In 5th and 6th Month, 1852, a select committee of the House of Commons—presided over by E. Baines—was appointed to consider the subject of criminal and destitute delinquency. D. Power, in the course of his valuable evidence, called the attention of the committee to the success of J. Ellis's attempts to reclaim boys who were considered by the police to be incorrigible young thieves; and on the 4th of 6th Month, J. Ellis himself was examined by the committee. He was asked what first turned his mind to the reformation of these criminals? He replied, "The power of religion upon the mind." Being asked the secret of his success, he said: "I at once recognized the boys as my children; they looked upon me as their father; and, the latent power of their souls being brought into existence, there was every feeling that I could expect from a child towards me. My principal object always was to put in their power the means of getting a living, by teaching them a business. With regard to their morals, I thought I could not do better than set before them a good example, and I ate with them, and slept with them; and I associated with them in every way. I showed them the law of the gospel as well as I could. I am not much of a scholar myself, and therefore I could not cultivate their intellects much."

John Ellis was asked by R. Monckton Milnes, M. P., "Have you had any boys that you have been obliged to give up, whom you positively could not reclaim?" His answer was—"*I have never seen such a case;* and I have confidence that, if I had any boy who had his right senses about him, I could reform him."

The Birmingham Conference led Joseph Sturge to seek an interview with Ellis. He was delighted to find so many healthy-looking, happy and industrious lads at work, as were then assembled in Stebbington Street, Oakley Square; and the interview ended in J. Ellis's going down to Birmingham, to take charge of some lads who were said to be the most incorrigible young thieves who had ever been in the prisons of that town or the neighborhood. J. Sturge established a Reformatory Institution for Juvenile Delinquents, in the Ryland Roads, Birmingham, which has, since last summer, been under the superintendence of J. Ellis. The institution has consisted of a family group of twenty persons, residing together in three cottages. All the inmates have been of the criminal class except J. Ellis and his son, J. Barkham, field-laborer, and his wife, who has acted as matron. The ages of the sixteen persons of the family who have been criminals vary from twelve to twenty, with the exception of one child of only six-and-a-half, and one young man of twenty-two years of age. J. Ellis employed the inmates in various ways, according to their capacity; and so successful has been his method of treatment that, in the First Month, a public meeting was held at Birmingham—Lord Calthorpe in the chair—at which it was determined to establish an industrial institution, to be called the "Birmingham Reformatory Institution" for the care, education, employment and reformation of destitute, neglected children. C. B. Adderley, M. P., most liberally offered to build, at Saltley, a house with workshops and dormitories for twenty boys, with space reserved for future additions, and to attach to the building five acres of land. J. Ellis was invited to take the management. The boys who were first under his care at Birmingham, when he commenced the institution established by Joseph Sturge, were last week removed to a small farm in Worcestershire, called the Rye Fields, where J. Ellis is left at liberty to carry out his plans at the expense of Joseph and Charles Sturge. J. Ellis has an excellent agent for Joseph Sturge's department—one of his old acquaintances in London. He has now under his charge fifteen boys, who have been in eight different jails. Some of them were sentenced to be transported, and all of them were wicked and cruel in the extreme. It is not, of course, pretended that these boys are now perfect, but there has never yet

been a case of desertion; and thieving, fighting, swearing, quarrelling, gambling, drinking, &c., which used to be the rule, are now the exception. The Reformatory School is supported by Lord Calthorpe, Lord Lyttelton, C. B. Adderley, and others, who are thoroughly satisfied with the results of J. Ellis's teaching. If the institution should increase—and it appeals for general subscriptions, being open to the reception of criminal boys from all parts of the kingdom, at a very moderate weekly charge—it is not proposed that the first building should be extended, but that similar buildings should be separately added to it, containing from twelve to fifteen boys each, so as to retain the home character of small establishments for the whole institution.

We are informed that John Ellis knows the lads he has to deal with so well, that they do nothing which he does not in some way become acquainted with, so that they think he is almost omniscient. His object appears to be, not good behaviour produced by compulsion and by measures of restraint, but the eliciting and building up of a character in each convicted child, by which he may be able to resist the temptations to which he will be exposed on leaving his roof.

He never orders them to do anything of which he is not the first to set an example. The lads pass their own laws, but he considers himself as much bound by them as they are. For instance, they have a rule that all must be at home at the same hour in the evening. Ellis was himself late on one occasion; the next morning he went without his breakfast, which was the penalty for the breach of the law they had made; notwithstanding the entreaties of the lads that he would make an exception in his own case. On another occasion, they were all occupied in under-draining a field. The work was very laborious, and some of the lads' hands began to blister and bleed; they showed them to Ellis, but he showed them that his hands were bleeding and blistered too, and they resumed their work without a murmur. He is a man of the truest piety and kindness of heart; and all these various attributes and virtues give him an influence over the lads, which leads to the most extraordinary and successful results in the way of reforming them. "And when you speak to him about all (says a friend of J. Ellis,) he always speaks of himself as nothing—as an instrument only—and that all the glory is God's."

John Ellis was born on the 9th of 11th Month, 1809, at Swaffham, of humble but respectable parents. His father enlisted into the 56th regiment, in 1794, and after serving in Holland and in the West Indies, was discharged, in 1809, in the city of Cork. He married a native of Ireland, and returned to his native town, where he was sergeant in the Norfolk Volunteers, and sergeant-major in the West Norfolk Local Militia, until the peace which followed Waterloo. He is still living, and in the enjoyment of a small pension. John, who was the third son, was taught the trade of a shoemaker, and came to London about the year 1833, to work for his brother, S. Ellis, of Albany Street, where he resided until 6th Month, 1852. In his humble way he has been a great reader, and has especially endeavoured to study the human heart. His friends state that there is an amount of benevolence in his character inconceivable by any but those who are intimately acquainted with him. He has been twice married, and lost his second wife about four years since. He has only one son, (by his first wife,) now about twelve years old, who has been of great assistance to his father in his reformatory plans. J. Ellis thus describes his system to the Select Committee of the House of Commons:—

My system is a system of privilege; I have, perhaps, twenty degrees of privilege, such as favor, food, liberty, indulgence, kindness, and so on. I have quite sufficient rewards and punishments. You must have a system of rewards and punishments, but of mental, not corporal punishment; for if you get hold of the mind, you will find that it is capable of suffering far more than the body. . . . With regard to their labor, I put the boys all on a pivot of their own. I make them move in a circle with regard to their labor. I say to them, "If you do so much labor, all you do over you shall be paid for." That was a system they liked, they could gain by this, and, of course, they could get my favor, and food; and a boy that was industrious and willing to do all he could to oblige me would be raised to a better state of work. He would sit near to me at my table, and he would receive marks of favor of different sorts, he would have a better pair of boots made, better clothes, and various other little things that are great things to him; whereas a boy that would not work would not have a penny to spend, nor any clothes. Whenever I saw anything wrong, I have been used to warn them, and say, "Now, do not do that again." Though I never used the rod, or anything else of that sort, there is a feeling in these lads that brings them to perfect submission; they dread my looks, or a frown, or a word from me more than they would dread the lash.—*Band of Hope Review.*

LATE EXPEDITIONS.

Two expeditions of unusual interest have just been dispatched from this country. The first, that fitted out by Mr. Grinnell, to continue the search for Sir John Franklin, sailed from New York, May 31. It consists of a single vessel, the Advance, with a company of only seventeen persons, under the command of Dr. Kane, who was attached to the previous expedition. They go with provisions calculated for two years, independent of what they may gain by hunting. Their immediate destination is Smith's Sound,

the farthest point to the north yet reached. Thence, if the ice permits, they will push their way into regions hitherto unexplored. If the northern passages are blocked up, they intend to have recourse to dogs, using their boats as sledges, in order to make a thorough exploration of the region, in search of traces of the lost navigators. The other expedition sailed a few days later from Norfolk. It consists of four vessels and a supply ship, under the command of Captain Ringgold. Its object is to make a thorough exploration of the routes pursued by our vessels between San Francisco and China, and of the whaling grounds of the Sea of Okotsk, and Behring's Straits. Of only small portions of the region proposed to be surveyed have any accurate charts been prepared, though their commercial importance is very great.—*Harper's Magazine.*

THE FLAX MANUFACTURE.

Its Prospects and Relations to the Industrial Interests of the United States.

(Concluded from page 717.)

Within the last few years the flax manufacture has increased in Great Britain to an almost unprecedented extent, and no effort is spared either by the Government or the people to develop and perfect the business. The subject of the growth, cleansing, purifying, and manufacture of flax is the principal topic at present discussed in all the Agricultural, Royal and Industrial Societies of the kingdom. The reason is obvious. A large proportion of the flax manufactured in England is a home production,—grown by their own agriculturists, manufactured by their own operatives, and employing their own capitalists, and above all is regarded as, to some extent, a substitute for that foreign slave product, cotton. We know little in this country of the perfection which has been attained in Great Britain in the construction of machinery for the cleaning, spinning and weaving of flax. Within a period of twenty years, those great flax spinners of England, the Messrs. Marshall, of Leeds, have three times been compelled to give up entirely their old machinery, and replace with new and improved patterns. Until within a recent period the tow taken out of the long line flax in process of hackling, was to some extent regarded as a waste product, and a disproportionate production of which was sure to entail a loss upon the manufacturer; but now the tow carding and spinning machinery has been brought to such perfection in England that, making all proper allowance for degrees of fineness, no difference is made in value between tow yarn and the yarns of the long line. We had the pleasure of examining, a few days since, a specimen of No. 40 yarn manufactured from tow, an English product, equal, so far as strength and evenness were concerned, with any specimens of equal number which we have ever seen manufactured from the best line flax. Our grandmothers of spinning wheel and hand loom memory would not have thought this possible. The machinery at present used for weaving dowlas, sheeting, and the coarser linens, is the ordinary power loom, built somewhat heavier than the cotton loom. For the finer fabrics, especially for the figured goods, damask, table cloths, &c., the Jacquard and its improvements are now employed.

The following facts illustrate the change produced in the manufacture of flax in the single town of Dundee, Scotland, by the introduction of machine spinning:—

Years.	Mills.	Tons of flax.	Spindles of yarn produced.
1811,	4	480	224,600
1832,	31	15,660	7,480,000
1839,	47	27,000	12,960,000

The profit made on the manufacture of linens, according to the best English authorities, is very large. The following estimate was made some time since, by Andrew Ure, of Scotland, of the weekly expenses and profits of a factory, whose capital was $300,000.

Yarn produced per week, 2130 bales at $2.25,		$4,792
Weekly expenses, - - -	$950	
Flax, - - - - -	2,000	
Interest at 10 per cent, - - -	600	3,550
Weekly Profit, - - - -		$1,242

At this rate this factory makes more than $60,000 per annum, (after paying ten per cent interest,) and would pay both its capital and interest in five years.

In view of all these facts the question may now be fairly asked, Why has not the linen business been established in the United States? A conclusive answer will, we conceive, be found in the two following reasons:

1st. The attention of American capitalists and manufacturers has been almost exclusively directed to the employment of cotton and wool as materials for textile purposes, and until within a recent period not even an attempt has been made to establish the legitimate linen business in this country. It is an additional fact that not one manufacturer or machinist in a hundred throughout New England, has ever seen a flax spinning machine, or has any knowledge, whatever, of the principles upon which such machinery is constructed. So, not only have the avenues of profit and the chances of productive industry been cut off in this business from the capitalist and the agriculturist, but an opportunity, even, has not been given to our mechanics to exercise their ingenuity or skill. And yet throughout Great Britain, France, Belgium, Germany, Holland, and even Spain, this great branch of industry has been reduced to a perfect system, and all the manufacturing processes of converting the rough raw flax into fine linen, are conducted with as much method and order, as in our best regulated cotton or woolen manufactories.

2d. Another, and at present insuperable objection to the establishment of the linen manufacture in this country, upon the English or European

basis, arises from the want of suitable raw material. Notwithstanding the enormous amount of flax grown in the United States, the bulk of the crop is raised for seed only, while the fibrous portion of the plant is either thrown away or burnt on the ground. The mills at present engaged in the manufacture of shoe thread, or the finer kinds of twine, depend to a very great extent for their supplies of flax, upon the foreign market. What American flax is now in the market has been either dew-rotted or water-rotted, and has been prepared in small quantities by separate individuals, scattered all over the country. As no one follows the business of preparing flax exclusively, so there is no one system of operation and no uniformity of result. It is the opinion of those conversant with the subject of American flax, that no two lots of flax of one thousand pounds each, uniform in fineness, strength and color, can ever be obtained in our markets. Flax of so diverse a character will answer well enough for the manufacture of ropes, twine, and coarse articles, but never for the finer and nicer fabrics. Here, then, is an objection that goes behind and beyond all improvements in flax-breaking or flax spinning machinery, and unless it can be met and overcome, thoroughly, successfully, and completely, "all our preaching upon this matter is vain, and our faith also is vain." This difficulty, so great in the United States, is also felt to some extent in Europe, and this is the point to which the attention of all parties interested in the future progress of the linen business should be at present directed. How the difficulty is to be overcome, and what efforts are now making in this direction, both in this country and abroad, we propose to consider in a future communication.—*Connecticut Valley Farmer and Mechanic.*

From Chambers' Journal.

AMERICAN CLOCKS FOR CHINA.

With all their ingenuity and industry, the Chinese appear to employ themselves but little in the art of clock-making; and it may safely be declared that Geneva turns out more time-keepers in a year than are produced in the whole of the Celestial Empire. In the large city of Nankin there are not more than forty clock-makers; Suchew has thirty, and Ning-po not more than seven; while, until recently, the value of the clocks and watches imported into China from Europe, amounted to about half a million dollars yearly. It is said that the number of clocks really manufactured in the country in a twelvemonth does not exceed 1500—a fact the more remarkable when contrasted with the state of the case in other countries. The watch and clock makers in London, including those who manufacture portions of the mechanism only, amount to more than 1000; and, as is well known, the enterprising horologists of New England make and export clocks every year by tens of thousands. These latter, with that keen spirit of trade whic characterizes them, have lately been turning the attention to China as a profitable market fo their handicraft; and a request was despatche some time since from the United States' Paten Office, to such American citizens as were residen in the flowery land, for any information tha might promise to benefit the branch of industr in question.

From one of the replies which this "request elicited, we gather that the Chinese have alway been too deficient in their acquaintance with as tronomy and mathematics to construct prope sun-dials; and that their knowledge of these in struments was obtained from Europeans; whil hour-glasses are known only as a contrivanc "employed in Western countries to measur time." Many Celestial gentlemen make it *sine qua non* to carry two watches; among these specimens of very ancient workmanship are some times met with, as rotund as "Nuremberg eggs;" and the wearers are too often anxious to mak the pair go well together. The trouble they gave in consequence, in former days, to some o the Jesuit Fathers who were skilled in clock making, will be found mentioned in the *Lettre Edifiantes et Curieuses.*

A Chinese day comprises twelve periods, each equivalent to two hours, and they are represented by twelve characters on the clock-face, being those used also to designate the months. "The first in the list (meaning Son) is employed at the commencement of every cycle, and to the first of every period of twelve years, and also to the commencement of the civil day—at eleven P. M.—comprehending the period between this and one A. M. The month which is signified by this term is not the first of the Chinese year, but singularly enough coincides with January. Each of the twelve hours is divided into eight *kih*, corresponding to quarter-hours. This diurnal division of time does not appear to have been in use in the time of Confucius, as mention is made in the spring and autumn annals of the *ten* hours of the day."

The writer whose remarks we quote, recommends his countrymen, in manufacturing clocks for the Chinese, to adopt the clock-face commonly used in China with some improvements, one of which would be to surround the twelve "horary characters" with a ring of numerals from one to twenty-four, every alternate one of which would be opposite the half-hour mark of the inner circle, corresponding with a whole hour of our time, and to continue the use of the four signs which now stand near the centre of the face to indicate midnight, dawn, noon, and evening. The pendulum is to vibrate seconds; the minute-hand to make half a revolution at every sixty seconds; and the hour hand is to go but once round the face in the whole diurnal period. As the result of this arrangement—"At one o'clock P. M., our reckoning, the hour-hand will be half-

ay between the large character at the top and
e next one to the right; and the minute-hand,
aving made half a revolution, will point perpen-
icularly downwards, and the clock strike one.
t the expiration of another of our hours, a
hole Chinese hour will have expired, when the
rmer hand will have reached the first large char-
ter to the right, and the latter will be direct-
l to the zenith—the clock striking two." The
inute-hand is, therefore, to make twelve revolu-
ons in twenty-four hours.

The clocks are to be constructed with lines and
eights, as those with springs are not liked in
hina; and, as a Celestial always likes to see
hat he is buying, it is suggested that the works
e made as visible as possible, and of good quali-
, to avoid the loss that would be sure to follow
tempts to palm off clocks made to sell merely.
o gratify the Chinese wish for utility, the lower
rt of the door is to contain a looking-glass, or
not this, something very ornamental; and in-
le, instructions in the native character for fix-
g, winding, regulating, &c. Such clocks as are
re described can be manufactured in Connecti-
t for two dollars and a half each; and, as they
n be sold in China at from five to six dollars
ch, we may shortly expect to see a great and
ofitable trade in American time-keepers between
e two countries.

FRENCH TAPESTRY.

Among the articles the French government
ll send to the New York Exhibition are
ecimens of the Gobelin tapestries, which are
ade exclusively by the factories of the French
vernment.

As these rare specimens of art will no doubt
m one of the most prominent features of the
hibition, our readers, very many of whom will
e them, may be interested in a brief notice of
e manufactories from which they emanate.

Since the days of Jan Gobelin in 1450, the
nufacture of tapestry and carpets has made a
gular progression towards the perfection which
has now attained. The establishment had not
awn much attention from the Government till
e time of Louis XIV., when it became so inter-
ing a branch of French manufactures, that
at Monarch bought it for the State; and it has
er since remained government property, has
en supported by the government by means of
arge subsidy granted each year in the budget,
d the works accomplished there are entirely at
e service of the chief of the State, whoever he
y be for the time being.

The institution has gone through as many mu-
ions, as many seasons of prosperity and adversi-
as the government itself. Under the republic
e works at times ceased, and its very exist-
ce was threatened; but the same species of
tional pride which sustains West Point, sus-
ns also this institution. Many of the work-
men are superior artists in painting, and the superintendent is generally one of the first painters of the day. At present 120 workmen are employed on tapestry and carpets, who earn from three to five hundred dollars a year each, and when disabled by age or infirmity receive pensions of from 125 to 200 dollars a year. No one is allowed to leave after serving an apprenticeship, and a regular number of apprentices are admitted each year.

But the interest of the establishment lies in the method in which the articles are manufactured. The web or warp is placed upright, instead of horizontal, as in most cases, and the workman sits behind it; that is, he works on the wrong side. The picture which he is copying is placed behind and a little to one side of him, at which he looks from time to time, in order that his picture in tapestry may be an exact representation of the model. The workman sits at the back or wrong side of his picture, because the face must present a perfectly smooth surface, and all the cuttings and fastenings are therefore made on the wrong side. The warp is white, and of the finest wool. It is double, that is, has two upright tiers of thread, with an interval of half an inch. Then, with several baskets at his side, containing many hundred shades of colored silk and woolen thread on little spools, the workman puts through one, two or three threads at a time, and cuts them off; and as the color of the face or the object which he is forming changes, he takes another shaded thread, and so on, thread by thread, month by month, and year by year, till his tedious and laborious task is finished. From five to thirty years are occupied on the larger works, on pictures from eight to twenty feet in extent, and the value of some of the pieces is sometimes as high as one hundred thousand dollars. They are admired by many much more than the original picture, no matter what may be its value; and inferior pictures are never copied from. The tissue and the colors last for centuries. I think it can be said with safety that it is the most marvellous, the most astonishing art in its degree of perfection now known to the world; and I am sure that the mass of the American people who shall have seen the very fine specimens, which it is hoped will arrive without damage at the New York fair, will verify this opinion.

In the carpet department, the process is entirely analogous, with one exception. The warp is upright, the carpet is always in one piece, the warp is double, the workman pursues his labor in the same tedious way, putting in a thread at a time, but in this instance he sits on the right side, for the reason that he has a velvety surface, to make, and he must therefore cut off his woolen threads on that side. He puts his spool through and gives it a double turn around one of the upright threads of the warp, then cuts it off, perhaps an inch from the surface of the carpet, regards his model, which is over his head, takes

up another spool of thread, so as to change the color, puts it through in the same way, and cuts it off as before. After he has proceeded thus a foot in width, perhaps, and an inch upwards, he takes a pair of large shears and trims the velvety surface down to the length, or depth rather, which he desires. All the carpets which are now in the looms of the Gobelins manufactory are intended for the rooms of the Empress in the Tuileries, and they all have a nap of half an inch in depth. They are beautiful in the extreme, and far superior to anything which can be manufactured in Persia, so long distinguished for the softness, silkiness and rich coloring of its carpets. All the fine carpets of France are thus woven in one piece for the rooms for which they are intended. They will last a century and preserve their colors. Many of the carpets which have been made at the Gobelins have required many years to finish, and cost from 60 to 150,000 francs. None are sold; they are all made use of in the royal palaces, or as presents; the same as pictures in tapestry. The largest carpet ever made here was one for the long room, or, as it is called, the Gallery of the Louvre, which is 1,300 feet in length. As a shuttle is out of the question, and as each thread of the "filling" has to be put through separately by the hand, at the same time that the workman must keep his eye on the model and exercise his careful judgment as to the exact shade out of many thousands which is required, and as he must from time to time, as in the tapestry, stop and walk off from his picture, and regard it at a distance, and consult his fellow-workmen, the reader may form some idea of the labor, the genius, and the time which is required on these great works. On an extent of fifteen feet, two workmen can be employed. On a large carpet, say thirty by fifty feet, one workman makes the large figures in the centre, while two others, one on each side of him, make the border up to the centre flower. And there those patient men sit, day after day, month after month, and year after year, apparently without ever moving their own position or that of the carpet; for in several visits which I have made recently, I find the same men in the same place, engaged on the same flower or other object on the carpet, where I last saw them. It would be too slow an occupation for our fast countrymen.

Everything needed for the manufactory—the dyeing, spinning, etc.—is done on the premises. In the dyeing department there is a greater amount of talent and experience required than in the working of the tableaux. Many secrets are possessed here, which are unknown to the rest of the world.

The Emperor has also included in his contribution more than a hundred specimens of the celebrated Sevres porcelain—a manufacture which, for perfection, beauty, and value as ornaments, is regarded by many as possessing as much interest as the Gobelin manufactory. It is an establishment which has belonged to the government fo seventy-five years, is supported by government a a great expense to the people, and the principa works, like those of the Gobelins, go into th palaces of France, or are given away to foreig monarchs as propitiatory presents. Some of th largest vases and pictures in the Emperor's con tribution are worth ten thousand dollars. The are worth travelling many a mile to see.—*Post.*

INTERESTING DISCOVERIES IN PERSIA.

A commission which embraces England, Rus sia, and Persia, is now engaged in establishing the boundary line between Persia and Turkey about which there have long been difficulties Colonel Williams, well known to many Ameri cans, and a man of character and talent, is th English commissioner; and on the authority o a scientific American writing from Persia, th *Boston Chronicle* relates the following:—

"In the prosecution of this work the commissioners have come upon the remains of the an cient palace of Shushan, mentioned in the sacred books of Esther and Daniel the prophet. The locality answers to the received tradition of its po sition, and the internal evidence arising from its correspondence with the description of the pal ace, recorded in the sacred history, amounts al most to demonstration. The reader can turn to Esther, chapter 1, verse 6, and there he wil read of a 'pavement of red, and blue, and white and black marble, in that palace.' That pave ment still exists, and, as described by Colone Williams, corresponds to the description given thus in the sacred history. And in the marble columns, dilapidated ruins, the sculpture, and the remaining marks of greatness and glory tha are scattered around, the commissioners read the exact truth of the record made by the sacred penman.

"Not far from the palace stands a tomb; on it is sculptured the figure of a man, bound hand and foot, with a huge lion in the act of springing upon him to devour him. No history could speak more graphically the story of Daniel in the Lion's Den. The commissioners have with them an able corps of engineers and scientific men, and most interesting discoveries may be expected. The Persian arrow-heads are found upon the palace and the tomb. Glass bottles, elegant as those placed upon the toilet-table of the ladies of our day, have been discovered, with other indications of art and refinement, which bear out the statement of the Bible. Thus, twenty-five hundred years after the historians of Esther and Daniel made their record, their histories are verified by the peaceful movements of the nations of our own day."

Whether our inclinations are virtuous or vicious, we generally incline to bring others into the road we are travelling ourselves.—DILLWYN.

WATER POISONED BY LEAD PIPES.

Dr. Wm. H. Ellett, of New York, proves by numerous facts and a clear argument, in a series of letters to the *Tribune*, that alarming evils result from the use of lead pipes for water. However pure the water, the poisonous properties of the lead are constantly imparted to it, and received by all who drink. He shows that the Croton water by a moderately prolonged contact with lead pipes becomes charged with salts of lead, and that the habitual use of this water produces all the diseases incident to workers in lead. Dr. Ellett substantiates his statements by the testimony of some of the most eminent physicians in New York, and tests them by a course of convincing experiments, leaving no room to doubt the reality or extent of the evil he exposes. Dr. E. quotes from a "Report" upon the subject, by a Committee of the American Medical Association last year, fully confirming his views by the results of a long and careful series of observations. This Committee state that water, which contains only *one one-hundreth* of a grain of lead to the gallon, will in the course of years produce lead paralysis, cholic, &c. It is also proved that while the quantity of lead which the water is capable of receiving, varies, both with the condition of the water and the lead, in many instances the deposit amounts to nearly or quite one grain to a gallon, while the average quantity of lead received by the Croton water in 12 hours' contact with the pipe, is from one-sixth to one-fifth of a grain to the gallon, or twenty times as much as is proved capable of producing paralysis, and other most serious forms of disease. The Committee above-named thus conclude their report, after presenting their facts and reasonings:

"Your Committee will only add, that the settled conviction to which their labors in preparing this report have conducted them, is this: that it is *never* safe to use water drawn through lead pipes, or stored in leaden cisterns for domestic purposes, and that any article of food or drink is dangerous to health which by any possibility can be impregnated with saturnine matter. It may possibly be done in some cases with impunity, but it is *impossible to predetermine* the cases of safety, where so many are fraught with danger."

Similar testimony is given by the physicians of the hospitals and professors in the Medical Colleges, derived from their own experience and observation. Surely it is time that public attention was directed to this subject, and measures were taken to remedy the evil. The health and lives of whole communities are at stake. Dr. Ellett recommends *pure block tin* as a substitute for lead in the conveyance of water, as possessing all the desirable advantages of safety and economy.

Nothing is sweeter to the mind than the light of truth.

PAPIER MACHE.

This article obtained its name from the prepared paper which forms the principal material in its composition. This paper, which is cut into the required size and shape, is made of the consistency of the hardest wood, by steeping in oil, after which it is left to dry in an oven. When the required time has elapsed, it is removed and left in the open air for some minutes, when a coat of refined black varnish is laid over the surface. Before the varnish has become dry, pieces of pearl, cut in the form of leaves, roses, and other flowers, as the fancy of the artist may dictate, or the character of the article may require, are laid on the paper, to which they adhere, and which is again placed in the oven. When it has been removed a second time, another coat of varnish is applied on the surface of the pearl, and the same process is repeated several times, until all parts of the surface are made quite even. This gives the pearl the appearance of having been inlaid. The article, which is still in an unfinished state, after a thorough polish, has to be submitted to the hands of the artist, upon whose skill its beauty in a great measure depends. Under his hands the piece of pearl, but roughly formed, is soon converted into a full-blown flower, surrounded by its leaves and buds. The branches are first traced out with a camel's hair pencil, dipped in size, upon which gold leaf is afterwards laid. Then follows the painting of the flowers and leaves, the color of which is rendered almost indelible by the application of a second coat of refined white varnish. Persons who have seen papier mache articles have no doubt been struck with the natural appearance given to the leaves and flowers by the pearl, the brilliancy of which endures an incredible length of time. Papier mache, though confined, till within a year or two, to the manufacture of tables, trays, and a few like articles, has been made more extensively applicable.

A PSALM FOR THE SORROWING.

BY THOMAS BUCHANNAN READ.

Gray wanderer in a homeless world,
Poor pilgrim to a dusty bier;
On Time's great cycle darkly hurled
From year to year;
See in the sky these words unfurled:
"Thy home is here!"

Pale mourner, whose quick tears reveal
Thy weight of sorrow but begun:
Not long thy burdened soul shall reel
Beneath the sun;
A few swift circles of the wheel,
And all is done.

Though galled with fetters ye have lain,
To vulture hopes and fears a prey;
Oh, moan not o'er your ceaseless pain
Or slow decay;
For know, the soul thus files its chain
And breaks away.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.—The Steam ship Franklin, from Liverpool, arrived at New York, on the 19th, and the Arctic on the 24th, bringing English dates respectively to the 6th and the 13th inst.

ENGLAND.—The Phœnix and Diligence were spoken on the 19th ult., off Cape Farewell, by the Desperate, which had arrived at Sheerness from the Arctic expedition. The squadron had encountered large masses of floating ice. There were a number of whales seen, all of which were old fish, and extremely large. The screw steam vessels proved most decidedly advantageous in making their way through the loose floating ice.

The premium lock, to which a premium of £10 had been awarded by the Society of Arts, was picked in three minutes by R. Hobbs, Chubb, the celebrated locksmith, directing the operation. It was opened by Hobbs, in the presence of the Society, with a needle and a thin strip of steel.

The returns of the quarter's revenue, issued on the 5th, show an increase of upwards of a million sterling.

The threatening aspect of the Turkish question, and other circumstances, had caused an advance in flour of two shillings six pence per barrel.

According to the Times, immediately after the receipt of the intelligence that the Russians had crossed the Pruth, a proposition was adopted by the British Government, to which it was supposed France would assent, containing such an amount of concession as the Porte may, in the judgment of its allies, be advised to make and the Russian Government to accept.

FRANCE.—A plot to assassinate the Emperor has been discovered, and a number of persons suspected to be implicated in the conspiracy have been arrested.

In consequence of the apprehended scarcity of breadstuffs, the government has purchased large supplies in England and elsewhere. The news of the crops in many parts of France have become more favorable.

A note in reply to Nesselrode's Russian note has been drawn up by the French Government. It asserts that France has a right to assert the protectorate over the Latin Church equal to that of Russia to the protectorate of the Greek Church, and hopes that Russia will adjust its claims without trespassing on the rights of Turkey. The note bears the signature of Drouyn de l'Huys.

SWITZERLAND.—In consequence of the intervention of the English and French ambassadors, it is reported that the Austrian Government has consented to abandon the whole of its demands, with the exception of that relative to the expulsion of the Capucina, to whom a pension for life was to be guaranteed by the Ticinese Government.

HOLLAND.—A document has been published which, it was anticipated, would much assist in putting an end to the difference with the Papal government. It consists in a note from Cardinal Antonelli, authorizing a modification of the oath required to be taken by Catholic prelates, who have also permission accorded them to reside out of their dioceses

GERMANY.—The members of the Zollverein Conference had their first meeting at Berlin, on the 5th. The amount of work cut out for the Conference will take several months to get through, and it has been found necessary to postpone the holding of a convention for the arrangement of a common currency between Austria and Prussia.

The Grand Duke of Weimar died at Weimar on the morning of the 8th inst.

The German Press, with the exception of the *Neue Preussische Zeitung* and the Frankfort *Post Zeitung* is decidedly opposed to the pretensions of Russia.

AUSTRIA.—According to a report presented to the Emperor, there will be a considerable augmentation of the public revenue this year, the estimated total being above 260,000,000 florins. In Hungary, also the receipts have been larger in amount than had been anticipated; and the hope is entertained that, by the adoption of rigorous measures of economy, there will be no necessity to have recourse to a loan.

The Emperor of Austria has abolished the taxes paid to the clergy in those parts of his dominions where the majority of the inhabitants belong to the Greek Church. The Austrian Government has made representations to that of Russia, to obtain the discontinuance of the expression "Russo-Greek" Church in public documents relative to the Eastern question. The Emperor of Austria has three million subjects professing the Greek religion.

M. De Bruck, who was supposed to have been sent to Constantinople with conciliatory instructions, opened his mission by demanding immediate payment of five millions of piastres, due to Austria, and possession of the ports of Kleck and Souterina on the Adriatic.

TURKEY AND RUSSIA.—A private despatch from Vienna, states that the Ambassadors of France, England and Austria, at Constantinople, on the receipt of the news that the Russians had crossed the Pruth, requested an audience of the Sultan, and asked him not to demand that the allied fleets should enter the Dardanelles. The Sultan complied with the recommendation, and confined himself to a protest against the invasion of the territory.

Constantinople news of the 27th of 6th month is of a pacific tendency; and an arrangement advised by the Ambassadors of England, France, and Austria, was believed to be approaching its conclusion.

Meanwhile the Turks are making the most extensive preparations for the contest. They are erecting block-houses on the heights which command the entrance to the Bosphorus from the Black Sea, coining money to meet the expenses of the war, fitting out vessels, &c. Offers of assistance have been received by the Sultan from various parts of his dominions. The Prince of Servia tenders the services of 45,000 men in case of war. The Circassians, commanded by Schamyl, will join the Turks against Russia.

MEXICO.—The Mexican Minister of War has issued an order for the withdrawal of Gov. Frias and his forces from the Mesilla Valley. The order was promptly obeyed by Gov. Frias, thus leaving the valley in the same condition as before the commencement of the difficulties.

DOMESTIC.—The opening of the first division of the Pacific Railroad was celebrated at St. Louis on the 18th inst. T. H. Benton states that a very small portion of country west of Missouri to the Rocky Mountains is covered by Indian titles, thus doing away with one great objection to that route for the Pacific Railroad.

Gerritt Smith has made a donation of $25,000 to the city of Oswego for the purpose of establishing a public library.

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

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DANIEL WHEELER.

(Continued from page 708.)

The following notice of a visit from a native hief, gives a painful view of the evil influence xercised by unprincipled white men over those imple people:

First mo. 13, 1836.—This forenoon, Kuakini, he Governor of the Island of Hawaii, came on oard; he was proceeding homeward on his own chooner, but having to convey the princess Harietta Nàhienaèna, the king's sister, to the island f Maui, was detained until her arrival on board is vessel, which was standing off and on, while e paid us a visit during the interval, to invite s to the shores of Hawaii. We had a good opportunity to show him what must inevitably be he dreadful result, if measures are not speedily aken to check the desolating scourge of rum, vith which the American ships are deluging hese much to be pitied islanders. He is an inelligent person, and speaks very fair English, onsidering it has been acquired only by interourse with the crews of the British and Ameriıan whaling vessels. He said that the use of um was prohibited at Hawaii among the natives, nd that it was only in the hands of foreigners. Ve told him that the foreigners would be the ertain ruin of these islands, if the government id not lay such a tax upon all spirit dealers, as ould place this curse of the human race beyond he reach of the natives, and render it not worth ny person's while to continue the sale of it. They ave tried, he said, to abolish it here, (Oahu,) ut could not do it,—adding, 'the king is fond f it;'—at the same time intimating that the rincess not being ready this morning, was owing o the king's being intoxicated last night. He aid, the merchants here, (who are all Ameriıns, take good care to supply the king with money, and every other thing that he wants: by this plan they have him so completely in their hands, as to succeed in persuading him that it is to the interest of the islands to allow the free use of spirits.

On the 17th D. Wheeler visited a school for half white girls, which had been established three years before; of whom he remarks:

To teach this class of children is a laudable undertaking, and highly needful on their behalf. They are of a description calculated to do either much good or much harm upon these islands, from their knowledge of the native language, derived from their mother's side: this, in conjunction with a moral education, would tend to assist in the civilization of the people at large; at the same time there is much reason to fear their assuming a superiority over the natives, from their nearness of kin to Europeans or Americans from whom they have sprung. Although little to be proud of on this account, yet it mostly happens that they abound in pride and haughtiness; and the fathers of such being for the most part runaway sailors, rum-sellers, or other profligate characters, their offspring, from earliest age, are accustomed to scenes of vice and wickedness; the effects of which are not likely to be shaken off as they grow up, but rather to render them highly injurious to the natives around them, by their unrestrained, immoral, and base conduct and example. Not the least difficulty to be surmounted, is that of finding suitable employment to keep them out of mischief, having been trained in habits of sloth and idleness, and ignorance of every domestic and useful occupation whatever.

Having come to the conclusion that his duty required another meeting with the foreigners and half-whites in the Mariner's Chapel, the needful preparation and notice were given, and on the evening of 26th, the meeting was held; of which the following account is recorded:

The weight of the prospect spread upon my mind, was as a heavy burden through the day, raising in me strong cries to Him from whom only cometh help and strength, for ability to do his will, and to exalt His ever great and excellent name. We repaired in time to the shore, and were the first that took seats in the meeting The people gathered slowly, but with quietness;

and the number was probably as large as at any time previously. After a considerable time of silence, beyond all expectation solid, I had to supplicate Him who only hath immortality, and dwelling in the light:—that every thing in us that stood opposed to His righteous principle of light, life, and love, might be shaken and removed out of the way; that that only which cannot be shaken may remain,—to the exaltation of His own great name, and the establishment of the kingdom of Christ Jesus, which shall never have an end. Afterwards the people sat as if accustomed to silence. The first expressions with which the silence was broken, were:—As "no man can save his brother, or give to God a ransom for his soul;" so no man can perform for another the solemn act of worshipping the Almighty Creator. If I were to speak to you, or read to you for an hour, it would only be an act between a man and his fellow-creatures, and not worship; for worship can only be performed between a man and his Maker, who is a Spirit. "God is a Spirit: and they that worship Him, must worship Him in spirit and in truth." "The Father seeketh such to worship Him." "Our fathers worshipped in this mountain," said the woman of Samaria to our condescending Lord; "and ye say, that in Jerusalem is the place where men ought to worship. Jesus saith unto her, Woman, believe me, the hour cometh, when ye shall neither in this mountain, nor yet at Jerusalem, worship the Father. Ye worship ye know not what: we know what we worship; for salvation is of the Jews. But the hour cometh, and now is, when the true worshippers shall worship Father in Spirit and in truth; for the Father seeketh such to worship Him." This is the will of the Father, that we should hear His beloved Son, Christ Jesus:—"I am the light of the world," said He, "he that followeth me shall not walk in darkness, but shall have the light of life." The same eternal Power who said, "Let there be light, and there was light,"—even God, who commanded the light to shine out of darkness, hath shined in our hearts, to give us the light of the knowledge of His own glory, in the face of Christ Jesus: it is to this light that all men must be turned, and to which all men must come if they are saved. This is the condemnation, that light is come into the world, and men are not willing to believe in it, because it makes manifest their dark and sinful state: they love darkness rather than light, because their deeds are evil. "For every one that doeth evil hateth the light, neither cometh to it, lest his deeds should be reproved." Such continue under the power of Satan; "but he that doeth truth cometh to the light, that his deeds may be made manifest, that they are wrought in God;" he is turned from darkness to light, and from the power of Satan unto God:—he receiveth forgiveness of sins, and inheritance among them which are sanctified by faith which is in Christ Jesus, the life and light of men. The people were very attentive, and such a solemn stillness prevailed the greatest part of the time, that if they could not have been seen upon their seats, it would have been difficult to ascertain whether any persons were present. It was the Lord's doing; and as is His name, so is his praise for ever!

On the 27th, a visit to the senior missionary being paid, they witnessed the solemnization of five marriages, four of which were performed in their native language, and the fifth in English the man being an American negro. It appears that, within the last year, one thousand five hundred and forty-six marriages had taken place upon those islands. These were probably accomplished by the aid of the missionaries, though not so expressly stated.

Of the exercises of First-day 31st, the following account appears:

Had an almost sleepless night, but towards morning the way seemed to open with relieving clearness for me to attend the native meeting; landed in due time, and called upon the missionary, who accompanied us to the meeting. When on the way, Hiram Bingham asked whether I would prefer speaking to the people before the service began, or after it was over. This question was so unexpected, that I replied without proper consideration, that I had rather wait, I meant in silence before the Lord; but he supposed until their service was gone through, and of course matters went on in their usual way. I felt regret afterwards that I had not more fully entered into explanation at the moment. It was afterwards proposed by Hiram Bingham, that I should go into the pulpit with himself and another missionary, saying, that the crowd would be so great that he should not be heard if he interpreted from the floor. This proposal was declined at first; but on getting into the place, I was convinced that if I did not go then, it would scarcely be possible afterwards should it be needful, as the floor was already a solid mass of people; so we proceeded accordingly without delay. I sat as one who had the sentence of death in himself and felt so much depressed, that at one time I thought of telling Hiram Bingham that I did not expect to have anything to say to the people but was withheld from doing so. In addition to their usual services on these occasions, a child was baptized, and it seemed long before all was finished, and general silence prevailed. After a short interval I stood up, when Hiram Bingham exhorted the people to stillness. I remarked on taking up the time of the meeting, which had already sat long; but that I was induced to stand before them once more to communicate what ever might be given me on the occasion. The attention of the people seemed now fully arrested and after a solemn pause it was with me to ex

press the encouraging language of the Lord's prophet,—"Arise, shine; thy light is come, and the glory of the Lord is risen upon thee. For behold, the darkness shall cover the earth, and gross darkness the people: but the Lord shall arise upon thee, and his glory shall be seen upon thee." Thus was announced, by holy inspiration, the light of that glorious gospel morning, then preparing to dawn upon the benighted regions of the earth, to dispel the mist of darkness from the mind of man; that sin should no longer have dominion over the human race, but that mercy and truth should meet together, and love, and joy, and peace, through righteousness, should prevail from the river to the uttermost part of the earth: that as sin has reigned unto death, so now might grace reign through righteousness, unto eternal life, by Jesus Christ our Lord. There is no other way by which mankind can participate in the life and immortality that are brought to light by the gospel, than that of believing in Christ Jesus, and turning to the light of His Holy Spirit, which shineth in every heart. I was sure that these beloved people (telling them so) were no strangers to the name Christ: but that the bare name is not enough; I wanted them to become acquainted with His power, to save them from their sins: without this He would be no Saviour of theirs. The number of people present was computed at four thousand and upwards, and being placed above them, the heat was almost insupportable: they stood in crowds outside of the six double doors, and about a window that was open back of the pulpit. The building is one hundred and ninety-six feet long, and sixty-eight feet wide, and was, to all appearance, as full as the people could pack together. The mercy of the Lord is from everlasting to everlasting, and His truth to all generations of them that fear and love Him.

The following extract illustrates the obsequious attention which uncivilized nations, as well as those more refined, often pay to those of elevated rank:

Visited the school for native girls, under the superintendence of a missionary's wife; which, for good order and general quietness, is the best conducted establishment of the kind we have yet seen. For some time after the formation of this school, the children could not be prevailed upon to go forward with the regular duties, unless an adopted child of the queen's led the way, and had the preference shown her. When ordered to break up at noon, or in the afternoon, they would all retain their seats; and when the reason was asked for this, would say, 'Let the queen go first;' although she was a mere shrimp, in size, compared with many of the other children, and not more than six years old. The school-mistress has taken much pains to abolish such an unnecessary and invidious distinction, and has not hesitated to punish this child when in fault, like the other children, without showing any partiality because of her patronage; for a time this gave great offence, but by firmness and steady perseverance the difficulty was at last completely surmounted. Most of the children have now got the better of yielding such undue servility, although it is said that some of the timid still consider this child's word as law.

(To be continued.)

ACCOUNT OF THE ESTABLISHMENT AND PROGRESS OF ACKWORTH SCHOOL.

(Continued from page 726.)

Most of the members of the Country Committee reside in Yorkshire; but Lancashire, Durham, Westmoreland, Derbyshire, and even more distant counties are generally represented at them. The usual attendance is upwards of twenty; and the average distance each member travels, in going and returning, cannot be estimated at less than fifty or sixty miles. For many years after the establishment of the school the committees met monthly; but this arrangement being found cumbersome and needless, and the attendance small, it was concluded to meet quarterly, and to entrust a few subjects requiring immediate or more frequent attention, to a sub-committee of five Friends, resident in the neighborhood, who meet monthly.

Subordinate to the committees, it was decided to place the general direction and management of the institution under the care of a resident officer, to be called the Superintendent. Anxious to have the establishment conducted with a primary view to the religious benefit of its inmates, it was particularly desirable that its head should be a Friend of decided religious character and experience; and its founders were sanguine enough to hope that such a one might be met with, who would voluntarily and *gratuitously* undertake the post of Superintendent and Treasurer; such a friend was found in John Hill, of London. Under a sense of religious duty, he and his wife freely offered their services to the institution, and were gladly accepted: the kind and Christian benignity of this pious couple, then far advanced in life, as well as in general knowledge and understanding, had a very favorable influence on the character of the school in its early years. The wife of the Superintendent, a prudent and excellent matron, was mistress of the family, and, assisted by a housekeeper, had the charge of the domestic affairs; the daughter, an intelligent, pious, and judicious young woman, was engaged as the principal directress of the girls' department; the boys were placed under the care of a young man, recommended by Dr. Fothergill as remarkably skilled in penmanship, and in other respects qualified for the post. Joseph Donbavand, the young man referred to, continued in the service of the institution for upwards of forty years; and when, bowed with age, he retired from the field of labor,

the institution granted him an annuity of £50 during the remainder of his life, "in consideration" (we quote the honorable testimony of the Committee) "of the long and valuable services of our aged Friend."

The office of Superintendent and Treasurer continued to be discharged gratuitously for nearly thirty years:—first, by John Hill, who filled the post eleven years, and afterwards, by his successors, John Hipsley, and Dr. Jonathan Binns; some inconveniences were however found to attach to this arrangement, more especially as interfering with that entire control, which it devolved on the Committees to exercise over so important an officer, and it was decided upon the appointment of our late and valued Friend, Robert Whitaker, that the Superintendent should, in common with those subordinate to him, be a salaried officer, and that the duties of Treasurer should be transferred to some Friend in London. Wilson Birkbeck, Sparkes Moline, and Samuel Gurney, the present Treasurer, have in succession, filled this important office.

Simultaneously with the labors of the first General Meeting and the Committees to establish judicious regulations for the general government of the new institution, active preparations were going forward within its walls for the reception of scholars. During the time the building had been unoccupied, its more perishable parts had become much dilapidated, and the premises generally had assumed a wild and desolate aspect: we are informed, that when the new occupants entered on possession, a *fox and her cubs* were found comfortably quartered in one of the apartments of the west wing: much therefore required attention; repairs were needed, furniture and bedding had to be provided, servants and officers to be engaged; and for all this, and much more, many thoughtful heads and active hands were busily employed ere the preparations for the reception of scholars were completed. At length the preliminary arrangements being sufficiently matured, on the 18th of the 10th mo. 1779, Ackworth School was opened, and Dorsetshire furnished the first pupils in the persons of Barton and Ann Gates of Poole; additional scholars slowly gathered together during the two following months, and about fifty were assembled before the close of the year. Of these by far the greater number were from distant counties; Lancashire had not furnished a single child, and even Yorkshire had not sent a dozen.

Ackworth School of 1853 is not, even as a building, the Ackworth School of 1779. It may, therefore, be interesting to furnish a general outline of its original internal arrangements, noticing, as we proceed, the most important improvements which have since taken place. The approach was by a long narrow footpath between high walls; on the right were the stables, and the well known stable yard, the bakehouse, and the brew-house; while the shoemaker's shop, and the porter's lodge, were the only erections on the left. Entering the main or centre building at one end, we pass along the Great Passage, 188 feet long, and 8 feet wide, with apartments on each side, 24 feet in width. Extending the whole length of the south side of this passage, and equal in height to two stories, on the north side, were the boys' and girls' dining-rooms, each 70 feet long, with the committee-room, a spacious, noble, and richly ornamented apartment, between them. In 1842, the girls' dining-room was fitted up as a reading and lecture-room, and a platform was erected at one end, in front of which the children's seats gradually rise to the further extremity of the room. It is thus well adapted for both seeing and hearing; and when the whole of the family are collected together in this apartment, on First-day evenings, for Scripture reading, the scene is highly pleasing, and of deep and thrilling interest.*

Soon after the opening of the school, four rooms, constituting the whole of the wing south of the pediment, were thrown into one large apartment, and fitted up as a meeting-house. This continued to be used as such, till 1848, when alterations were made in the boys' premises, on a very extended scale; and as these alterations are intimately associated with the present improved state of the boys' department, some detailed notice of their origin and progress is required. Much dissatisfaction had for some years been felt by the committee, with the general state of this portion of the school. The upper school-rooms were very low, (scarcely more than eight feet in height,) and did not admit of adequate ventilation, all of them were crowded, both upstairs and down, and being unprovided with class-rooms, there was no opportunity of occasionally relieving them; the only room appropriated to the boys in play hours, was also, of necessity, used for teaching; it was always dirty, the air never in a state of healthy purity, and the school apparatus continually exposed to injury; the only apartment for the teachers was the library, quite removed from the boys' premises; the habits and conduct of the children partook of the rough character of their accommodations; fever in various forms had repeatedly spread in the school. It was thus evident that the minds, manners, and health of the boys, all shared in the deterioration which was acknowledged. The confidence of parents was diminished; the complement of boys was not reached for several years, whilst the girls' school was continually full to overflowing. The whole subject obtained the close attention of the committees, each defective point was carefully investigated, and the remedies to be applied were de-

*In 1837 a subscription, amounting to about £650, was raised in the Society, at the suggestion of two or three private individuals, and was presented to the Committee to erect Gas-works for the use of the school; the benefit, moral as well as social, from abundance of light, has been beyond calculation.

liberately considered; it was at length concluded, that a considerably increased subdivision of classes was essential;—that an apartment for the teachers in the midst of the children ought to be provided;—that airy and well-ventilated play-rooms were required, which should not be used as school-rooms;—that the upper rooms should be raised four or five feet; and that various other alterations, promotive of health, decency, and orderly habits, should be made. The surrender of the Meeting-house would enable the Committee to carry out their comprehensive plans, and it was therefore decided to appropriate the whole of the east Wing to the service of the boys, and to erect on the site of the old buildings, a new and much larger Meeting-house, which the requirements of the increasing body of Friends in Ackworth demanded. But all this, and much more, which alterations so extensive would certainly involve, required an outlay of several thousand pounds.

The Committees were unanimous in the judgment that the course they were pursuing was right, and they were strong in the confidence that the Society would support them. They presented a view of the whole case in a lucid and energetic address, and they were not disappointed; Friends cheerfully and nobly responded; the subscriptions considerably exceeded £6,000, and all that was projected was satisfactorily completed; and it is not too much to say, that the most sanguine expectations of the liberal-minded projectors were fully realized.

The new Meeting-house is a well built, lofty structure, capable, with its commodious galleries, of seating 800 or 900 persons; it is comfortably warmed and well ventilated, and is so arranged as to be accessible to the children at all seasons, under cover, by means of open colonades, supported by plain, substantial Tuscan columns; the whole is built of free-stone from the school quarries. In front of the Meeting-house is a spacious area laid out in grass and shrubs, round which is a carriage road leading to the school, and forming the main entrance to the institution. A row of excellent dwelling-houses, for the use of the married teachers and officers of the school, was also erected at the same time.

(To be continued.)

COMPARATIVE POWERS OF LARGE AND SMALL ANIMALS.

In observing the habits of an animal, it is natural sometimes to compare the speed with which it runs, swims, or flies, and the distances and heights which it leaps, with the length of the animal itself, and the weight which it can sustain, with its own weight. This kind of comparison has given rise to an exaggerated estimate of the activity and strength of the muscles of small animals, especially of insects. Authors after authors have copied, without reflection, the allegations of their predecessors on this point, and the fallacy, like many others, has gained power by repetition; so that, in almost every popular work on entomology, we find such statements as these: 'When a flea jumps half a yard, it is as though a man were to leap three hundred yards;' 'If a horse were as active as a grasshopper, he would clear a haystack as easily as the insect skips over a few blades;' 'When a beetle sustains the weight of a folio, he is like a single porter with a house on his back.' It requires only a little consideration of the elementary principles of mechanics to make these paradoxes disappear, and to shew that there is no reason to suppose that the muscular power of insects is much greater, in proportion to their size, than that of larger animals. There are two distinct classes of phenomena to be considered, which we shall take in their order; namely—*first*, Speed and activity; and, *secondly*, Sustaining of weights.

1. *Speed and Activity.*—If a pellet of small-shot and a cannon-ball be let drop at the same instant from the same height, in an exhausted receiver (that the resistance of the air may be removed,) they will fall with equal speed, and reach the ground at the same instant. In each case, the thing moved is a certain mass of matter; the moving power is the weight, or gravitation towards the earth, of that mass; and from the fact, that the velocities acquired are the same, we conclude that the weight in each case is proportional to the mass or quantity of matter in the body; that is to say, if the weight of the cannon-ball is one hundred thousand times greater than that of the pellet, it contains also one hundred thousand times as much matter to be moved, and therefore the velocities acquired are equal. In fact, in computing the proportions which moving powers bear to the masses of matter moved by them, we are to consider the absolute velocities produced, without reference to the lengths, or any other dimensions of the moving bodies. To exemplify the application of this principle to the activity of animals of different sizes, let us suppose that an elephant and a flea, whose respective masses are as one thousand millions to one, are found to move with the same absolute speed; and to avoid the complexity which the consideration of the resistance of the air would produce, let us, in the first instance, suppose an imaginary case—namely, that the experiment is made in a receiver exhausted of air. The conclusion to be drawn from such an experiment is, that the muscular power of the flea bears precisely the same proportion to its mass which that of the elephant does; that is to say, if the flea has one-thousandth-millionth part of the mass of the elephant to move, it has one-thousandth-millionth part of the muscular power to move it with, and therefore moves with the same absolute velocity. The effect of the resistance of the air is, to retard the smaller body more than the larger one, because the surface of the former is the greater in proportion to its mass. Accordingly we find that the actual speed of in-

sects is generally less than that of larger animals. The distance and the height to which an animal can leap, depend principally on the velocity with which it can dart itself forward or upward at the commencement of the spring, and are modified by the resistance of the air. That velocity depends on the proportion of the muscular power of the animal to its mass. If, therefore, the proportion of muscular power to weight in a grasshopper be merely the same as in a horse, it is only the resistance of the air and the low position of its centre of gravity which prevent the insect from leaping a five-bar gate. To conceive distinctly what is meant by the *moving power* of a muscle, we must observe that this power is jointly proportional to two things—the force or pull which the muscle exerts in contracting, and the distance through which it can contract. In muscles of the same material, and similar force and structure, the force must be proportional to the transverse area of the muscle—the contraction to its length; hence the moving power of the muscle is proportional to the product of its transverse area by its length—that is, simply to its bulk. It is thus evident that there is no reason to conclude, from the speed and activity of insects, that the material of their muscles is of a more powerful nature than that of the muscles of larger animals.

2. *Sustaining of Weights.*—It is well known to engineers that a bridge, or any other structure on a large scale, will not sustain nearly so great a load, in proportion to its bulk, as a small model, though made of the same materials, and similar in every respect except size. This is because the powers of sustaining loads, in two similar structures of the same material and different sizes, are in the proportion of their respective areas, that is, of the squares of their lengths, while the bulks are in the proportion of the cubes of the lengths. For example, let us suppose a model to be made of the Britannia Bridge, of wrought-iron plates of the same quality, put together in the same manner, and of one-tenth part of the dimensions of the actual bridge in every direction, the plates being also of one-tenth part of the thickness. The bulk and weight of this model would be *one-thousandth* part of those of the actual bridge, while it would be capable of sustaining *one-hundredth* part of the load. Hence the model could sustain a load *ten times greater*, as compared with its bulk, than the actual bridge can. If insects were exact models of the larger animals, and their structure of materials of the same strength, they ought naturally, according to the principles above explained, to be able to sustain immensely greater loads in proportion to their bulk. In the case of beetles, this power is increased by their being clothed in armor.

It appears then, on the whole, that we have no reason to conclude, from the speed, activity, or strength of insects that their muscular power is greater or less, in proportion to their bulk, than that of larger animals; and that the paradoxes on this subject, which have been so often expatiated upon, especially in works of a popular character, are founded on an illusive mode of comparison.—*Chambers' Journal.*

MEMORIALS OF CHRISTIAN LIFE IN THE EARLY AND MIDDLE AGES.

BY AUGUSTUS NEANDER.

At every weekly service of the Christians in some places, at every monthly meeting in other places, collections were made, to which every member contributed according to his ability, for the relief of the poor, the sick, the infirm through age, widows and strangers, who on account of their faith were imprisoned or sentenced to work in the mines. Individual churches not merely cared for the wants of their own members, but the richer churches of the capital cities, such as Rome, sent pecuniary aid to those who were suffering for the faith, even to the remotest parts. And when the poor churches of the provincial towns were not in a condition to give sufficient relief to the suffering brethren from their own resources, they sought the help of the church in the larger cities. About the middle of the third century, it happened that in Numidia, in North Africa, several Christian men and women were taken captive by their barbarous neighbors. The Numidian churches not being able to raise the sum required for their ransom, applied to the metropolis, Carthage. The bishop of the city, Cyprian, in a short time collected a sum exceeding four thousand dollars, and remitted it to the bishops of those churches, with an epistle, in which he says, "We cannot regard the imprisonment of our brethren but as our own, nor their sufferings but as ours, since we are united to them in one body, and not only love, but a peculiar religious interest, must impel and confirm us in procuring the freedom of brethren who are members of our body." He adds, "We wish, indeed, that nothing of this kind may happen in future, but yet should anything of the kind occur again to try the love of our hearts and to test our faith, do not delay to inform us of it by another epistle; since you may be satisfied that our whole church prays to God that it may not happen again, but if it should occur, that they will help you cheerfully and abundantly."

Although the heathen frequently charged the Christians with misanthropy, because they would not imitate the conduct of the world, yet the principle of universal love of mankind and of enemies was always expressed by the Christian church. The love of enemies, especially, was not regarded as a single moral precept of Christianity, but was a necessary result of the total Christian faith and consciousness—of faith in the Redeemer who died for his enemies, and of a love that expelled everything selfish. Whenever they

met for worship, Christians prayed for the conversion of all men, that all men might attain salvation by the reception and faithful following of the doctrine of Christ. Also the heathen poor received rich gifts from the Christian church.

In the year 254, a desolating epidemic raged throughout a great part of the Roman empire, and especially in northern Africa. The heathen at Carthage did not venture to attend the sick for fear of infection; the infected were thrown out into the streets half dead. Corpses were left lying in heaps, and threatened a general plague by tainting the atmosphere. A short time before, the Christians had suffered a bloody persecution; and even this desolating epidemic occasioned new attacks upon them. But Cyprian knew that it became Christians, by well-doing, to heap the burning coals of shame on the heads of their enemies. He assembled his church and said to them, "If we merely show kindness to our own people, we do no more than publicans and heathens; as genuine Christians, we must overcome evil by good, love our enemies, as our Lord exhorts us, and pray for our persecutors. Since we are born of God, we must show ourselves worthy of our origin by imitating our Father's goodness." The Christians answered this appeal by dividing the work among them according to their various situations and abilities. Some gave money, others their personal labor, and in a short time Carthage was rescued from the danger of a general pestilence.

After a long interval of rest, during which Christianity certainly sank in some measure into careless security and indolent worldliness, we see it under persecution enter with fresh power on the conflict, which only seemed to separate nominal Christians, who found their way into the church in great numbers during peaceful times, from those who felt the vital power of Christianity. Not only the most excruciating tortures by which it was attempted to extort a denial of their faith from Christians, could not shake their stedfastness, supported as it was by Divine power; nor even could the protracted sufferings of close imprisonment, with hunger and thirst, nor toilsome, unwonted labors in the mines, weary out a patience maintained by their faith. All the persuasions of dear friends and relations, the entreaties and tears of beloved fathers and children, could not turn the tender hearts of Christians from the path of obedience to the gospel; they endured the severest conflict—not only the fear of death, as presented to the senses—but that which is still more trying, the conflict with those tender and deeply implanted feelings in the moral nature of man, which Christianity by no means suppresses, but, as it does in reference to all that is purely human, exalts, refines and ennobles. They were victorious in this conflict, because the words of the Saviour were deeply impressed on their hearts, "If any man come to me and hate not his father and mother, and wife and children, and brethren and sisters, yea, and his own life also, he cannot be my disciple."

When Cyprian, bishop of Carthage, appeared for the first time before the proconsul and was examined, he answered, "I am a Christian and a bishop. I know no God besides the one true God who created the heaven and earth, the sea and all that is therein. This God we Christians serve. To Him we pray day and night for ourselves, for all men, and for the welfare of the emperors themselves." To the question of the proconsul, "Dost thou persist in this resolution?" he answered, "A resolution grounded on the knowledge of God is unchangeable." Being requested to name his clergy, he replied, "Your laws wisely forbid the trade of informing; our religion forbids a man's giving himself up; but if you seek for them you will find them." To the confessors Cyprian writes, "Still we are in the world, still we are on the battle-field; we fight for our daily life. Hence you must strive that after such a beginning you may make progress; that what you have so happily begun may be brought to perfection. It is but little if a man has been able only to obtain, it is something more to be able to keep what he has obtained; as even faith and regeneration cannot bring to eternal life merely by being once received; they must be kept. Our Lord himself taught this when he said, 'Behold thou art made whole, sin no more lest a worse thing come unto thee.'" His last words on receiving the sentence of death were, "God be praised."

Under the Valerian persecution, the martyrs in Numidia wrote as follows, during a severe imprisonment in which they suffered much from hunger and thirst—"The dark prison soon shone with the illumination of the Holy Spirit; we ascend to the place of punishment as if we were ascending to Heaven. We are not afraid to describe the horrors of that place, for the greater the trial, so much greater must He be who has overcome it in us. And indeed it is not our conflict, for by the help of the Lord we have gained the victory; for to be put to death is easy for the servants of God, and death is nothing, because the Lord has taken away its sting and power; he triumphed over it on the cross." They closed the account of their sufferings with these words: "Dear brethren, let us with all our might hold fast concord, peace and union of heart. Let us strive to be now what we are to be in another world. If we wish to be and to reign with Christ, then we must act in the way which will lead to Christ and his kingdom." When afterwards they were led, amidst a great concourse of Christians and Pagans, to the place of execution, and the former cried out, "Think of us when you go to the Lord," one of the martyrs answered humbly, "Rather, may you think of me before the Lord."

Tertullian says, "The prison is darkness, but ye are light; it has fetters, but ye are free in

God's sight. The limbs feel not the pressure of the stocks when the soul is in Heaven. The soul leads the whole man with it, and transports it whither it will. Where thy heart is, there will thy treasure be also."

In a time of impending persecution, Cyprian wrote, "Not in that sense have we joined the soldiers of the Lord, that we think of nothing but peace, and flee from conflict; since in the conflict the Lord has gone before us as the teacher of humility, patience and suffering; since what he has taught us to accomplish, he has himself accomplished; and what he exhorts us us to suffer, he has first suffered for us."

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

PHILADELPHIA, EIGHTH MONTH 6, 1853.

The case of George Smith, alias B. Fisher, which, greatly abridged from the Daily Register, is given in this week's number, may probably be regarded as of some importance from the evidence which it affords, that the laws of the States, designed for maintaining the peace of the commonwealth, are not to be overridden by the claims of our slave-holding brethren; but there is an aspect of the case which appears worthy of more serious consideration than it has received.

Any compromise between right and wrong, whatever the attendant circumstances may be, ought always to be viewed with mistrust. No political advantages can compensate the want of moral rectitude. Now, that the system of slavery as established and maintained in the Southern portion of the United States, is radically and intrinsically wrong, may be considered as the judgment of the civilized world. That it is incompatible with the principles solemnly avowed in the face of the world, by the people of the United States, upon their assuming their station among the nations of the earth, is too obvious to admit of argument or illustration. When the people of the northern and middle States adopted the federal constitution, with the clause in it relative to the delivery of fugitives from labor, this admission could hardly be regarded as anything else than a compromise with wrong; a compromise, however, probably less abhorrent to the feelings of the people then than it is now; for there was at that time only one State clear of slaves within their own limits. The States which had made provision for the extinction of negro slavery, had done it compromisingly. They had condemned the system by providing for its ultimate abolition, and yet had sanctioned its continuance during the lives of the existing generation of slaves. It is therefore no matter of surprise, that the provision relative to fugitives from labor, should be no inseparable bar to the adoption of the federal constitution. It is further observable that slavery was then regarded as a waning institution, which, at no distant day must vanish from the country. It is also highly probable that with most who reflected on the subject, the reclamation of escaping slaves was expected to follow their elopement at no great distance of time, and before the fugitives had formed family connections and become domiciliated in the States to which they had escaped. Hence their reclamation would be regarded as little more than placing them in the situation they had occupied previous to elopement. But how different in their practical operations are the article of the constitution referred to and the laws and usages which have grown out of it. We find no statute of limitations, in the application of the reclaiming power. No matter how long an absconding slave may have enjoyed the blessings, and performed the duties of a freeman; no matter what comforts he may have collected round him; no matter that a confiding wife and a helpless flock may have become accustomed to depend upon him for comfort and support; the husband and the father may be suddenly and ruthlessly torn from the wife and children, and consigned to a slave pen, to be sold under the hammer of an auctioneer to the highest bidder. Can any sensitive mind contemplate, without the most painful emotions, the condition and feelings of poor Smith's wife and family, now rendered a widow and orphans by the instrumentality of the officers of the law? It was my lot, nearly fifty years ago, to assist in the liberation, by purchase, of a black man who was seized, in the presence of his wife, as a fugitive from labor, and was about to be transferred to a southern market. Though while the negotiation was pending I could not so far depend upon the strength of my nerves, as to visit the apartment in which the prisoner was confined, and he must have known, before I saw him, that his freedom was secured; yet, when brought out, the expression of distress still marked on his countenance was beyond any which I ever beheld, before that day, or since.

It is a grievous circumstance attending the reclamation of fugitive slaves, that there is no legal substitute for the *person* of the victim. If the man claimed as a fugitive is once pronounced such by the constituted authorities, the master may set what price he pleases on his victim, and even refuse to sell him at any price. The natural consequence is, that the more oppressive the case, and the more ardent and extensive the sympathy excited, the higher will be the demand. Within a few days, we have seen in the public papers an account of a colored man who, about 15 years ago, located himself at Indianapolis, Indiana, where,

by industry, economy, and good conduct, he accumulated property to the amount of six thousand dollars. He had a wife and family, and was withal a highly respectable member of the Baptist persuasion. But lo! a man appeared who claimed him as a fugitive from bondage, and procured his arrest. A number of friends to the prisoner quickly appeared, who, while the cause was pending, offered security to any amount for his appearance; but this was refused by the inflexible claimant, who manifests a determination not to sell him at any price, in case he should obtain legal possession of him, but to take him to Missouri. Now, though we may hope that there is some mistake in this representation, yet we may rationally enquire whether there is in any part of the Union, any legal provision to restrain the holder of a reclaimed fugitive slave from acting exactly as this Missourian is said to have acted?

The people of Cuba are no doubt much below those of the United States, yet in one article the slaveholders of our Southern States might learn a useful lesson from them. A slave, if he can raise the money himself, or find a friend to advance it, may demand his freedom at a price to be assessed by a disinterested umpire.

If the people of the free States must continue to submit to the seizure and delivery of such fugitives from slavery as may be found among them, what possible injustice to the claimants would it be to introduce into the laws provided for carrying this portion of the constitution into effect, a modification, substituting the payment of an assessed value, where that can be done, for the delivery of the person claimed?

Died,—On the 20th of last month, aged 40 years, after a short but severe illness, Anna, daughter of Thomas Willis, of Jericho, L. I.

To this dear friend, the language of our holy Redeemer seems peculiarly applicable, "Blessed are the pure in heart for they shall see God." Her early life was characterized by remarkable integrity, purity and conscientious regard for truth, which, with added years, expanded into a watchful care and faithfully to discharge every manifested duty, however great the cross to her natural will.

As a daughter she was truly exemplary in filial kindness and solicitude, and to her surviving parent she was closely united, entering fully and feelingly into his various exercises. Indeed, in all the relations of life, domestic, social and religious, she was ever found the judicious counsellor, the tender, sympathizing friend; the poor and afflicted being the particular objects of her attention. Having early submitted to the cleansing and refining operations of Divine Grace, she was abundantly prepared to direct others to the fountain whence she derived consolation and strength.

Though the severity of her disease precluded much expression, yet we feel the sweetest assurance that to her the change was "glorious," and that a foretaste thereof was granted her even here. During an interval of comparative ease she exclaimed, "O! the love of my heavenly Father." A short time before her close, with a look of inexpressible affection, she addressed two of her nieces, "Remember your Lord;" then, "Let me go;" and soon quietly yielded her purified spirit to Him who had become to her the "chief among ten thousand."

May her bright example of early dedication, her pious and consistent walk, stimulate her survivors to redoubled efforts to pursue in simple obedience and single-heartedness the path of Christian duty.

——, At Winchester, Virginia, on the 26th ult, after a short illness, Rebecca, wife of Jasper Cope, of this city, aged 73 years. During the illness of this dear friend, many expressions fell from her, affording consolatory evidence to those who were attendant upon her, that she was prepared for the awful event, having oil in her vessel and her lamp burning. Having, as she testified, endeavored through life, to love and adore her compassionate Redeemer, she was favored to meet the undeniable Messenger with humble and confiding hope.

——, At her residence in Columbiana County, Ohio, on the 10th ult., aged nearly 94 years, Sarah, the widow of Griffith John, and an elder of Sandy Spring Monthly Meeting. She was the daughter, being the eldest child, of Nathan Cope, of Chester County, Pennsylvania. She was gathered as a shock of corn fully ripe, leaving behind her an assurance that her close was peaceful.

FRIENDS' ASYLUM.

The Managers are desirous to engage a Steward and Matron for this Institution. Application in writing may be made to either of the undersigned.

Thomas Evans, No. 180 Arch st.,
Charles Ellis, No. 95 S. 8th st., or 56 Chestnut st.,
Jeremiah Hacker, No. 144 S. 4th st.,
Samuel Bettle, Jun., 101 N. 10th st.,
John M. Whitall, 138 Race st., or 161 Filbert.
Wm. Bettle, 14 S. 3rd st.

Philadelphia, 7th month 2d, 1853.

For Friends' Review.

FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE.

A case has recently occurred in this city, which, from the circumstances attending it, has excited an unusual amount of feeling. A colored man residing in Camden, New Jersey, where he has a wife and children, and who is said to own a house and lot at Bushtown, was, in the 5th month last, arrested in this city, on a vague charge of riot, and assault and battery. The colored man bore the name of George Smith; and the person on whom the assault was committed is said to be a white man, who has never appeared in the case; and even his name is not known. The arrest was made by a constable, without warrant, and from an apprehension, with very slender evidence to support it, that Smith was the assailant. Another colored man, named Littleton Hubert, became bail to the amount of $500, for the appearance of the prisoner to answer the charge against him. Smith was therefore constructively in the custody of Hubert,

though actually at liberty. It appears that Alberti, of kidnapping notoriety, made an effort to obtain Smith by becoming his bail, but the offer was refused by the committing magistrate.

On the evening of 7th mo. 21st, Smith was arrested under the name of Bill Fisher, on the charge of being a fugitive slave, owned by J. C. Howard, of Elkton, Maryland, and next day was taken before E. D. Ingraham, United States Commissioner; who, after some delay, and hearing of the testimony adduced, gave his decision in favor of the claimant, and granted a certificate authorizing the removal of Smith to Maryland.

In the meantime L. Hubert applied for, and obtained from a judge of the Court of Quarter Sessions, a writ of habeas corpus, directed to F. M. Wynkoop, U. S. Marshal, and A. Freed, keeper of Moyamensing prison, commanding them to produce the body of Smith, alias Fisher, to the Court of Quarter Sessions. Before this writ was served on the keeper of the prison, the alleged fugitive was removed from his custody.

When Commissioner Ingraham gave his decision, Howard, the master, declared upon oath, that he feared a rescue before the slave could be removed beyond the limits of Pennsylvania; in consequence of which the colored man was placed in charge of Marshal Wynkoop to be delivered in Maryland, agreeably to the provisions of the law of Congress of 1850. The writ of habeas corpus being served on Marshal Wynkoop, in whose possession the alleged fugitive was, he refused to produce him, grounding his refusal on the fact that he was acting under the authority of a commissioner of the United States. The judge of the Court of Quarter Sessions, justly regarding the authority of the State as paramount in the case, ordered the Sheriff to take the recusant Marshal into custody.

An application was afterwards made to Judge Kane, of the U. S. District Court for a habeas corpus, directing the Sheriff or his Deputy to bring the Marshal before the District Court, in order to examine the legality of his commitment. As the petition did not state that the Marshal was detained under process of a State Court, but simply that he was not detained for any criminal or supposed criminal matter, the judge agreed to issue the writ agreeably to the request of the relator, but with the open declaration that in case it should appear, on the return, that the Marshal was held under process from a State Court, he should quash the writ.

After a short recess the Marshal was brought into Court by the Sheriff's deputy; when it was shown that he was acting under an order from Commissioner Ingraham, which directed him to take a sufficient force to convey the fugitive slave to Elkton, in Maryland, and that he considered the writ which required him to produce the fugitive before the Court of Quarter Sessions, as an unlawful interference with his duties as an officer of the United States, and had therefore declined compliance with the mandate. As was proved that the Marshal was placed in th custody of the Sheriff under process of a Sta Court, Judge Kane decided that he had no au thority to issue the writ directed to the Sheri and therefore ordered it to be quashed; and h expressed a belief that the writ from the judge the State Court ought to be obeyed.

On the 25th the Marshal appeared in th Court of Quarter Sessions, and produced th prisoner, Smith, assigning the authority of th U. S. Commissioner for detaining him. Th prisoner, Smith, was placed under custody of th keeper of the Moyamensing prison, and Ma shal Wynkoop was discharged.

On the 26th, the prisoner Smith was agai brought into Court, when two counter claims t the possession of his person appeared. One o the part of the Marshal, under authority of th U. S. Commissioner, with a view of removin him to Maryland; and the other on behalf Hubert, who was bail for his appearance to an swer the charge of assault and battery.

After a protracted discussion, Judge Thomp son gave his judgment that Hubert by takin out a bail piece, could arrest the prisone wherever found, but as that had not been don Smith was not under the control of the cour and was therefore discharged from the custod of the Sheriff, and remanded to the custody the Marshal. Hubert and his friends procured bail piece as quickly as it could be made out but in the meantime the unfortunate prisoner wa hurried into a carriage which was in waiting, an driven off with the utmost speed towards the re gions of slavery.

DOMESTIC CONCERNS.

In the management of domestic concerns, orde and method must be observed, and all hurry an confusion ought to be carefully avoided; for a Lavater very justly remarks, they are *generall* "the efforts of indolence."

But it is also evident, to an observing mind, tha they are *sometimes* occasioned by the want of proper cultivation of those powers, which enabl us to comprehend, and to unite, the greater an the less calls of domestic duty, and so to arrang our business, that all may be employed withou improperly interfering with each other, or retard ing the progress of the different branches of do mestic economy.

If we would begin at the right end of th thing, it must be with the morning of the day and the morning of life. This is an essentia point. Sleep should never be considered as luxury, but as only a necessary refreshment t invigorate the body, and prepare it for furthe exertions. Therefore the propriety and advan tages of early rising, should be, by example an precept, fixed on the youthful mind.

All nature around us has a voice; does it no

l to us, and say as the angel did to one of the ients? "Hear me, and I will instruct thee, rken to the thing that I say, and I will tell e more."

Does not the returning light admonish us in most intelligent language; "thy body is now reshed with sleep; thy mind has been relieved ts cares; let each resume its proper allotment. hen thou hast returned suitable thanks for ssings received, and thy mind is under the sus- ning influence of love and gratitude, prepare the exercises of the day. Apply to them ly."

Early rising is acknowledged by the wisest of n, to contribute very much to health of body vigor of mind. It also affords an opportunity observing some of the most sublime and utiful appearances of nature. What can be e beautifully sublime than the rising sun; how many deprive themselves of the oppor- ity of beholding it, by closing their eyes inst that light which it imparts, and by which alls on them to arise.*

n rural scenery, there are a multitude of ob- s to attract attention, and to enlist the purest ings of the heart. All nature, being refreshed, in a summer morning, lively and cheerful. dewdrops glitter on the tender herbage. The ning rose and the honey-suckle, emblems of uous youth, cast forth their fragrance to the rning sun.

he hen comes forth with her little brood, ch she has, through the night, sheltered from n under her expanded wings. The small s hopping from spray to spray, sing among branches; while the robin and the lark, ris- on the wing, or perched on the topmost gh, tune their voices melodiously.

h! that man would listen attentively to the ruction they give, apply his heart unto wis- , and join the general song of praise and ksgiving to Him, who rules on high, and enses his blessings so bountifully to the chil- n of men. Then might "his peace be as a r, and his righteousness as the waves of the "

arly and suitable attention to our own con- s, affords us a much better opportunity for inistering comfort and assistance to the needy and distressed, and for visiting them in their solitary abodes. If our lot in life is such that we have not bread to give for the nourishment of the body, we may have a word of consolation for the better part. We may wipe from the eye of affliction the falling tear, and direct the attention of the sufferer to those joys which never fade, a mansion "eternal in the heavens."

And for those who have it also in their power to administer to the necessities of the body, to comfort the sick and afflicted, to feed the hungry, to clothe the naked, there is certainly no time to be *lost*. The *wealth* they possess, is "a call to duty, not discharge from care." For the use of this, they must be accountable.

As a wife, a woman is bound by the sacred bonds of marriage, to promote the welfare of her husband by every means in her power. And by so doing, she contributes greatly to her own comfort. By a mutual interchange of affectionate attention and interest, the happiness of both is increased, and they are the better qualified to fill their stations as heads of families, and as parents of children.

When a woman finds herself placed in the important station of a mother, she is then brought under increased obligations; in the discharge of which, she will find the proper cultivation of her own mind to be of incalculable benefit.

While her sons are young, and their minds susceptible of suitable impressions, she should sow the seeds of virtue, benevolence, and all those amiable qualities that will, in manhood, render them honorable and dignified in their pursuits, respectable and useful members of the community, and virtuous and exemplary heads of families. But her daughters, who must continue with her, will need a mother's care to instruct them, a mother's heart to feel for them, and a mother's hand to guide their steps, even till they arrive at womanhood themselves.

If a mother would faithfully perform her duty to her offspring, she must be willing to make many sacrifices. What sacrifices? some may say. Those of inclination. And if improper habits have been indulged, they must be corrected. The comfort and improvement of her family must be her principal object.

Social visiting, and a virtuous intercourse with those we love, are some of the greatest comforts of life; yet even these must be under such restrictions that nothing may suffer by her absence. Her inclination may sometimes lead her to prefer stillness and inactivity, when those under her care need instruction; but opportunities that will tend to their benefit, and prepare them for usefulness, must not be suffered to pass unimproved.

Many advantages arise from girls being taught economy in their wearing apparel; how to make and repair most articles of their dress, and to lay them away carefully when they are not needed. By such attention, some females make a more decent and respectable appearance, and with not

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My father being a man of extensive business, and mother a woman, who "looking well to the ways er household," did not indulge her family "in g the bread of idleness;" I was trained up to the t of rising before the sun, to attend to the dairy, other domestic concerns.

nd, although the evening (especially when the n being at the full, casts forth her borrowed light llumine the traveller's path; or the whispering ze is lulling the laborer to rest) has its charms, is adapted to serious reflection, yet I think there time so peculiarly interesting to a mind prepared joy it, as a bright summer morning. Nor do I there is any other so well calculated to impress e youthful mind a love for the works of creation.

half the expense, than others do, who are idle and negligent.

They should be also taught such different branches of housewifery, as their strength and capacity will admit. And, as the preparation of our food is an essential part of domestic economy, much care is necessary to have it done in such a way that it will contribute to health, and best answer the purpose for which it is designed: not to pamper the palate of the epicure, but to afford nourishment to the body, that it may be supported under its various toils.

A simple repast, suitably prepared and neatly arranged on the table, is not only more pleasing to the eye, but more grateful to the stomach, than rich and costly viands, prepared and set on in an ungraceful manner. The best of food may be rendered unwholesome by negligence, and it is not in the quantity, nor in the variety of dishes that the elegance of a table consists, so much as in the neatness and order of its arrangement.

To be continued.

PITCAIRN'S ISLAND.—THE PARADISE OF THE PACIFIC.

In the first and sesond volumes of the Review we gave to our readers some interesting accounts of this little colony in the Pacific. The following narrative, beginning with the expedition of Lieutenant Bligh, and coming to the latest date to which our information extends, abridged from Blackwood's Magazine, will doubtless be perused with interest by many of our readers.

Lieutenant Bligh had been for several years sailing-master in the *Resolution* of the celebrated circumnavigator, Captain Cook; and in the year 1787 was intrusted with the command of his majesty King George the Third's armed ship, the *Bounty*, on an interesting expedition to the South Sea islands—namely, acting on the suggestion of Sir Joseph Banks, who had visited Otaheite with Captain Cook in 1769—to try the experiment of introducing plants of the bread-fruit tree, which supplied their food to the Otaheitans, into the West Indies. The *Bounty* set sail from Spithead on the 23d December, 1787. Mr. Bligh was then in the very prime of life—about thirty-three years of age. He returned to England and landed at Portsmouth on the 14th of March, 1790; having experienced, during that brief interval, such a disastrous adventure as will, with its incidents, always associate his name with one of the most painfully interesting passages in our naval history. How little he thought of it as he issued in buoyant spirits from Spithead! The *Bounty* was of 215 tons burden, and, including Bligh, a botanist, and a gardener, carried forty-six persons. On the 26th of the ensuing October, they reached Otaheite (now called Tahiti), and met with a very friendly reception from the natives, who supplied them abundance with roasted pig and bread-fruit dur a delightful stay of six months, during wh Mr. Bligh succeeded in collecting upwards o thousand plants of the bread-fruit tree. W these they quitted Tahiti in the spring of 17 on their way to the West Indies. Mr. Bli though an able commander, seems to have bee a somewhat hasty temper; and it is possible t he and the master's mate, Mr. Fletcher Christ lived not on the best terms together. The la was a young man, only twenty-four years old respectable family, of talent in his profess and possessed of a daring and adventurous sp

On the evening of the 27th of April, 17 the commander invited him to supper, but he clined; having, doubtless, by that time, concei the audacious purpose which he afterwards ried into effect. This memorable night was distinguished even in the tropical regions for tranquil loveliness; and we may conceive commander of the *Bounty*, as his vessel so clave the sparkling waters, and his sails gliste in the silver moonlight, pacing the deck, and joying the beauty of the hour. But who can what an hour may bring forth! He was w out of sleep at break of day by a startling visio his cabin full of men armed with pistols and lasses, headed by Mr. Christian! On his call out to know what they meant, a voice ste exclaimed, "Hold your tongue, sir, or you dead this instant!" With oaths and great lence they tied his hands behind his back, w out giving him time to dress; and then, hurry him on deck, forced him, with eighteen pers chiefly officers, superior and petty, into the sh launch, flinging to them about 32 lbs. of p 150 lbs. of bread, 28 gallons of water, 6 qu of rum, 6 bottles of wine, 4 cutlasses, a q rant, a compass, and a small quantity of can twine and cordage. The heartless mutineers t sailed away, leaving their unfortunate comman and almost all his officers—nineteen persons- a boat on the Pacific Ocean only 23 feet long, 6 feet 9 inches broad, heavily laden, and with any awning! Could the mutineers have fore what was in store for them, they would not h dared a retributive Providence, and might h reflected a little on an old English maxi "Begin nothing of which you have not well sidered *the end*." Which fared worse, the m neers or their victims, remains to be seen. shall rapidly follow the course of each.

The ship left the hapless boat's crew at a thirty miles' distance from Tofoa, one of Friendly Islands, and the first thing the la attempted was to land at the island, to pro bread-fruit and water. The savages, howe received them barbarously, attacking them stones, and beat them off the island, where t left dead one of their number, who had galla remained last on shore to push the boat off. savages surrounded and killed him on the s

others pushed off in canoes to attack the unnate boat's crew, who, it must be remember- had not been vouchsafed a single piece of rms for their protection. Some cloths thrown the water to amuse their pursuers, however, ted their attention; and Mr. Bligh and his ds escaped massacre. But what was now to one? Whither were they to direct their se?

fter much consideration Mr. Bligh obtained mpanions' concurrence in a proposal to make Dutch settlement on the island of Timor hich they knew nothing but the name), a nce of 3618 miles! The gunwales of the were only six inches above the water, and it y to imagine the misery to which eighteen e were to be so long consigned, even regard- nly their cabined, cribbed, confined condi- they were to traverse the ocean by day, by , in all weathers, over a space of compara- unexplored ocean equal to nearly a sixth e entire circumference of the globe. They d upon their voyage on the 2d of May; all Bligh's company having solemnly promised o be content with one ounce of bread and a er of a pint of water *per day* apiece. One f them were to be on the look-out, while the s lay down in the boat's bottom; and not g room to stretch their limbs, and being ex- to constant wet and cold, they suffered, souls! quickly and severely from cramps, almost disabled them from moving a limb. t a look-out by day and by night! One magine them often gazing down into the beneath them—within a few inches of its ce—and watching the dark shadows of the s flitting around them, waiting for a ban- which any sudden caprice or accident might them! After five days' sail, they were ed to find two large canoes, filled with can- s, making towards them at top speed from Feejee Islands. The canoes continued the till within two miles' distance, when they it up. Sharks beneath, cannibals behind, s above and below!—what sources of fear isery! what long hours of loneliness and must have been theirs! They encountered endous thunder-storms—by one of them, ly after starting on their voyage, they were nearly swamped; yet these brave and good placed their hopes in God, to whom they addressed a devout prayer, composed for by their commander, partly from his recol- n of the Prayer-book. He wrote it in a blank signal-book, now extant; and it con- an humble confession of sins on the part of suffering under the divine chastisement, es the protection of the Almighty in their y and danger, and returns thanks to Him who d their lives from day to day. Poor Bligh as long as he could to note a few observations, y of places he passed, in this book; and this d and weather-stained document, an affecting relic, is now in the possession of his daughters. "It is with the utmost difficulty," he says, "that I can open a book to write; and I feel truly sensible I can do no more than point out where these lands are to be found, and give some idea of their extent." It was fortunate, indeed, that no quarrels or dissensions seem to have broken out among the little crew. Had it been so, what might not have been the consequence? As early as the 8th of May, the allowance of food to each was necessarily reduced to one and a half ounce of pork, half a pint of cocoa-nut milk, an ounce of bread, and a teaspoonful of rum, Bligh measuring out the allowance very accurately, by means of a pair of scales which he made out of two cocoa-nut shells, while a pistol-bullet (of twenty-five to the pound) served as a weight to fix the allowance of bread to each. The half pint of cocoa-nut milk, however, was soon further reduced to a quarter; and as for the bread, wetted and decayed as it was, and doled out thus by bullet-weight, it was eaten with the utmost relish. A fearful storm of thunder and lightning drenched them to the skin, yet proved a timely relief, for it produced them twenty gallons of water. This was dealt out three times a-day, in a small horn cup two inches deep and two in diameter, and round it was written by Bligh, "Allowance of water three times a-day." He took his own meals out of a small gourd, round which he also wrote, "The cup I eat my miserable allowance out of." The bullet was afterwards set in a metal plate, on which Bligh inscribed, "This bullet, 1-25th of a lb., was the allowance of bread which supported eighteen men for forty-eight days, served to each person three times a day, under the command of Captain William Bligh, from the 28th April, 1789, to the 14th June following." All these deeply interesting relics are now in the hands of his daughters. From the 10th of May they encountered a succession of storms, with frequent thunder and lightning, the sea constantly breaking over the boat, and nearly filling it with water, which they had to bale out as quickly as possible to prevent being swamped; yet most of them were seriously weakened and ill from cramps and spasms. They gained some slight relief by adopting a suggestion of their thoughtful commander —viz., they all took off their clothes, steeped in rainwet, and wrung them in the salt water, which produced some little warmth to their shivering limbs. What a sight these unfortunate beings, thus engaged on the lonely ocean, must have presented to a pitying beholder! To aggravate their disastrous condition, their little store of bread had become soaked in the salt water, which had broken over them incessantly; and even of their sorry fare, their pittance, by the 24th May, was reduced to 1-25th of a lb. for breakfast, and the like quantity for dinner, omitting supper! On the 25th, they succeeded in capturing one or two sea-fowl that came so near the boat (which must indeed have been a novel sight to them) as

enabled the mariners to catch them with the hand! They were of the size of a pigeon, and each was cut into eighteen pieces, and eaten, of course, uncooked. About this time the heat of the sun became so intense that it caused a languor and faintness which made them weary of life. On the morning of the 26th they found themselves within a quarter of a mile of rocks, on which the sea was breaking furiously, but they contrived to haul off, and so escape instant destruction. They were able to steer through an opening in the reef, and found a small island within it which Bligh named "Island of Direction." "We here," says he, "returned God thanks for His gracious protection; and with much content took our miserable allowance of a 25th of a lb. of bread, and a quarter of a pint of water" (with which they had been furnished, it will be remembered, by the thunder-storm). At length they began to near New Holland, and landed on a fine sandy bay in an island near the main, where they luxuriated on *oysters*, water, and berries, and slept comfortably all night; but, as they were preparing in the morning to leave, they found a large party of natives armed with spears, running and hallooing towards them—whether friendly or not, Mr. Bligh and his companions did not pause to ascertain, but put off safely to sea. On the 31st they landed at another little island, where they again found oysters. On the evening of the 3d June they succeeded in threading their way through a most difficult and dangerous passage (the Endeavor Straits,) and were again in the open ocean; but here again they had to encounter long-continued wet and stormy weather, from which their exhausted frames suffered very severely. Incessant fatigue, and exposure to cold and wet, overpowered the strongest among them, and several seemed at the point of death. During all these terrible trials, the noble-spirited commander contrived to support their sinking spirits by every exertion to distract and amuse their attention, he himself all the while as exhausted as themselves. At length, however, his fortitude and constancy were rewarded; for, behold! at 3 A. M. of the 12th of June, their eyes were ravished with a sight of their long-sighed-for point of destination! Timor! Timor!—the island of Timor was in sight! Ah! who shall tell the thrill of ecstasy that shot through the hearts of the weather-beaten and all but prostrate boat's crew as they first saw the island, and found themselves nearing it? What pious gratitude filled them towards their good God, in whose hands are all the waters of the earth, and who had conducted them through such unexampled perils!

On the 14th June they landed at the Dutch settlement of Coupang, after having been forty-eight long days and nights in this open boat on the ocean, and received a most hearty and hospitable welcome from the governor and all the other residents. On the 30th of August Mr. Bligh sailed with his surviving crew (for one died of fever at Timor,) taking with him the launch which they had crossed the ocean, for Batavi and afterwards homeward with eleven out of t original eighteen, the others having died or p ferred remaining in Batavia. He landed safe Portsmouth on the 14th March, 1790. His cr case was instantly made known, and attracted u versal sympathy. He was quickly promot and was afterwards appointed governor of N South Wales, and ultimately became a vi admiral. He died at London, in the year 18 aged sixty-three.

(To be continued.)

TEACHING DEAF MUTES TO SPEAK.

It is generally known that for years schools teaching the deaf and dumb to speak have be in successful operation in Germany; but the i has never been put into practical operation in country, nor until recently even in France. late, however, notwithstanding the adverse rep of several men of science who were sent to G many to examine this system of instruction school has been opened in Paris, and is now g ing convincing demonstration of the practicabi of the scheme. In reference to its success, Boston *Commonwealth* publishes the extra below from a private letter from a friend in Pa

We made a most interesting visit a few d since to the institution for the deaf and du under the direction of M. Dubois. I had re some years since, of the wonderful success of Dubois in teaching persons born deaf to talk, remembered an anecdote of a gentleman's hav called to see him and being received by his s who replied to his questions so naturally that visitor did not suspect that he was actually versing with a person deaf and dumb from youth.

The circumstance of his son being deaf led Dubois to the idea of teaching the deaf to un stand what was said by observing the moveme of the lips, and to talk by imitating the m ments of the vocal organs. The success of Dubois with his son led to the establishmen the existing institutions—for there are two, for girls and the other for boys, about twent each. The establishment for the boys is i separate house at some distance from that for girls; a garden or pleasure ground belongs to e M. Dubois' son is now about thirty-five years and with two daughters of M. Dubois assists in teaching—the daughters are not deaf. The speaks with great facility, and pronounces fectly like other people, except that he speak a lower tone than most people, and perhaps v less variety of intonation—but you would n suspect that he was utterly deaf from his n ner of speaking. I have known persons who not hear well (or, as we say, who are har hearing) who have the same peculiarity in t manner of speaking.

hey adopt in this institution the system of tual instruction on the part of the pupils, and h great success. You may imagine the pa- ice and perseverance required to teach the born f to understand what is said, but this is noth- compared to teaching them to imitate sounds rectly, or, in short, to speak. M. Dubois' son now got to such a facility in speaking that he do this better than he can always understand t is said—because speaking depends on his acquisitions, but understanding what is said ends on the distinctness of the movement of lips of others,—just as we hear what is said, ter or worse, in proportion to the distinctness he pronunciation of others. With the pupils s different, they (with perhaps one exception) erstand what is said much better than they speak. It is only by long and continued tice that they can acquire a correct pronun- ion—some of the pupils could tell what was by observing only the motions of the mus- about the mouth, when the mouth itself was ered and concealed from them.

Several of the pupils, both boys and girls, were ed on to write on the blackboard, questions in le sentences, addressed to them by any of party; and it was extremely gratifying to see eagerness, accuracy, and rapidity with which y wrote down the questions and their replies hem. Two or three of the boys wrote off cor- ly, at a distance of twenty five feet, sentences er spoken aloud or indicated by the movement the lips—of course it is the same thing to m.

Not the least gratifying part of this visit, was ee the very happy and uncommonly intelli- t expression of their faces. Of course there a great difference between different children, some were much more bright and intelligent n others. Some of the young girls were es- ially interesting. It was very pleasing to see e of the brightest helping those less advanced rite out the sentences on a blackboard. All those children had a contented, trustful ex- ssion, which shows how well their happiness ared for.

suppose there are more or less compensations most misfortunes, though with respect to selves they are hard to find and difficult to lize. But on seeing these children looking so py, it struck me that, though human nature bout the same with them as with others, yet extraordinary state of dependence in which ir misfortune has placed them, may have lded them from many evil influences and sub- ed them more to good ones.—*Pennsylvania eman.*

Every young man should remember that the ld will always honor industry. The vulgar useless idler, whose energies of body and d are rusting for want of occupation, may look h scorn—it is praise; his contempt is honor.

ZACHARIAH 9 : 12.

"Turn you to the strong hold, ye prisoners of hope."

Turn to the strong hold, mourning one,
Prisoner of hope, oh trust His grace,
Thy rock, thy refuge is the Son,
There hast thou a sure hiding place.

Behold the firm foundation stone,
From which that glorious structure rose,
Whose adamantine base alone
Secures thee safe from all thy foes.

Oh mariner, when tempest-tossed,
To this strong fortress turn and flee,
Though wrecked, thou art not wholly lost
If thou wilt seek its portals free.

Its walls enclose the sainted dead,
Who there await the call
Of him their risen, glorious Head,
To crown Him Lord of all.

Vain 'gainst its towers, the tempests rage,
Immortal, firm it stands,
Its soldiers still 'gainst sin engage,
With conquering heart and hand.

This citadel of Christian hope,
This bulwark of the cross,
Still bears the fainting spirit up,
Secures 'gainst worldly loss.

The ransomed of the Saviour, there
The golden portals crowd,
Responsive to the heavenly choir,
Their joys proclaim aloud.

And echoing the adoring praise
Of angels' harps above,
Its blood-bought throngs their voices raise,
And shout redeeming love.

Thou beacon-light of ages past,
Whose towers forever stand,
And longer still than Time shall last,
Shall praise that heavenly hand,

Which doth thy strength and beauty still
Sustain in every place,
The crowning grace of Zion's hill,
And glory of God's grace. *Opal.*

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Foreign Intelligence.—By the arrival at New York, on the 28th ult., of the Steamship Asia, Liverpool dates have been received to the 16th ult.

England.—The newspaper Stamp Duties bill had been read a second time in the House of Commons. Lord Shaftesbury's bill for the compulsory education of juvenile mendicants and criminals was making progress.

The Earl of Mornington, who is 60 years of age, having sent a challenge to the Earl of Shaftesbury, was referred by the latter to his solicitor or a police magistrate.

The potatoe crop in Ireland is flourishing. No symptoms of disease have made their appearance in any part of the Island.

France.—The Emperor had kept very close since the late attempt on him at the Opera Comique. Some additional arrests had taken place in connection with that affair.

The Eastern question keeps the people in anxiety. The Constitutionel confirms the statement already made, that a joint note by France and England is on the way to Petersburg, and adds, that the note has likewise been approved by Prussia. Meanwhile, business on the Exchange is almost suspended, awaiting the result of these final attempts at reconciliation.

Ney's statue of bronze is to be erected on the spot where he was shot in the gardens of the Luxembourg. It will probably be inaugurated on the 16th inst.

A settlement had been effected with Spain, respecting the boundary line of Navarre.

Christiana, Queen of Spain, had arrived in Paris.

ITALY.—On the 13th, the Piedmontese Chambers were prorogued to 11th mo. 13th.

Several arrests of Mazzini's friends had taken place at Florence. There is again talk of the grand Duke abdicating in favor of his son.

AUSTRIA.—Letters from various parts of the Empire indicate that troops are concentrating along the Adriatic.

SWITZERLAND.—From Berne, we learn that the National Council had adopted the following proposition by a majority of 58 to 20.

Resolved, That the Federal Council shall be requested to abstain, for the future, from ordering the judicial and police authorities to expel persons who have not been proved to have violated the right of asylum, and whose condition does not threaten to endanger the internal or external security of the Confederation.

RUSSIA.—The Russians have assumed the direction of the Moldavian and Wallachian post offices; and have ordered a solemn religious service to be celebrated in the camp at Warsaw, to procure a blessing on the arms of the "Orthodox Faith" against the Infidel. The merchants of Odessa have been warned not to send accounts of any thing that transpires to their foreign correspondents.

TURKEY.—The position of Turkish affairs is, in reality, unchanged.

A despatch from Constantinople, 6th mo. 30, mentions that the Porte had effected a loan of 45,000,000 piastres (about $2,000,000) from the Oriental Bank, and that another of 50,000,000 is in progress of negotiation with foreign capitalists. The Sultan has sent to the Mint all the plate he inherited from his mother and valued at 40,000,000 piastres. The naval and military commanders continue to take all precautionary measures.

INDIA.—Negotiations with Ava had been terminated by the Burmese envoys refusing to sign the treaty proposed to them by the British, and declaring that they would not sign away any part whatever of the Burmese dominions. They were ordered to reconsider their answer, or to leave the new British territory within twenty-four hours. They left in ten hours.

WEST COAST OF AFRICA.—Affairs had been very quiet at Cape Coast Castle, since the late Ashantee invasion. A convention had been signed at Bathurst, between Governor O'Connor and the King and Chiefs of Congo, by which the latter ceded a portion of their territory, and the former removed certain obnoxious stockades at Sabbaif. At Old Calabar there had been an alarm of an outbreak at Lagos, but fears were over when the steamer left. Trade had much improved, and it was averred that this old slave station will become, if not properly watched, a place of considerable export of slaves

BRITISH PROVINCES.—At a large meeting at St. Johns, N. B., a resolution was passed that unfettered commercial relations with the United States were necessary for the prosperity of the province.

BUENOS AYRES.—Dates from Buenos Ayres have been received to 6th month 4th.

The city was still besieged, and guerilla contests were of daily occurrence. Many have been wounded or killed, particularly among the outsiders.

The National Congress at Santa Fe has adopted constitution for the confederated provinces, in mo respects like that of the United States. It had be accepted by Urquiza, but it was not probable t authorities of Buenos Ayres would accept it, wh Urquiza, with an army and fleet surrounded the cit

The time allowed vessels in the port of Buen Ayres to load, had been extended twelve days.

MEXICO.—Advices from the city of Mexico 7th month 16th, have been received.

A commission has been appointed to form ru for the Jesuits, who are invited to return to Mexi

Santa Anna was making preparations for t union of Church and State.

Great clouds of locusts were ravaging Southe Mexico, for a distance of 400 miles. Inundatio had occurred at Jalisco. The town of Huajaia w destroyed and many lives lost.

The silver mines in the neighborhood of Cruces, New Mexico, are said to be exceeding rich and apparently inexhaustible. The ore found very near the surface.

A meeting of the citizens of Santa Fe had be held for the purpose of taking into considerat the intention of the U. S. Government to locate Indians of California within the limits of N Mexico. Speeches were made, showing the dan to the citizens of New Mexico that would foll the location of 40,000 Indians within that Sta in addition to the 25,000 already there, strong re lutions were formed against the measure, and Protest adopted and ordered to be forwarded to President of the United States.

CALIFORNIA.—The Steamship Northern Lig from San Juan, arrived at New York on the 2 ult., bringing California news to 6th month 30th

Shasta City was destroyed by fire on the 14th 6th month, but was rapidly rebuilding when steamer sailed.

The Democratic State Convention had nomina Gov. Bigler for re-election as Governor, and Sam Purdy for Lieutenant-Governor.

The accounts from the mines were of the m cheering character.

The Digger Indians were very troublesome Tuolumne.

OREGON.—The election for Delegates to Congr Members of the Legislature and county officers t place 6th month 6th. Gen. Lane was elected d gate by a considerable majority.

The crops throughout the Willamette Valley exceedingly good.

Gold mines of great richness are said to have b discovered on the head waters of the Santiam, al forty miles from Salem.

DOMESTIC.—A new railroad between New Y and Albany, to run on the west side of the Hud river, has been surveyed, and a company of cap ists have offered to build the road in two years the sum of $7,500,000.

The total length of the Mobile and Ohio railr from Mobile to the junction of the Ohio with Mississippi, will be 494 miles. It will join Illinois Central Railroad, making one line to lakes.

The Iron Mountain Railroad now construct will bring St. Louis within eighty miles of the c brated Iron Mountain. Mineralogical surveys s that this mountain contains ore enough above level of its base to make 100,000,000 of tons of i

The yellow fever has made its appearance at N Orleans. The deaths average from 30 to 40 da

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DANIEL WHEELER.

(Continued from page 739.)

In a former number an account was given of visit to a school of half white girls. By the ollowing extract we find that there existed also a chool for boys of a similar description. While ve find, in the improved character and condition f the natives of the Sandwich Islands, ample eason to appreciate the labors and sacrifices of he Christian missionaries who have devoted hemselves to their instruction, we also discover hat their intercourse with our more enlightened ace has been productive of many serious evils.

Second month 26.—To-day visited the school f half-white boys. As our calling was altogether nexpected, there could have been no contrivance hatever to show off to the best advantage. Six- een boys were present: we heard them read, pell, and answer a variety of questions, and saw pecimens of their writing. This school has een established rather more than three years, nd although no great progress has been made y any of the scholars, yet when we consider the abits in which they have been trained, and the aneful example to which they are daily and lmost hourly exposed when at home, of drinking, wearing, gambling, and every evil that can well e imagined, it is surprising that they are as they re. Several of the parents are grog-sellers, and eepers of gambling-houses. Some of the chil- ren are the offspring of the principal inhabitants, \merican or English, on the father's side, who ve with native women, but unmarried. In point f intellect these children are equal to any in the orld, and some of them particularly quick and ntelligent; but none more so than one true-born ative boy, adopted by a white resident, from upposed motives of policy. On hearing them read some manuscript verses on "a little boy that never told a lie," also a paper against committing sin, I perceived something gathered upon my mind, and told the master that I wished to say a few words before we separated, as we might never meet together again. I wished them fully to understand, that the knowledge they were acquiring would in reality be of no benefit, but render their condemnation greater, unless obedience kept pace with it; reviving the Saviour's words,—"If ye know these things, happy are ye if ye do them." That those verses on "a little boy that never told a lie," or those "against committing sin," even if they had them by heart, would be of no avail to them, if they gave way to telling lies, or to committing any other sin: for "nothing that is unclean, nothing that is impure, that worketh an abomination, or maketh a lie," shall enter the kingdom of heaven. That the only way to escape falling into temptation, is at all times, as much as may be, to consider ourselves in the presence of Almighty God; who sees and knows all our actions, and the most secret thoughts of the heart, by His Holy Spirit, which searcheth all things, even the deep things of God; every imagination of our thoughts is known to Him; nothing can be hid. That some of them were old enough to know when they did wrong, either in telling untruths, or when in any other way they committed sin; they then felt uncomfortable and unhappy in themselves: that these are the reproofs of the Holy Spirit for sin and disobedience, and if attended to would lead to life; and to these I wished them to take heed. That the Lord loveth an early sacrifice: He delighteth to regard it: that they must have heard what the voice of wisdom saith in the Holy Scriptures; "I love them that love me, and they that seek me early shall find me." That they could not begin too soon to seek an acquaintance with the Lord's Holy Spirit in their hearts, that so they might become truly wise. That the great end and object of all teaching and all learning should be to make wise unto salvation. The boys were very attentive and behaved in a solid manner.

The following address to the rulers of the Sandwich Islands was prepared by D. Wheeler, and translated into the native language by Hiram Bingham, the senior missionary. The Queen Kinau, with her associates, having convened at

his house, the address was read to them, and listened to with the greatest attention. It was printed at their suggestion.

Address to the Rulers of the Sandwich Islands.

"As the present and eternal well-being of the inhabitants of the Sandwich Islands, is often the fervent and ardent desire of my heart, my attention has of late been arrested by the belief, that it will be best for me to leave behind a written memorial; which, under the blessing of the Almighty Parent of the whole human family, 'the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ,' may have a tendency to remind the governing chief and her associates in authority, or those into whose hands the government of these islands may be entrusted at a future day, of their great responsibility, and indispensable duty to God, to themselves, and to the people over whom they preside.

"In order to draw down the Divine blessing both upon prince and people, or upon rulers and people, let it never be forgotten, that 'he that ruleth over men must be just, ruling in the fear of God.' The fear of God is the foundation-stone, upon which every Christian government ought to be erected: upon this only it can stand secure and prosper. This fear at once makes it safe and permanent, because it 'is clean, enduring forever;' for where the true fear of God prevails over every other consideration, the heart is kept clean and watchful against every temptation to let self-interest or partiality bear sway, either in the case of ourselves or others, when decrees or laws are made or enacted, or when judgment is called for between man and man. Impartiality is the life of justice, as justice is of government.

"When every thing is conducted in this fear in the sight of God, divested of partiality and every sinister motive, without feeling any painful sense or evidence of condemnation after a decision of importance is come to, (and every case is important because it demands strict justice,) then have we confidence towards Him, inasmuch as our duty is performed towards Him, and justice has assuredly prevailed; and having done our duty towards God in this decision, it is done also to ourselves and to the people. 'But if our heart condemn us, God, who knoweth all things, is greater than our hearts;' and we may rest assured that such a decision is not in righteous judgment: it hath not been come to in His fear, nor in that love which is first of all due to Him, and then to our neighbor or brother as unto ourselves. This love would not fail to prompt us to do unto others, as we would that others should do unto us; and for want of this, an unjust decision has been made, for which we are condemned by the Lord's holy and pure witness in our hearts; it has been made contrary to the commandment in the old law, and also to the benign principle and precept of the glorious gospel, both which are distinguished by the heaven-born characteristic of love to God, and love to man. 'God is love, and he that dwelleth in love, dwelleth in God, and God in him.' Such are the excellent of the earth, and they compose the blessed in heaven: they are come 'to the spirits of just men made perfect,' and are fit to rule over men; their judgment is just and righteous; they rule 'in the fear of God.' The religion of Jesus once qualifies a man for every station of life, in which it pleases Almighty God to place him; but it is the ever-blessed truth in possession, in the inward parts, which alone can safely guide out of all error into all truth, and make us to know wisdom. A mere profession only will avail nothing, if we are destitute of the true fear and love of God, demonstrated by good works: and faith is the root of all, for without this we cannot please God; nor can we fear and love that in which we do not believe. The Saviour of the world was holy, harmless, humble, meek, and lowly, just, merciful, and full of love; yea, love itself personified, when among us, to teach what we should do when He was gone. But He is amongst us still, and in us too, an ever-living and perpetual preacher of the same grace by His Holy Spirit in our consciences; and by this alone kings and others, whose province it is to rule over men, are qualified to promote amongst the people whatsoever things are true, honest, just, pure, lovely and of good report; and where these are the fruit and works produced, such a government and such a people must be lovely indeed to every beholder. But now let us examine whether our justice is complete in the fear and love of God and to our fellow-men, lest we should be deceiving ourselves, and endangering the well-being of our immortal souls; while those we are ruling over shall be finally admitted, with Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, into the kingdom of God, and ourselves thrust out: 'For whosoever shall keep the whole law, and yet offend in one point, is guilty of all;' in like manner, 'he that is unjust in a little,' is at once upon a level with him who is unjust in much. And although we may be faithful and strictly just in the administration of the laws themselves, without partiality or respect of persons; yet, if these laws are such as to sanction covetousness on the part of rulers, and to allow them to grind the faces of the poor by unwarrantable oppression and extortion, or to uphold and support themselves in vice, luxury, and extravagance; then this calculation may be safely made that sooner or later the oppressed people will take the reins of such a government into their own hands, and rule in their turn after the example of injustice and oppression, which has been set before their eyes, and under which they have so long groaned and suffered, unheeded and unregarded; unless the merciful and righteous Lord should please, in wonted compassion, to gather them to Himself from the face of the earth, and permit strangers and foreigners to possess the

fruitful islands, who for want of firmness and justice on the part of the rulers, towards God, to themselves, and to the greatly injured aborigines of the soil, are rapidly establishing themselves upon it, and prosecuting commerce, some branches of which are obviously pernicious. Therefore, they who rule over men, must be just, ruling in the fear of God: and where they are happily thus ruling, they will be truly great, and their reign glorious; every act of injustice will be avoided: love, joy, peace and comfort will prevail in the land; the population, instead of diminishing, will increase and multiply abundantly, and the blessing of the Lord will rest upon it.

"'Happy those rulers,' said a wise man, 'who are great by justice, and that people which is free by obedience: and they who are just to the people in great things, and humor them oftentimes in small ones, are sure to have and keep them from all the world. The members of an obedient, well regulated family, treated with every act of affectionate kindness, never meet with any home so sweet as their own; besides, long experience and holy example tell us, that goodness raises a nobler passion in the soul, and begets and gives a more exalted sense of duty, than cruelty, oppression, and severity.' Sore and heavy judgments are denounced by the Most High, in the Scriptures of truth, against oppression, and oppressors of the poor and of him that hath no helper,—'He that oppresseth the poor is a reproach to his Maker; but he that honoreth Him hath mercy on the poor;' and the justice and mercy of rulers should shine conspicuously in all their actions. The wicked and unjust man and his oppressor, have their portion and inheritance appointed of the Lord, and it is declared, 'they shall receive it of the Almighty: if his children be multiplied, it is for the sword, and his offspring shall not be satisfied with bread; those that remain of him shall be buried in death, and his widows shall not weep: though he heap up silver as the dust, and prepare raiment as the clay; he may prepare it, but the just shall put it on, and the innocent shall divide the silver.' The Israelites were sorely oppressed in their day, but what was the result? the destruction of Pharaoh and all his followers. If the poor people of this island and the surrounding ones are grievously oppressed, either by burdensome claims or taxation, they that rule over them cannot be just, ruling in the fear of God; and however they may reconcile these things to their own consciences for a time, the Lord's righteous judgments will assuredly overtake them: He will plead the cause of the poor and of the oppressed with a mighty hand and stretched out arm; and will rid them of their oppressors, for His great name's sake. Now, that justice and judgment in which the Lord delighteth, would at once loose the bands of wickedness, undo the heavy burdens, let the oppressed go free, and break every yoke of exaction and extortion. The people would then enjoy the comforts and blessings which the Lord in mercy hath bountifully showered down upon them; they would then feel an interest in the welfare of their neighbors, and in their country at large: but if afflicted by the pressure of heavy burdens, every feeling of sympathy and social interest is benumbed; they have nothing to lose and nothing to gain, and it matters little to them who are their rulers; they can scarcely be worse off than they are. If their privilege as men and brethren be not consulted and respected, the profession of Christianity is but mockery; instruction only serves to show them that their rulers are not just, nor ruling in the fear of God: and the pretensions of such rulers to religion are vain, more calculated to produce disgust and abhorrence at its restraints, than piety, virtue, and holiness.

"Although much has been said, and might still be said, yet it all centres in one point at last;—'He that ruleth over men must be just, ruling in the fear of God.' Such as are desirous of ruling in His fear, can only be advised to take counsel of Him on every occasion, by invariably consulting the holy witness in their own hearts, which will neither flatter nor deceive. If we are truly desirous of obeying the royal law, of doing to others as we would ourselves be done unto, let us endeavor to place ourselves in the situation of others, and act for them as if acting for ourselves, in all cases and at all times, without partiality or respect of persons, whether rich or poor, high or low, bond or free, old or young, stranger or friend;—for the same justice is due to all. It would be as presumptuous and assuming, as it would be altogether in vain for any individual to take upon himself to advise in a matter which involves so great a responsibility as that of ruling over men, beyond simply referring all parties to the righteous and only true and safe principle of justice in the fear of God. To fear God and keep his commandments, is the whole duty of man in every station upon earth, from the loftiest prince to the humblest peasant; and the way to fear Him is, for all of us to bring every thought, word and deed to the light of his Holy Spirit in the secret of the soul; and to watch and pray, and wait in this light, to know His holy will, which would clearly discover whether the action or transaction we are about to undertake or engage in, or decide upon, (whether we be rulers or people, for the question bears on all, and the light shines in all,) is done or committed in the fear of God, and in obedience to His commandments,—which are, that we should love Him above and before all, and our neighbor as ourselves. If we do not act upon these manifestations, in faithfulness and truth, our heart will condemn us; because, what we do, is not done in the fear of God, who is greater than our heart, and knoweth all things. But if our heart condemn us not, then have we confidence toward him; and whatsoever we ask we receive of Him, because we are walking in His fear, and keeping His commandments, and

doing those things which are pleasing in His Divine sight. From the best observation I have been able to make, whilst hearing the sentiments of persons high in authority over these islands, in addition to an evidence upon my own mind abidingly sealed, I am thoroughly convinced by their own remarks upon things of the highest concernment, that they know [what is right] well enough: 'for that which may be known of God is manifest in them, God hath showed it unto them,' to the praise and glory of his grace. All that is wanting on their part, is a constant dwelling near to this precious gift of God in their own hearts, watching unto prayer; 'praying always with all prayer and supplication in the Spirit, and watching thereunto with all perseverance.' Then their councils and deliberations will be blessed: they will be qualified to judge righteous judgment at all times and in all cases, against every false tongue, even to the giving 'the living child to its own mother;' and no weapon formed against them by Satan or his agents shall be suffered to prosper; for the Lord Most High will be their 'shield, and their exceeding great reward.'

"It is an evident sign of a corrupt and unchristian government, when any of its subjects are permitted to suffer persecution, either directly or indirectly, on the score of religious dissent from any particular established form, so long as the public peace is undisturbed; as the 'sword of the magistrate should be a terror only to evil-doers, but for the praise of them that do well:'—'by their fruits ye shall know them.' To persecute others, because they do not see or think as ourselves, is the sure and hateful mark, which can never be mistaken, of the false church, over which the devil presides in full power: but the true church, whose holy head is the Lord Jesus Christ, never persecuted any; but 'suffereth long, and is kind; beareth all things; believeth all things; hopeth all things; endureth all things; rejoiceth not in iniquity, but rejoiceth in the Truth,' its sure and immovable foundation: love and mercy being the chief corner-stone, upon which no other principle shall ever be displayed, than that of 'doing to others as we would that men should do unto us.'

"Let none consider me an enemy, because I have spoken the truth. I pray that the foregoing hints may be accepted in a measure of the same love in which they are written, by one who desires the eternal salvation of all mankind.

"DANIEL WHEELER."

It was dated 1st of 3d month, 1836.

To be continued.

The religion of Jesus is without parade; it affects no publicity. It is enough for his servants to believe that their heavenly Father, who sees them in secret, sees them with an approving eye.

Notice of BARNARD DICKINSON, *a Minister, resident at Coalbrooke Dale, England, who died 4th Month 30th, 1852, aged 71 years.*

Barnard Dickinson was well known to many of the readers of the Annual Monitor, as a diligent and useful member of our religious Society.

He was born at Beverley, in the county of York, on the 5th of the Fourth month, 1781. His mother expired on the day of his birth, and his father, John Dickinson, died on the 14th of the Twelfth month, 1786.

Being thus left to the care of his great uncle and guardian, William Dickinson, he was placed by him at a school at Gildersome, until, in the Fourth month, 1789, he was removed to Joseph Tatham's school at Leeds, where he remained until midsummer, 1796. After this, he was placed for three years with William Stickney, of Ridgmont in Holderness, that he might acquire a knowledge of farming. Thence, he went into Leicestershire, in the Ninth month of 1799, and passed two years with John Burgess, of Wigston, being still employed in agricultural pursuits; and with the same object in view, he spent another year with William Rowntree, of Riseborough, near Pickering. This friend's wife was the sister of Esther Stickney, of Ridgmont. Both appear to have exercised a kind and Christian care over him, which "contributed to confirm those serious impressions which had taken some root in his mind," and called forth, at a later period of his life, this grateful recognition; "To the motherly care of each, I, at this distance of time, (45 years,) feel myself greatly indebted."

Deprived, at a very early age, of the advantage of parental care and control, B. D. could feelingly appreciate the maternal regard of his aunts Deborah Darby and Rachel Fowler; their influence was no doubt beneficial, in the early formation of his character, and towards them he cherished a strong attachment. But still his situation as an orphan child, his only brother being removed by death, may account not only for the bashfulness of his youthful demeanor, but for that degree of *reserve* which continued with him through advancing years. He seldom disclosed his personal experience; yet, it is evident, from a few of his own remarks, and from the testimony of those who knew and loved him, that from early life he was seriously inclined, and tenderly susceptible of religious impressions. Even in his youthful days, he manifested that humble and circumspect walking in the fear of the Lord, for which he was conspicuous in after life.

During the six years he was occupied in gaining instruction in farming, he records that he felt it a privilege to have the opportunity of attending regularly the monthly and quarterly meetings to which he then belonged. He felt much interest in the movements and labors of those who were often engaged in travelling, as ministers of the Gospel of Christ, and when only

7 years of age, he accompanied Sarah Talbot, rom America, and Sarah Shackleton, from Ire- and, to many of the meetings in Yorkshire and Lancashire, and had thus the opportunity of at- ending the *last Northern Yearly Meeting*, held t Liverpool. He was, after this, the kind attend- nt on several other Friends, on similar errands of Gospel love, and it was on an occasion of this kind, when he had accompanied Elizabeth Cogge- hall, from America, and Mary Alexander, to the ery small meeting at Loughborough, that he ap- ears, from his own memorandum, to have been avored with a remarkable visitation of his eavenly Father's love, which confirmed him in is belief in the great scriptural doctrine of the *mmediate* influence of the Holy Spirit, so that e "could never, after this, doubt it." The ad- ress from these Friends made also a deep impres- on on his mind, and he was comforted and rengthened under a sense of that "unity of pirit, which even poor finite mortals are at times ermitted to feel."

B. D. had soon afterwards so severe an illness, at he appeared to be at the point of death, and is valued friend William Tuke, of York, who as *then* his guardian, and under whose roof he ad passed some of his infantile days, "although n old man," paid him a kind visit. He grate- lly alludes to this circumstance, in a memoran- um of 1845, and continues; "I never myself ought that I should *not* recover, and this belief as supported by what I *then remembered* of the ldress at Loughborough;" adding, "if I had, om that period, acted up to what I felt to be ght, I might have been a much more useful, and, ssibly, a much brighter example of others, and , that in this, probably the eleventh hour, I may e more and more concerned to enter into the neyard of my own heart, and to work there, at the fruit may appear, and I be enabled, rough Divine assistance, more and more to pro- ote peace on earth and good will amongst men!

At the close of the year 1802, B. D. entered on a farm he had purchased at Thorpe Basset, ar Malton, and two years later he removed into ropshire. In the Fourth month, 1805, he arried Ann Darby, of Coalbrookedale, and after e unexpected death of his cousin, Edmund rby, in 1810, he relinquished his favorite agri- ltural pursuits, and became a manager of the nworks belonging to the Coalbrookedale Com- ny.

There, with his accustomed diligence, he at- nded to business; but he seemed constantly to ar in mind the importance of "seeking first e kingdom of God and his righteousness."

He first spoke as a minister in 1824, having evious to this acceptably filled the station of erseer, and, for some years, that of elder. He as warmly attached to the principles of our reli- ous Society, and unwearied in his efforts to aintain its discipline and to promote its welfare. ut whilst conscientiously concerned, on all occa- sions, consistently to sustain his character as a Friend, he shrunk not from the discharge of his duty as a member of the civil community. He was known to have a keen sense of justice, and the sterling integrity and uprightness which marked his character, in the various transactions of life, secured for him a large share of public and private esteem.

His religious engagements often called him to a distance, but when at home he was exemplary in his efforts *to help* his neighbors, of all ranks and conditions. He often gave practical evidence of his will to serve them in things temporal, and in things spiritual. A few months before he retired from his engagement in the Coalbrookdale Company's works, he felt it to be his duty to call upon all the work-people, and, where requisite, to supply them with copies of the Scriptures.

Prior to this, he had, in company with another friend, visited the Meetings of Friends in Ireland, and had also been similarly occupied near home. In looking over a list of his religious engagements; as a minister of the Gospel, it is instructive to observe how constantly, between the years 1831 and 1851, and with what comparatively short intervals of repose, he was employed, either alone, or as a fellow helper of others, in visiting the meetings and families of friends in different parts of England, Scotland and Ireland, and in extending his labors of love to the inhabitants of the Orkney and Shetland islands. His last mission of this kind was to the Isle of Man, in the Tenth month, 1851. He was also often engaged on various appointments connected with the administration of the Christian Discipline of our Religious Society.

In his own domestic circle, our dear friend was not exempt from the trial of severe bereavements. Three of his children were removed by death; and in the Fifth month, 1840, his tenderly beloved wife sank under the pressure of consumptive symptoms. But in all these afflictions, he had that *hope*, which is as an anchor to the soul, both sure and steadfast, enabling him still to pursue the even tenor of his way, and he was at times strengthened to comfort others with "the comfort wherewith he himself was comforted of God."

His health had generally been good, but towards the close of 1851, a complaint from which he had suffered for years, increased to so distressing a degree, that he yielded to the wishes of his medical attendant, and sought the best surgical advice in London. Here he spent nearly eight weeks, and was cheered by the kind visits of his friends, often remarking, that he could not have had "so many privileges in any other locality." Medical skill proved unavailing, and on being informed, in confirmation of his own apprehension, that there appeared little probability that much more could be done for his relief, he evinced entire resignation to the Divine will; and after a pause, said, with much sweetness and solemnity: "Great

and marvellous are thy works, Lord God Almighty, just and true are thy ways thou King of Saints!" His strength now rapidly declined, and after spending a few days at Tottenham, he returned home, to Coalbrookdale.

On the following Seventh-day, he was very ill, when he referred, in a touching manner, to his early life, and to the favored state which he was permitted to experience "during the second ten years of it;" and, remarking upon his present feelings, he seemed to realize that "there is now no condemnation to them that are in Christ Jesus," humbly acknowledging it as "a favor, for which he could not be too thankful."

At another time, after desiring that a letter from an absent friend might be acknowledged, he added, "tell him that I am patiently waiting, and quietly hoping till the end." It was very instructive to observe how he who had from his youth upwards been accustomed *to help others*, was now enabled, not only to endure extreme suffering with unvarying patience, but also to submit cheerfully when one little effort after another seemed too much for him.

His intervals of ease were short, and, for some weeks, the pain precluded much reading or conversation; but still he continued his private perusal of the Scriptures, under circumstances which affectingly shewed how highly he valued the blessed truths contained in the sacred volume.

Very various are the dispensations of Infinite Wisdom with the children of men, both during life and at its close. It was not given to this dear friend, as to some others, to rejoice in the sensible feeling of "the full assurance of faith," so much as he desired; on the contrary, he had to experience much poverty of spirit. Yet he could gratefully acknowledge, "I am not worthy of the *many* mercies I receive;" and after lying still awhile he added, "I have never wished my pain less, nor my sufferings changed."

The messages to his distant friends, the manner in which he took leave of his neighbors when they called to see him, and the few directions given to his anxious attendants, all proved that he was sensible the time of his departure was at hand.

Never having known the restraining influence of judicious parents, the subjection of spirit which was wrought in him, and the submission to what he believed to be the requirements of his God, were eminently the result of redeeming love working in his soul; and although, to the close of life, somewhat of an habitual reserve on religious subjects continued, yet to those who, for years, had had the privilege of observing the steadiness and the watchfulness with which, amidst many infirmities, and a tinge of sorrowfulness, he maintained an endeavor to keep near to the Centre of all good, it was very cheering to mark, as his end drew near, how mercifully the God whom he had desired to serve sustained.

In calm reliance on his Saviour he was enabled to wait the approaching change; and in harmony with this, was the peacefulness of the dismissal eventually vouchsafed; sealing upon the minds of those around, the conviction, that the spirit released from its worn tenement, was gathered into the heavenly garner.—*Annual Monitor.*

ACCOUNT OF THE ESTABLISHMENT AND PROGRESS OF ACKWORTH SCHOOL.

(Continued from page 741.)

On the opposite side of the front area facing the boys' premises, is the wing appropriated to the girls; this also has had considerable alterations and additions made to it of late years. The remarkable benefit accruing to the boys from an increase in the number of their school-rooms, and the greater airiness of their apartments, excited the earnest wish amongst Friends at large that similar benefits should be conferred upon the girls. It was estimated that £2000 would be required to effect the needful improvements; the committees admitted the desirableness, but hesitated to apply again so soon to the Society for funds. The demand out of doors, however, became urgent, and in 1851, on the recommendation of the General Meeting, a second appeal was made, the sum of £2700 was promptly and freely offered, and the object was in every respect satisfactorily attained; the wing was raised about four feet, corresponding with the boys', and thus the lodging rooms, which occupy nearly the whole of the upper story, were greatly improved in comfort and ventilation; the number of school-rooms and dormitories was increased, and excellent apartments for the governess and teachers were provided; a spacious arcade for the girls to take exercise under cover, formed the basement story of the new building, and the area of the girls' back play-ground and gardens was much enlarged. The balance of the sum thus liberally offered, was appropriated towards providing an adequate supply of water, from the want of which the institution had often suffered greatly, and which the committees were at that juncture endeavoring to obtain. An excellent spring had been discovered many years before on the institution's estate about half a mile from the school, the water of which was conveyed by pipes across the valley, to an underground reservoir, from which it had daily to be pumped into an elevated cistern, and thence distributed over the premises; but it was far from adequate to meet the increasing wants of so large a family; although several large rain water reservoirs were also provided in several parts of the buildings, great inconvenience, almost amounting to distress, was occasionally experienced. So serious was the scarcity produced by the unexampled drought, extending from the autumn of 1851 to that of 1852, (during which the spring, on which the institution depended, failed entirely,) that an attempt was made to obtain, by boring, an unlimited supply. A suitable situation having been selected, a bore hole of eight inches i

diameter was pierced through alternating strata, chiefly of sandstone and blue clay, the depth of 340 feet, when the object of anxious search was obtained in great abundance; the water rises to within eight or ten feet of the surface, and is hence raised by a beautiful four-horse high pressure steam-engine, to a large cast iron tank, resting on the main walls of the centre, over the Great Passage; this cistern is capable of holding 11,000 gallons, or about one week's supply for the establishment. The water is remarkably soft, and admirably adapted for washing and domestic purposes.

We have already stated that the object of the school was to afford a plain, useful English education; to inculcate habits of industry, to train the children in the fear of the Lord, and in a knowledge of, and love for, the religious principles of Friends. It is evident that Dr. Fothergill included in his scheme the occupying a portion of the day in some *manual* employment; we have already quoted his sentiment, that "Learning and labor properly intermixed greatly assist the ends of both, a sound mind in a healthy body;" and he further remarks, "some trades will gradually become necessary, tailors, shoemakers, and others; and if the bigger boys are occasionally to practice some of these occupations, it may tend to promote their application to learning." We are not, however, aware that the teaching of any trades was ever introduced into the school; but the garden and farm* afforded considerable scope for employing the boys in labor out of doors, and they were largely made use of. It is worthy of observation, that almost all the public schools of Friends in this country, started with the idea of combining labor with intellectual instruction, both with the view to profit, and to physical and mental health; but with a uniformity which is striking, not one of twenty years standing has continued to carry out the plan, beyond the employment of the children in the garden, and in those domestic offices by which they may be taught to wait upon themselves, and to save a multiplicity of servants. Various causes are stated to have contributed to this result; it has been said that in a country where labor is superabundant, it is cheaper to pay able-bodied skilful men, than to employ untrained and comparatively feeble children. It is further alleged that the difficulty is great in securing efficient oversight, and that, unless diligent application is enforced, habits of idleness, rather than of industry, are engendered; moral evil is stated to have resulted to the children by associating with the laborers employed; other objections have been urged, which we pause not to discuss; whatever may have been the cause, the fact is clear, that by slow, but certain steps, in all our schools but two, of modern establishment, the occupations of the field have yielded to those of the school-room; and we are not aware that any injurious effect upon the habits or characters of the children has resulted. It has been well remarked, that "The great object of education, to whatever class it is applied, is not to chisel the man to stand in a particular niche in the social edifice, but so to cultivate his powers, and teach him the right use of them, that he may be able to take that position for which he is qualified by the gifts bestowed upon him by Divine Providence; and it is a great mistake to suppose that habits of patient industry in the humblest walks of life, are only to be taught at school by the use of the spade and the shuttle."

In the early days of the Institution, but little instruction was given beyond reading, spelling, writing and accounts, and the elements of grammar to the elder children. The girls were of course instructed in sewing and knitting; and, however strange it may sound to our ears, *spinning* was then a branch of female education, and the wheel and distaff were largely in use at Ackworth school. Limited as the range of instruction may appear, it was quite in advance of the common school education of the day, and the mode of its communication was vastly superior; for it ought to be gratefully recorded, that it was the earnest aim of the managers and teachers then, as it has been, we believe, in every period of the school's history, to teach thoroughly whatever they professed to teach. The founders of Ackworth School were men of comprehensive views; and in the committee, to whom the affairs of the infant establishment were entrusted, were more than a few who were like-minded; men of progress, men prepared to enlarge the course of instruction as the requirements of the Society recommended. Throughout the history of the institution its managing committees appear to have been generally in advance of society at large on the subject of education, and, as a necessary result, the curriculum has been steadily expanding: grammar was soon taught to the whole school; geography was introduced, and gradually extended; history at length became a branch of education taught; a considerable amount of general information and scientific knowledge was imparted; and, in 1825, Latin was introduced, and taught to a small class of the most advanced boys; another class has been recently added. The older children, of both sexes, are now instructed in French, and the mathematics are included within the educational range; some instruction is given in model drawing. Lectures on scientific and other subjects are delivered, both by the teachers and by persons occasionally engaged for the purpose. Besides the instruction given in school, considerable endeavors are used to direct the leisure occupation of the children, and to promote self-improvement. Amongst the most efficient means adopted by the teachers to this end, is the establishment of voluntary associations. Few of our young men who have left school within the last

* The whole estate consists of about 270 acres, of which the greater part is let; only 122 acres being at present held by the Institution.

thirty years, but will call to remembrance "The Association for the Improvement of the Mind," —the most venerable of these juvenile societies; it was established in 1821, for encouraging the art of composition by Essay writing, and for other objects promotive of mental improvement. It has had its fluctuations: for many years it was upheld with great vigor, and at various periods since its birth it has been a useful auxiliary to intellectual training: it possesses a small library and an interesting cabinet of natural curiosities. Next in importance, though of much later date, is "The Society of Arts," whose periodical exhibitions of Drawings, Maps, Penmanship, Turnery, &c., afford an agreeable interruption to the monotony of Ackworth life: the society's portfolio contains a large collection of good drawing copies, and it possesses several useful practical works on subjects connected with the Fine Arts. The workshop, furnished with lathes, benches and tools, is a valuable aid in its handicraft department, and absorbs much spare energy of active children, which would otherwise run wild. The Horticultural Society, for cherishing the love of gardening amongst the boys, and promoting the neat culivation of their little plots of ground, and the Botanical Class, have also contributed to the same object of moral and intellectual progress; and all have received kind support and encouragement from the numberless friends of the Institution.

(To be continued.)

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

PHILADELPHIA, EIGHTH MONTH 13, 1853.

The notice respecting "School Books," which appears in this number, is introduced, at the request of our valued friend, the compiler, without having had any opportunity of judging how far the execution corresponds with the importance of the undertaking. Though the preparation of elementary works, for the earlier walks of life, has not often engaged the attention of intellects of the highest order, yet when we reflect on the permanence of early impressions, and the tenacity with which opinions once adopted are frequently retained, we can scarcely evade the conviction, that few efforts of genius or industry are productive of more important results than the composition of those books which constitute the companions of the school room. On the sentiments and the tastes, which such books inculcate, the character of the rising generation must, in some measure, depend. We can, therefore, scarcely overrate the importance of having these familiar companions of the nursery and the school room, not only purged of everything calculated to pervert the taste or to impair the purity of the opening mind, but to render them, as far as practicable, subservient to the formation of sound and correct opinions on religious subjects.

Died,—At her residence, in Hamilton county Indiana, on the 11th of last month, after an illness of nearly six months, which she endured with patience, Clarkey, wife of William Pickett, in the 29th year of her age; a member of Hinkle's Creek Monthly Meeting.

FRIENDS' ASYLUM.

The Managers are desirous to engage a Steward and Matron for this Institution. Application in writing may be made to either of the undersigned

Thomas Evans, No. 180 Arch st.,
Charles Ellis, No. 95 S. 8th st., or 56 Chestnut st.,
Jeremiah Hacker, No. 144 S. 4th st.,
Samuel Bettle, Jun., 101 N. 10th st.,
John M. Whitall, 138 Race st., or 161 Filbert.
Wm. Bettle, 14 S. 3rd st.

Philadelphia, 7th month 2d, 1853.

For Friends' Review.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

For many years past the education of Friends' children has been attended with embarrassments on account of the unsuitability of the reading lessons in present use. They are either above the reader's capacity, too monotonous in style, and too little suited to the various modulations of the voice, or, by deference to public sentiment and popular literature, they fall short of what is required by the higher standard of Christian duty.

In youth the mind is most susceptible of influence, for at that period it is unprejudiced by previously received opinions. We often remember through life the lessons of the primer; and the sentiments received whilst under the teacher's care are in great measure the controlling elements of the future man. It becomes then of great importance, that whatever is addressed to the juvenile mind, should be pure and impressive, and in language of correct style and suited to the reader's capacity.

With a view to reach this end, a series of school readers has been compiled, by Barnabas C. Hobbs, Principal of Friends' School, near Annapolis, Indiana, consisting of four parts, grading by an easy transition from the most simple lessons of two letters, to the most elegant specimens of English literature. Especial care has been taken to blend in the work, purity and variety of style, correct and animated sentiment, and adaptation to the complete development of the voice. War, slavery, and other popular evils are presented to the reader in their real character, the compiler apprehending that the nursery and school-room are the places to commence the work of Christian patriotism and Christian philanthropy, and correctly to indoctrinate the Christian scholar.

Whilst he has been influenced by this motive, he thinks he has accomplished his object in a way that will be acceptable to every candid and intelligent critic, and to the favorable consideration of such he submits the result of his labors. The

work has been in progress of compilation for ten years past, and the compiler has not only been able to draw upon various valuable resources, but he has also been greatly aided by the suggestions and critical examinations of friends for whose judgment and experience he entertains great deference.

Copious exercises in spelling, defining, and utterance, are found through the series, also interrogations upon the lessons for the teacher's aid; rules and observations on reading, &c., are suitably introduced, and the lessons of the first three Readers are illustrated by a copious supply of superior wood cuts.

The books are expected to be in market by the 1st of 10th month next, and can be had of W. B. Smith & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. Orders may be given for

School Friend. No. 1.
School Friend. No. 2.
School Friend. No. 3.
School Friend. No. 4.

PITCAIRN'S ISLAND.—THE PARADISE OF THE PACIFIC.

(Continued from page 750.)

The atrocious act of mutiny and piracy excited, as may well be imagined, universal indignation in England; and a frigate (the *Pandora*), under the command of Captain Edwards, was forthwith despatched to the site of it, with orders to visit the Society and Friendly Islands, and seize and bring home all the mutineers they might discover. The *Pandora* arrived at Matavai Bay, off Otaheite, on the 23d March, 1791; and three of the offenders immediately came on board, surrendered themselves, and were instantly put in irons. Eleven more were seized at Otaheite and also put in irons. Two of the original mutineers, who had landed at Otaheite, were dead—after one had become a king, and been shortly afterwards murdered by the other, who was himself instantly stoned to death by the natives. No tidings could be gained of the remaining nine mutineers, nor of the *Bounty*; after making all possible efforts to discover them, the frigate, with her fourteen mutineers lying in irons in a cage on the after part of the quarter-deck, only eleven feet in length, called "Pandora's Box," set off homeward. She was wrecked, however, on a coral reef off New Holland, on the 29th August, 1791 and the crew had to navigate a thousand miles in open boats. Four of the mutineers went down in their irons, with the *Pandora*; others of their companions succeeded, with desperate efforts, in disengaging themselves from their irons. Thirty of the crew also perished. Captain Edwards, and his surviving men and prisoners, succeeded in reaching a sandy quay, only ninety yards long by sixty wide—a miserable spot, where they all were nearly consumed, under a vertical sun, from the insupportable heat of which the wretched prisoners had no other defence but to bury themselves up to their necks in the burning sands! The captain and his men had tents made of boat's sails; but he deemed it consistent with duty to refuse the slightest shelter or protection to his wretched prisoners! One of them was a young gentleman, named Peter Heywood, not sixteen years old at the time of the mutiny, in which he had taken no voluntary part. The only article he saved from the wreck was a Common-Prayer Book, which he held between his teeth as he swam to shore for his life. He, with his guilty surviving companions, reached England, heavily chained and almost in rags, on the 19th June, 1792. On the 12th September, he and his nine fellow mutineers were brought to a court-martial at Portsmouth, on board the *Duke*, the president being Lord Hood. On the sixth day the court acquitted four of the ten, and found the remaining six guilty of the capital offence of running away with the ship, and deserting his majesty's service. Among these latter was poor Peter Heywood. They were sentenced to be hanged by the neck on board one of his majesty's ships of war; but two of them, Peter Heywood and another, were recommended to his majesty's mercy.

On the 24th October, 1792, he and another received a free, unconditional pardon; another was respited, and ultimately pardoned; and three were hanged at the yard-arm, a miserable spectacle, in Portsmouth harbor, on board the *Brunswick*.

Peter Heywood immediately re-entered his majesty's service, rose in it rapidly to high station, greatly distinguished himself, and died in honorable retirement, in the year 1831, in his 58th year. His considerate and discriminating judges, after weighing all the facts of the case, regarded him as having been more unfortunate than criminal, from his youth, the coercion under which he labored, and the absence of any proof that he had taken part in the outrage inflicted on his commander, or his fellow-victims. His early misfortunes saddened and sobered him for life; he became the idol of those who were placed either over or under him; and it stands recorded of him by one of our naval annalists, "that his king and country never had a more faithful servant, nor the naval service a more worthy and respectable member."

It seems difficult to assign adequate motives for the mutiny of the *Bounty*, or at least to imagine the ulterior object of its perpetrators. Fletcher Christian, the ringleader, was a gentleman by birth and education, brother of Professor Christian, the annotator of *Blackstone's Commentaries*, and Chief-Justice of Ely; while Mr. Young, one of the midshipmen who shared his desperate venture, was the nephew of a baronet. What could such men have imagined would be their destiny? What, for instance, could they do with their king's ship? What pleasure could

they have in spending the rest of their lives among savages?

It was twenty years before the slightest trace of them could be detected, but then their deplorable fate became known. It seems that as soon as they had turned adrift their commander, Christian sailed for an island 500 miles south of Otaheite, intending to land there; but the inhabitants refusing to allow them, they returned to Otaheite. Once more they went to the island in question, were again repulsed by the natives, and once more repaired to Otaheite. It was now necessary for them to consider seriously how they were to dispose of themselves. All but nine resolved to settle at Otaheite, Christian and his companions resolving to try their fortunes elsewhere. It so happened that he had found in the *Bounty*, among its commander's books, a copy of Commander Carteret's *Voyage round the World;* and among his other discoveries, the author mentions a very little island which he first saw on the 2d July, 1767, in the South Pacific Ocean; "it appeared," he said, "like a great rock rising out of the sea," and it was so high as to be visible at more than fifteen leagues' distance. . . . Its highest point rose 1008 feet above the level of the sea, and in clear weather could be seen at forty miles' distance. As it was first seen by a young gentleman named Pitcairn, they gave it his name, "Pitcairn's Island," and tried to land on it; but the surf was raging so violently around it as to render near approach impossible. It is at a distance of 1200 miles from Otaheite, and is in latitude 25° 4′ south, and in longitude 180° 8′ west. It is only four miles and a half in circumference, a mile and a half being its greatest length. It is of volcanic origin, having been elevated from the bed of the ocean by some tremendous convulsion caused by the action of fire, which has given a vertical character and a jagged outline to the stony mountains, and rendered the scenery wildly picturesque. It is covered with trees—the cocoa-nut, plantain, bread-fruit and banyan—and its climate is favorable to the growth of vegetables. There are no venomous reptiles. There is only one point, called Bounty Bay, where access is possible, and that only in calm weather; and even then, great care is requisite to avoid the breakers. There is scarcely any beach; and almost instantly on landing the visitor commences a precipitous ascent. This was the desolate spot selected by the mutineer and his companions for their future residence! They sailed in the *Bounty;* and when it arrived, there landed from it twenty-eight souls—namely, Christian, Mr. Young, a midshipman, and seven seamen; all of these nine Englishmen had married Otaheitan women! who accompanied them. There were also six Otaheitan men, three of them with wives; and a child ten months old. Let the reader realize for a moment the feelings of a gentleman—of two gentlemen, married to savages, doomed to spend the rest of their days on that forlorn spot, ten thousand miles away from home, where were their anxious families and friends, and where also resided those who doubtless were sending forth scouts to scour the ocean in quest of the guilty occupants of that island, and bring them home to suffer an ignominious death!

Christian and his friends were not, however, the first occupants of the island, for they found indubitable traces of ancient predecessors, savage and idolatrous; hatchets; spear-heads of hard stone; a large stone bowl; carvings of the sun, moon and stars; four images six feet in height; and a number of skulls buried, each having a pearl under it. The new-comers found no other traces of man on the island; they were the only living human occupants.

Fearful times awaited the mutineers and their companions. Christian retained for a while the position and authority of head of the community; and his mind seems to have been occupied with efforts to preserve order and peace, which were hourly interrupted by his turbulent and savage companions. Much of his time, however, was spent on a spot on the top of a high rock, which he called his "look-out," whence he would anxiously survey the ocean, to see whether it bore along its bosom the coming avenger. What thoughts must have been his on these occasions of mournful solitude! What would he then have given to undo all that he had done!

Shortly after their landing they broke up the *Bounty*, and so condemned themselves to perpetual imprisonment in the island. There were sanguinary frays incessantly arising between the Europeans and the savages; and at length the Otaheitan men entered into a plot to destroy their European companions. The wives of the latter, however, discovered it, and disclosed it to their husbands on the eve of the projected massacre. The result, however, may be anticipated. Within a year's time, Christian and four of his companions were murdered by their Otaheitan companions, all of whom were in turn slain the same year! One of them was killed with an axe by *Mrs. Young*, the midshipman's Otaheitan wife! As soon as she had done this, she signalled her husband, and he immediately shot the sole surviving Otaheitan! In the year 1794, there were only four of the Englishmen alive, one of whom was Mr. Young; and the five skulls of the murdered Englishmen, including Christian, were kept by the women of the place as trophies; and they were afterwards, only with much difficulty, prevailed on to give them up to be buried. One of the survivors was unhappily acquainted with the art of distilling; and having converted a copper boiler from the *Bounty* into a still, he made ardent spirits from the root of a plant in the island. How strongly this cause operated in promoting turbulence and bloodshed may be imagined. He himself, in a fit of delirium tremens, committed suicide, throwing him-

self from a rock into the sea; another was killed by Mr. Young and one John Adams, in self-defence; and of all the fifteen unhappy men who had landed from the *Bounty*, only two died a natural death—Young, of asthma, in 1800; and Adams, in the year 1829. The last survivor of those who had come in the *Bounty* was Mrs. Young, who died at an advanced age in the year 1850.

The last male survivor was the John Adams above mentioned, a seaman; and marvellous, indeed, was the change which reflection and merciful experience contributed to effect in his mind and character. He had lived not only in scenes of violence and blood, but in constant terror of being discovered by some ship approaching the island, and taken home to be hanged. As a sample of his sufferings on this score, in the year 1795, a ship was seen coming near the island, on which he and his brother mutineers hid themselves in the bushes, in great terror. When at length they dared to venture out, they stole cautiously to the landing-place, and found that the ship had disappeared; but as a knife and some cocoa-nuts were lying near the water's edge, it was clear that some one had landed, but, doubtless, not having seen any traces of occupation, had left, and the ship had proceeded on its voyage.

In the year 1800, Adams, then only thirty-six years old, found himself the only man in the island—his companions being twenty of the children of his deceased comrades; but they had come to regard him as their common father, with reverence and affection. He was providentially possessed of one solitary copy of a Bible, and of a prayer-book, which had belonged to the *Bounty*, and of these he made unceasing use. Two remarkable dreams occurred to him in the year 1810, which he always regarded as having been designed to awake in him reflection and repentance; and he became a very devout man—training up in Christianity the young semi-pagans who surrounded him. He had constant morning and evening prayers, and was never tired of reading to them the Scriptures, in which they took such a delight, that, on one occasion, two of the lads having earned a little present of gunpowder—a very precious commodity there—as a reward for their labor in preparing the ground for planting yams, proposed that, instead of the present, he should read them some extra lessons from the Bible. He became, in truth, as he has since been called, an island patriarch.

In the year 1808, an American captain landed at the island, not a little to Adams's alarm, and, on quitting, took with him a chronometer and compass which had belonged to the *Bounty*, and forwarded them to the Admiralty, being, of course, acquainted with the story of the mutiny. No steps, however, were taken by the British government; but, six years afterwards, Adams beheld with dismay two men-of-war approaching the island, and he reasonably apprehended that at length his hour was come, for the two captains, with some officers and men, were seen descending the ships' sides, and immediately landed. Adams made no attempt to conceal himself—resigned to his destiny; but was quickly comforted by the tidings that he was not to be arrested; that a quarter of a century had passed away, and his presence was considered useful to the young islanders. Then, indeed, a millstone fell from his neck. How the weight of it had worn him may be guessed from the fact, that Sir Thomas Staines, one of the captains, styled him, in his despatch, "a *venerable old* man;" whereas he was then only *fifty* years old! Sir Thomas added, "His exemplary conduct, and fatherly care of the whole little colony, could not but command admiration. The pious manner in which all those born on the island have been reared—the correct sense of religion which has been instilled into their minds by this old man, has given him the pre-eminence over the whole of them, who look up to him as the father of the whole, and one family." When Sir Thomas and his companions saw the island, they did not suppose it inhabited, and were greatly surprised to observe, as they approached, plantations laid out and very neatly constructed huts and houses. When within two miles from the landing-place, some natives were observed bringing down their canoes on their shoulders, in which they dashed through a heavy surf, and pulled off to the ships. What was the astonishment of the sailors to hear one of the two savages exclaim, on approaching the ship, "Won't you heave us a rope, now?" And who should these prove to be, but a son of Christian, twenty-five years old, and of Young, eighteen years old! "They were fine, handsome fellows, tall and well-proportioned, and their features were those of an honest English face." Their only dress was a piece of cloth round their loins, and a straw hat ornamented with the black feathers of the domestic fowl. When they had got on board, Sir Thomas Staines took them down into his cabin to give them lunch, and was moved with sudden tenderness on seeing one of them rise up, place his hands in a posture of devotion, and distinctly and solemnly say, "For what we are going to receive, the Lord make us truly thankful!" On accompanying them back to the island, and accomplishing the landing with no little difficulty, Sir Thomas was charmed with the scene and the reception which awaited him. Poor old Adams and his wife, who was blind and infirm, conducted their great guests to his snug and neat house, and spread out for them a little repast of yams, cocoa-nuts and fine fresh eggs. They found the settlement to consist of forty-six grown-up young people, with a number of infants. The young men were all fine, athletic fellows, their faces full of frankness; but the young women excited great admiration. They were tall and finely formed; their faces beaming

with smiles, but wearing an air of modesty and bashfulness that would do honor to the most virtuous nation on earth. "Their teeth like ivory, even, regular and beautiful, without a single exception; and all of them, both male and female, had the most marked English features." Their little houses were models of comfort and cleanliness, and the grounds all around were carefully cultivated. They were very systematic in conducting their little affairs. Old Adams, for instance, kept a careful register, containing the times and account of their work, and what each had acquired by it; and they had a regular system of barter—as of salt for fresh provisions; vegetables and fruit for poultry and fish, &c. All were engaged in the culture of the ground (growing chiefly yams) and fishing; and when one had cleared a sufficient quantity of ground, and had stock enough to maintain a family, he was allowed to marry—but always with the consent of Adams. The utmost harmony prevailed in their little society. They were simple, sincere, affectionate and pious, and most exemplary in discharging their religious duties.

Thus matters continued till the year 1825, when Captain Beechey visited the island in the *Blossom*, and has left on record an affecting picture of their primitive simplicity and happiness. They were still under the care of their old patriarch, Adams. "These excellent people," said Captain Beechey, "appear to live together in perfect harmony and contentment; to be virtuous, religious; cheerful, and hospitable even beyond the limits of prudence; to be patterns of conjugal and parental affection; and to have very few vices. We remained with them many days, and their unreserved manners gave us the fullest opportunity of becoming acquainted with any faults they might have possessed." Their reverence for the Sabbath would shame many a highly civilized Christian community. It was, indeed, "kept holy"—a day of rest, in truth, and of cheerful reverence towards the Most High. Their services were conducted in strict conformity with the usages of the church of England, the prayers being read by old Adams, and the lessons by one appointed by him for that purpose.

Their only intercourse with the great world was on the occasions, few and far between, of ships of war, whalers or others, touching at the island. "These seas," says a traveller on them during the last year (1852,) "are but little frequented. To give an idea of their vast extent, notwithstanding the thousands of ships that are trading on them, we have seen only one ship at sea, and our track measures some 4500 miles! What a little spot this island appears in the vast Pacific! a mere rock, apparently incapable of resisting the waves of so vast an ocean. The mutineers might well deem themselves secure on so small an island."

Old John Adams expired on the 5th March, 1829, in the 65th year of his age—a sad day for the little community which he had trained into one so exemplary; thereby offering the best atonement in his power for the guilt which had stained his early years.

(To be continued.)

DOMESTIC CONCERNS.

(Concluded from page 748.)

The idea of rendering themselves useful, and that neatness, order and economy are not more essential to the comfort of the body, than they are to ease and satisfaction, should be early impressed on the minds of youth.

When these ideas are fixed, and the practice of them becomes habitual, business may be pursued without anxiety. The business of the day never proceeds with more regularity, nor is accomplished with more ease, than when the mind, under serious impressions, is calm and serene.

It is not necessary, at all times, to retire to the closet to wait on Him who is ever present with us. He, knowing that the body has need of these things for its existence, sometimes deigns to manifest himself to us, while our hands are engaged in our lawful occupations, and we are from experience assured that the Apostle's assertion to Timothy was correct, when he said, "Godliness is profitable unto all things, having promise of the life that now is, and of that which is to come."

To a woman who has been properly instructed, and who has a knowledge of her own concerns, it is a source of peculiar satisfaction to know, that what she requires of her domestics is consistent with the obligations they are under to her.

The mistress who treats them with mildness and suitable attention, is generally much better served, than she who treats them with harshness and severity. Their love and attachment create a desire to please, and these mutual interests contribute very much to the quietude and happiness of all around them. Thus, by such example, the younger branches of the family are taught to treat domestics with suitable respect.

And as much depends on the female branches of the family, with respect to domestics having the opportunity of attending places for divine worship, on the day set apart for religious instruction and improvement, it would tend much to facilitate this part of our duty towards them, if we were to follow the example of a pious woman of rank.

A neighbor stepping into her house on business, was thus addressed: "I hope you will excuse my house not being quite in order this morning. Yesterday was a day of rest, and I endeavor to do with as little labor as I can on Sunday, that my family may all have the opportunity of attending their places of worship."

When we take those who are under our immediate care to places of public worship, we should teach them to conduct with propriety on such solemn occasions. We should have the same

care of them as of our own children, that they do not fall asleep, &c. For, if a child is suffered to fall asleep in such places with impunity, it has a tendency to divest the mind of that reverential feeling we all ought, most certainly, to cherish, when convened for so solemn and important a purpose.

Those who indulge this ill habit in youth, are more liable to be overtaken with it in riper years. The Apostolic injunction is as necessary for us to attend to, if we desire to be benefitted by assembling together, as it was for the Romans. "I beseech you, therefore, brethren, by the mercies of God, that ye present your bodies a living sacrifice, holy, acceptable unto God, which is your reasonable service."

Poverty, loss of parents, and many other circumstances occur, which place children under the care of strangers. These children having the same interest with our own, in the redemption of the soul by Jesus Christ, have a peculiar claim upon our care. Their situation in life often compels them to exertion, and inures them to labor.—And where proper care is taken to inform their minds, and encourage them to improve opportunities of leisure, they may, and often do, become some of the most useful members of the community.

I do not presume to suppose, that all who have this care bestowed upon them, whether children or servants, will be preserved: facts, stubborn facts, compel us to acknowledge the contrary. There have been some no doubt in all ages of the world, whose restless dispositions, and strong self-will, have occasioned them to be reaching after more liberty than was consistent with the views of those under whose care they were placed.

And when their age has obtained them that liberty, they have by degrees deviated far from the line of conduct in which they had been educated. And some even to such a length as to bring down the gray hairs of a religiously concerned parent in sorrow to the grave. Although this has been, and may again be the case, yet it forms no excuse for parental neglect. Even some of these, in a time of distress, have been brought to a sense of their errors, and, like the prodigal son, remembered their father's house; and, in returning, found acceptance. A door of mercy has been opened, and a season of repentance has been afforded. Solomon says, "Cast thy bread upon the waters, for thou shalt find it after many days."

When faithfulness is abode in, and every duty discharged for their preservation; if the desire of our hearts is not accomplished, we may, under the impression that we have done what we could, leave the event with Him, who will afford that consolation which a faithful discharge of our relative duties ensures at his hand.

Some of the most interesting characters exhibited in sacred record, were husbandmen, shepherds, servants, &c. Noah and Abraham were husbandmen. Jacob was a hired servant to Laban. Joseph was sold by the Ishmaelites to Potiphar, whom he served with fidelity.

Moses, when a stranger in the land of Midian, fed the flocks of Jethro. David, while watching those of his father, treasured up much useful information. And that great Apostle, Paul, though instructed by Gamaliel, was by trade a tent-maker, and followed that occupation.

Women are there also exhibited to view, engaged in their various employments. Sarah "kneaded the dough, and baked the cakes," when Abraham entertained the angels. Rebekah was fetching a pitcher of water for family purposes, when accosted by Abraham's servant.

Rachel was going to water the flock of her father, when Jacob first cast his eyes upon her, and beheld her loveliness. Ruth was gleaning after the reapers when Boaz made the interesting inquiry, "Whose damsel is this?" And Esther, the captive Jewess, when called upon to appear in the presence of King Ahasuerus, did not ask any ornaments to deck herself with.

The unassuming, gentle, and modest deportment of those females, was doubtless a much stronger recommendation to men of discernment, than all the art they could have used, or the ornaments they could have procured.

And seeing the great Parent of the Universe has not made any distinction in the distribution of his blessings, on account of colour, let us follow his example, by not making any, in the distribution of our care.

By ascertaining what we would wish to have done for our children, if they were reduced to the situation of the poor little African, we may judge what must be our conduct, in order to fulfil that command of Christ; "All things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them."—*A. Mott on Female Education.*

For Friends' Review.

THE CATACOMBS OF ROME.

"Little thought they, as they chanted,
Low and sad, the burial psalm;
And as Christ's dear name was graven,
And a little branch of palm;
That this tombstone, worn and rugged,
Would be deemed a precious gem
Ages hence, when crushed and shivered
Is the Cæsar's diadem:—
When the wild vine weaves her tendrils
Over palace, fane and hall;
O'er the 'Golden House' of Nero,
And the Coliseum's wall."

Martyr's Burial in the Catacombs.—CREWDSON.

The modern traveller, who, after a long and toilsome journey, finds himself at last amid the ruins of the Eternal City, is agitated by varied and conflicting emotions. Around him are the crumbling memorials of that mighty power which once, from this centre, sent forth its literature and its laws over the whole civilized earth. Amid the associations of the spot he realizes vividly

the achievements of its arts and arms, which still live in history and song. Standing in the Roman Forum what a crowd of memories pour upon him. Here is the place where Cicero pleaded so powerfully against Verres, and arraigned Cataline with that stirring eloquence dear to every school boy. Yonder is the Arch of Titus, through which the captives of Jerusalem were led to grace the triumph of the victorious commander; and on whose mouldering walls are still discoverable the carvings of the seven golden candlesticks, and other emblems of the Jewish ritual. Farther on to the left are the vast ruins of the Coliseum, which so often rang with the shouts of its twenty thousand spectators, or the shrieks of its innumerable victims, "butchered to make a Roman holiday." All around are scattered ruined temples, columns and tombs, each having its own association of ancient grandeur. And, perhaps, more wonderful than all, still stand in perfect preservation the huge obelisks, brought by the Roman emperors as memorials of their triumph over the greatness of ancient Egypt.

Nor are there wanting other associations to absorb the thoughts of an intelligent traveller. On every side are seen the evidences of a power scarcely inferior in extent or in duration to that of ancient Rome itself; and having this superior interest, that its temples and monuments serve to commemorate and adorn an empire still powerful and vigorous, while the obelisk and the coliseum are but the vestiges of fallen grandeur. The mighty spiritual domination, whose ramifications extend over the whole civilized world, and which holds in subjection nearly four-fifths of professing Christianity, has its centre here; and by the costliness of its temples and the splendor of its ritual cannot fail to strike with astonishment and admiration even the heretical observer.

But Rome contains other historical memorials of even greater interest than the monuments of its ancient temporal or its modern spiritual empire. Underneath all these temples and palaces, and extending for miles in every direction, lie its dark and silent catacombs. Although these immense subterranean passages have been proved to have existed, contrary to the superstitious popular belief, long prior to the Christian era, and were doubtless excavated merely for the purpose of obtaining building materials for the city, yet they derive their chief interest from their connexion with the sufferings of the early Christians, who fled to them in vast numbers for refuge from the fury of their oppressors, and sought here, for the remains of their martyred friends, a quiet and Christian burial.

The fierce persecutions which raged under the early Roman emperors, and the corruption and idolatry which prevailed on every side, forced the first converts to christianity to seek in seclusion and solitude an opportunity for the practice of their worship, and a deliverance from the abominations around them.

These circumstances have given to the cata combs, in the estimation of the Romish church, peculiar sanctity; and these vast subterranea vaults, where the light of the sun never reache and which in ancient days were used as buri places for the vilest convicts and slaves of th empire, are now hallowed by the church as co secrated ground. The traveller enters them onl by permission of the ecclesiastical authorities, an in company with a priest deputed for the pu pose. Wax candles, blessed and consecrated by th church, are carried by each visitor, and shed lurid and solemn glare over the dark galleries o every side. Nor is the effect lessened when son pious devotee, or pilgrim from afar, whose imag nation is powerfully wrought on by the associ tions around, breaks forth into loud exclamatio of grief, or falling on his knees repeats long an fervent prayers to the saints whose martyre bones found here their last resting place.

Living in this enlightened age of the wor and in a country where christianity is the ackno ledged religion of the land, having around it th sanction and authority of the law itself, we ca hardly appreciate the long and bloody strugg which the early believers endured, before th ancient idolatry had been supplanted by the humble and simple faith. Truly is it said, th "the blood of the martyrs was the seed of th church," and the declaration was literally fu filled, that, "destitute, afflicted and tormente they wandered in *dens* and *caves* of the *earth*.

The traditional prejudices of the Romans, th whole power of the priesthood, and the preva ing indulgence and licentiousness which the e isting mythology tolerated and even encourage were all powerfully opposed to the spread of religion which taught spirituality of worship a self denial in daily life.

These influences, combined with the corru policy of the Roman emperors, who sought t such excitement to distract the attention of th people from their own crimes and follies, led to series of bitter persecutions against the Christian which, though always continued, seemed to ra periodically with peculiar violence.

From the reign of Nero to that of Diocletia a duration of about 250 years, the Christian re gion was under the ban of the State; and thou during the mild government of some of the e perors comparative respite was enjoyed by th church, yet there were ten distinct periods in th interval, when its followers were pursued wi inhuman ferocity by the express command a countenance of the authorities. Neither age n sex was spared, and as the history of the Christi church has ever verified the prediction of i founder, in numbering among its followers few the great ones of the earth, these persecutio fell with peculiar violence on the poor and labo ing classes. A modern writer on the catacomb MacFarlane, ingeniously conjectures that in th way the early Christians may have been led

seek in these recesses for a refuge from the storm without. He says: "The glad tidings the teachers of the gospel had to convey, were as attractive as they were novel to the serfs and cruelly oppressed poor, who formed so vast a portion of the old empires of the earth; * * * * they were gladdest of all to the hearts of hereditary bondsmen, who could scarcely call their lives their own in this world, and who assuredly had never a hope or a glimpse of that better world, where all odds are made even, and the 'wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest.' It is conjectured that some of the very first converts at Rome were poor slaves, and men who earned a scanty livelihood by working in the quarries, and burrowing in the earth. Their frequentations of the crypts would bring the preachers of the Word into contact and acquaintance with these people; and it was precisely to such a class, or to such an unhappy condition of men, that the Saviour of the world would have addressed himself in preference to any other. Numerous little figures and symbols found on the walls of the crypts, and in front of the narrow and crowded tombs, seem to refer to these early and lowly converts. One of the commonest figures, and one that has been discovered on nearly all these quarries, is that of a man carrying a pickaxe on his shoulder, and wearing the short tunic and very scanty dress of a slave employed in excavation."

Whether it was in this way that the Christians were first introduced to the catacombs, or whether they naturally fled there from the fury of their enemies, it is certain that for nearly three centuries they were frequented by thousands of the early converts for the practice of their worship; and during times of the hottest persecutions, its labyrinths were thronged day and night by men, women and children, who concealed themselves in their recesses till the calamity should be overpassed. When it is recollected that these subterranean caverns are estimated to extend, through all their ramifications, to a length of one hundred miles, there will be no difficulty in realizing how they could afford effectual shelter to the persecuted fugitives. Add to which that the superstitious fears of their enemies, as well as the nature of the recesses, prevented an ardent or organized pursuit. But the time was approaching when, for a season at least, the church was to enjoy rest, and when the places hallowed by their connection with the sufferings of the early believers, were visited with reverential affection by the followers of this once persecuted but now triumphant faith. A modern lecturer* on the catacombs thus enthusiastically describes this period.

"In the year 314, a Christian emperor (Constantine) gave to the church, as her right, those caverns which had so long been her refuge. Now commenced a new use of the catacombs. Where the Christians had formerly gone to preserve life, where they had laid the remains of their kindred, where their honored martyrs lay awaiting the coming of the Lord, and where all the traditions of their past history had their most hallowed associations, they naturally betook them to meditate. Nor is there one of us who would not have loved to stand and muse in those dormitories of the faithful dead. We feel even as to the spot where we have buried one friend—the spot where we have looked down into an open grave till we felt as if our own heart were at its bottom and growing cold—that we should love to go there again and meditate. And, if so, how strongly would the Christians of Rome be drawn toward the tombs of their fathers in the faith, toward the scenes of saintly patience and glorious martyrdom."

As the purity of the Christian religion declined, however, and formality and traditional ceremony took the place of the simplicity of the early church, it became customary to regard these interesting localities with a superstitious reverence, and to attribute absurd and supernatural advantages to them as a place of burial.

And thus the great ones of the earth, foreign princes, emperors, nobles, and even popes themselves, thought to ensure an eternal salvation by laying their bones amid the ashes of the first humble and simple converts to the Christian faith.

(To be continued.)

* William Arthur, London, 1850.

THE VOICE OF CONSCIENCE.

A young man of high connections and great respectability was induced by some gay acquaintances to accompany them to a ball. Arrived at the scene of dissipation, the festive company proceeded to their amusement. The music struck up, and he among the rest was highly delighted with the diversion. In the midst of their enjoyment, as though a messenger had been sent immediately from heaven, the clock struck one. That striking passage of Dr. Young's instantly rushed upon his mind:—

"The bell strikes one—we take no note of time
But from its loss:—to give it then a tongue
Is wise in man. As if an angel spoke,
I feel the solemn sound; if heard aright,
It is the knell of my departed hours.
Where are they? With the years beyond the flood.
It is the signal that demands dispatch.
How much is to be done! My hopes and fears
Start up alarmed, and o'er life's narrow verge
Look down—on what? A fathomless abyss,
A dread eternity!"

Conviction seized the youth: alarmed and terrified, he left the dissipated throng, and retired to his closet; his subsequent conduct bearing testimony to a substantial change of heart.—*Gleanings from Pious Authors.*

Be not provoked by injuries to commit them.

A THOUGHT.

It matters not, it matters not
How many forms there be,
How many move the lips in prayer,
Or bend the suppliant knee.

It matters not, though all around
Clouds of rich incense rise,
And, mingling with the organ's sound,
Mount upward to the skies.

It is not in the temple, reared
On consecrated ground,
Nor where a thousand votaries kneel,
The Lord alone is found.

But where the "two or three" are met
To worship in his name,
There is his seal of promise set,
Which they through faith may claim.

And there the humble, contrite heart,
In silence oft may prove,
How great, how wonderful the theme,
Of all redeeming love.

Then may eternal praise be given,
To *His* all gracious name,
Who dwelt on earth despised, and sought
Poor sinners to reclaim.

He came not in the gorgeous robe
Of earthly champions drest;
But meekness, charity, and love
Were inmates of his breast.

Then let us humbly search the page
By inspiration given;
And that we may apply each truth,
Ask aid of bounteous heaven.

Irish Friend.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Foreign Intelligence.—The Steamship Niagara, from Liverpool, arrived at Boston on the 5th, and the Baltic, at New York, on the 7th inst., bringing English dates respectively to the 23d and 27th ult.

England.—The Queen has had an attack of the measles, but was recovering.

It is reported that Lord Palmerston will soon take the office of Secretary of Foreign Affairs, the Earl of Clarendon exchanging for the Home Department.

The death of the Earl of Portsmouth is announced.

Supposed traces of Sir John Franklin have been found at the mouth of the river Obi in Siberia.

Breadstuffs are rising and cotton has advanced ⅛d. per pound.

France.—Over 200 persons have been arrested on the charge of having been implicated in the conspiracy to assassinate the Emperor at the Opera.

M. Arago is ill and his life is despaired of.

Italy.—The sentence of Guerrazzas has been commuted to perpetual banishment.

Count Boncassa has been imprisoned at Naye, for treason.

A despatch from Milan says that the Austrian police were on the trail of a projected insurrection in Central Italy.

Austria.—A domiciliary visit has been made to the correspondents of the London Times at Vienna. Several arrests followed.

The Austrian Cabinet had received a telegraphic despatch from Berlin, dated the 20th, stating that the Czar had actually accepted the proposals offered by France and England.

This report had caused considerable improvement in the French and English funds.

Seven cart loads of Hungarian prisoners were recently taken into Pesth. Their offence was not known.

Bavaria.—The Bavarian Government announced its intention to hold a World's Fair at Munich, during the year 1854.

Turkey.—An early settlement of the difficulties between Turkey and Russia is expected. The Turk, however, continue to make vigorous preparations for war.

The English and French fleets were still in Besic Bay.

The Russians were fortifying Jassy and Buchare and had occupied Oltenetza on the Dannbe.

A rumor was in circulation in Paris that th American Minister at Constantinople had addresse a note to the Porte, announcing that the Unite States would support the integrity of Turkey, an would henceforth claim a voice in European affair

Barbary.—The Bey of Tunis has forbidden th exportation of bread stuffs from the Barbary state in consequence of an apprehended deficiency in th crops.

China.—Dates from China to 5th month 14t have been received. The insurgents have posses sion of the city of Nankin, where they have raise the banner of Christianity and recognized the Pr testant worship. They were strongly fortifyin Nankin and Chinging before advancing on Peki The insurgents are Protestants, recognizing Jesu Christ as the Saviour and adopting the Trinity an the Ten Commandments.

India.—The intelligence from Burmah states tha the present position of the troops will be maintaine and that they will not advance on Ava unless the or the civil officers are molested.

Demarara.—The importation of Chinese Coolie has caused great dissatisfaction in Demarara. On hundred and ninety had arrived and four hundre more were on the way.

Venezuela.—The Province of Cumana appear to be the head-quarters of the revolutionists. The had formed a Provisional government, and had take measures for a convention of the disaffected Pr vinces, to form a Confederation. Gen. Thaddeo, General of Monagas, was marching against them a the head of 3000 men.

The exclusive privilege, for fifteen years, of navi gating Lake Maracaibo by steamboats has bee granted by the government of Venezuela, to Frank lin C. Gillett, an American citizen.

Domestic.—Col. Fremont is to start for Californi in about two weeks. He will go by the land route on horseback.

James Buchanan, U. S. Minister to Great Britian and Pierre Soule, Minister to Spain, sailed in th steamer Atlantic for Liverpool, on the 6th inst.

A railroad is in contemplation to run from Cam den, Ark., to connect with the New Orleans an Great Western Railroad. The Cairo and Fulto Railroad already runs to Camden, and this will form a connection from New Orleans to the northern border of Arkansas. It is intended to connect these railroads with others running through Missouri, so as to form a continuous line of railroad from New Orleans to the Falls of St. Anthony.

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

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DANIEL WHEELER.

(Continued from page 756.)

On the evening of 4th month 24th, a meeting after the manner of Friends was held at the Mariners' chapel, which appears to have been designed for the white residents and visitors then on the island. Of this meeting, the subjoined account is given.

At the time appointed, landed to attend the meeting: it gathered slowly, but in the end was well attended. After sitting a while in silence, I was with me to point out the desirableness of our endeavoring to get into a quiet state of mind; that we might be sensible of the influence of the Holy Spirit, to solemnize our minds together, if he should be graciously pleased to lift up the light of His heavenly countenance upon us, and bless us therewith: we then settled down into silence before Him. After a time, one or two persons went out, but stillness generally prevailed over the company. When the time came for me to stand up, I told them that I had no expectation of my voice being heard again among them; that my mouth had for several weeks been closed up, and that a heavy burden had rested upon my mind;—to what shall I compare it, but to "the pall that was written within and without, with lamentation, and mourning, and woe," for the inhabitants of that place; who are crucifying to themselves the Son of God afresh, and by their example putting him to open shame, in the face of the benighted islanders among whom they dwell. It was probable that those who were the principal causes of this travail of soul, were not among that company; but I could do no less for the clearance of my own mind, than publicly advert to this lamentable state of things; lest I should be found short of doing my own duty, though the cause of suffering might not be removed: but the disciples of Christ must be willing to suffer with their suffering Lord, and to fill up that which is behind,—that which remains of the afflictions of Christ in the flesh, for his body's sake, which is the church. Notwithstanding the extent to which sin and iniquity abound, such is the wondrous love of God to his creature man, that he willeth not the death of a sinner, but that all should repent, return unto Him, and live for ever: for this He gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth on Him should not perish, but have everlasting life; and blessed are they that have not seen, and yet have believed in the only begotten Son of God. I trusted that there were many such believers then before me, who profess to be His followers; but a bare profession only of Christ would do little for any of us; nothing short of the possession of the unspeakable gifts of His Holy Spirit will avail us. It is no matter under what denomination of religion we are walking before men, or to what outward and visible body of professing Christians we may belong, if we are not members of the mystical body, of which Christ Jesus is the holy Head and everlasting High Priest,—the church triumphant, whose names are written in heaven: and there is no other way of attaining to this, but by and through Christ Jesus,—by receiving Him in the way of his coming. We must be willing to take His yoke upon us, and learn of Him meekness and lowliness; we must be willing to submit to the restraining yoke of His Holy Spirit upon us, and to bring our deeds to its light, which will show us our sins, and our exceeding sinfulness, and cause us to feel our miserable condition. As this yoke is patiently abode under, the effect will be godly sorrow unto repentance, never to be repented of: the glories of eternity will be gradually opened to our view, and we shall be permitted to behold the blessedness of those who have found rest in Jesus. Our sins will be removed from us as far as the east is from the west, and blotted out forever for His sake; and we shall be numbered among those who have returned, "and come to Zion, with songs and everlasting joy upon their heads,"—ransomed and redeemed from our sins by the blood of Jesus, the new and living way, and the only way of initiation into membership with those whose names are written in heaven. Unless we witness this for

ourselves, and know from heartfelt experience Christ Jesus to save us from our sins, He is no Saviour of ours: and if we die in our sins, where He is we can never come.

I stood long among them: and although in the forepart of the time it seemed heavy getting on, yet towards the end, the life spread over us in an eminent manner, and reigned over all. The people seemed as if riveted to their seats, instead of rising up and hasting away, when I sat down. After this I had to appeal to themselves as witnesses of the power which prevailed over us. They still remained stationary after I again sat down, until informed that the meeting was over. Such was the renewed goodness and mercy of Him, to His poor unworthy creatures: but He is "God over all, blessed for ever." Amen.

As D. Wheeler was about leaving Honolulu, he felt concerned to obtain a parting opportunity with the natives; and an evening meeting was appointed for that purpose, of which the following notice is recorded:

Although it is probable more than three thousand persons were present, and many of them strangers to the practices of Friends; yet such was the solemn feeling graciously vouchsafed on the occasion, that the greatest order and quietness prevailed. However long the interval of silence might seem to others, to myself it was remarkably short, before I was strengthened to set forth the necessity of silent waiting upon God for the sanctifying influence of His Holy Spirit, to enable us to worship Him acceptably, "in spirit and in truth." I had also to bear testimony to the all-sufficiency of that "grace which bringeth salvation, and hath appeared unto all men; teaching us that, denying ungodliness and worldly lusts, we should live soberly, righteously, and godly, in this present world; looking for that blessed hope, and the glorious appearing of the great God and our Saviour Jesus Christ, who gave himself for us, that he might redeem us from all iniquity, and purify unto himself a peculiar people, zealous of good works." I was enlarged and strengthened to testify the gospel of this grace of my good and gracious God, which bringeth salvation, and hath appeared unto all men; a word of encouragement was strong in my heart to the dear people, and I had to remind them that it was not the rich, nor the mighty, nor the noble to whom the call was limited; not many of these were called,—nor many that were wise; but the poor, simple-hearted and unlearned, and fishermen like themselves; and that they were the people unto whom the call is still extended. After having sat down awhile, it was with me to endeavor to make them sensible of the power that so eminently reigned over all; recommending them to keep close to it, and it would be with them for ever; because it is "the power of an endless life." None attempted to rise up when the meeting was over: I requeste Hiram Bingham to dismiss them, but they sti kept their seats, and the same precious solemni prevailed. When we left our seats they beg to draw round us to shake hands, and bid "farewell." Most of the missionary famili were present, and five of their preachers.

Before leaving the island, several articles, like to be useful, were selected and presented to t queen and her associates, as an evidence of the gratitude for the uniform kindness with whi they had been treated, during their continuan at Honolulu; and on the day previous to the departure, she sent to inquire what supplies we needed; and although the necessary store of ho and goats had been already secured, the que and her husband provided them with eggs, ca bages, water-melons, onions, turkeys, and fow which were sent in good time to the vessel.

On 3d of 5th month the Henry Freeli dropped her anchor near the shore of Hawa formerly called Owyhee, not far from the sp where Captain Cook was killed in 1779. friendly intercourse with the natives was so established, and the deck of the little vessel w crowded with native men and boys, who broug with them for barter, pine-apples, banana pigeons and other productions of the islan Daniel Wheeler and his son proceeded with b little delay to visit the missionary, Cochr Forbes, and his wife, who occupied a seclud habitation, located in an elevated and almost i accessible situation, who received them in friendly manner. A meeting of the natives w convened on the same afternoon, which is spok of in the following manner:

A considerable number of the people were c lected at the hour appointed, and in due time n certificates were read and translated by the mi sionary; and after calling their attention to t importance of the object for which we were a sembled, ability was afforded me to declare t Truth amongst them, fully and freely, for t space of an hour; directing them to the light the Holy Spirit of the Lord Jesus, which shine in every heart; which would not only show the their sins, but would, if taken heed to, save fro them, with an everlasting salvation. That as no s is committed without the thought of the heart f its origin, it is the heart that must be watch over; because everything that defileth a man come from thence. First of all, before wickedness committed, proceed "evil thoughts," and if the are cherished, then sin followeth, and darkne and death reign; but if the watch is faithful maintained, it will lead unto prayer, and th

light which is "the true light, that lighteth every man that cometh into the world," will make manifest the tendency of every thought, from what root in us it springs, whether good or evil; and as we choose the good and refuse the evil, we shall be strengthened more and more to watch and to pray, even always, "with all prayer and supplication in the Spirit, and watching thereunto with all perseverance;"—the light will shine brighter and brighter,—we shall no longer walk in death and darkness, but shall have "the light of life." In this way the glad tidings of salvation were proclaimed amongst them in gospel love. Nothing could exceed the attention and solidity manifested by these Hawaiians, I humbly trust to the glory of Him who wrought and crowned the work by his solemnizing presence.

(To be continued.)

A Memorial of Haddonfield Monthly Meeting, New Jersey, concerning ELIZABETH L. REDMAN.

From a belief that the recording of the life and death of those who have been as "lights in the world," may have a beneficial effect upon survivors, especially the rising generation, we feel engaged to preserve a Memorial concerning our late beloved friend Elizabeth L. Redman.

She was the daughter of James and Rebecca Hopkins, of Haddonfield, New Jersey, members of our religious Society, and was born the 14th day of the Fifth month, 1785.

From early life this our beloved friend was remarkable for her love of truth; being so conscientious from her childhood, that it has been remarked of her she was never known to tell an untruth.

Possessing an active mind and social disposition, she took much delight in the company of her friends and associates, and was drawn into gay and fashionable society; and having a fondness for its vanities, she indulged her inclination for gaiety in dress and manners, and seemed rapidly advancing in the broad way which leads from peace, when her heavenly Father saw meet to arrest her in this dangerous course, by a severe affliction, in the removal by death of her valued mother, who was a religious woman, and had watched over her offspring with tender solicitude.

This sudden and unexpected event occurred when our beloved friend was about twenty years of age; and it had the effect to change all her views and feelings, as respects this world's enjoyments; raising in her mind desires after more substantial treasure, durable riches and righteousness.

She was now led into retirement and introversion of mind; gradually left her gay associates, and showed a decided preference for the company of religious persons; and by giving diligent heed to the light of Christ in the heart, was brought to see that many things in which she had been gratifying her carnal inclinations, were enticing her from the "narrow path" which alone leads to everlasting life.

Under these convictions of the Holy Spirit, she was induced to surrender to Him, who required the sacrifice, those things which had been alluring her thoughts and affections from the "one thing needful;" that of taking up the daily cross, denying self, and walking humbly before the Lord. Feeling (as she acknowledged in after life) the force of the divine command, "Put off thy ornaments from thee, that I may know what to do unto thee," she began, by little and little, to part with those superfluities, and to adopt in their stead a plain and sober attire. She was now diligent in the attendance of all our religious meetings, and manifested a deep concern to walk in the footsteps of the flock of the companions of Christ, bearing the cross and despising the shame.

In the year 1807, she was united in marriage to our friend Thomas Redman, of this place. In her domestic department it may be truly said of her, that she obeyed the apostolic injunction, "Be not forgetful to entertain strangers," her doors and heart being ever open to receive such. She often remarked, that to have it in her power to entertain the Lord's messengers, and those who were travelling in the service of Truth, was one of her greatest pleasures.

She was a sincere sympathizer with the afflicted, always ready to relieve suffering humanity when it was in her power; and her tender regard for the poor, and "him that had none to help him," manifested by personal attentions, and many other benevolent acts, now lives in the recollection of not a few.

The sweetness of her manners and the sincere expression of sympathy, from a heart overflowing with kindness and love, endeared her to all, but especially to such as were in any trouble; for her visits were not superficial, but illustrative of the advice of the apostle, "Remember them that are in bonds, as bound with them, and them which suffer adversity, as being yourselves also in the body."

In the year 1815 she was greatly reduced by bodily indisposition, and also passed through much mental conflict, insomuch that self, and every thing that appertained to the creature, were so marred and prostrated, that she could say from experience with the apostle, "In me, that is in my flesh, dwelleth no good thing."

During this season of darkness and deep proving, she remarked to a friend who was endeavoring to strengthen her faith, I can say with Job, I feel as if I was "a brother to dragons, and a companion to owls." But in all this, the Lord was evidently at work, preparing her for future service in His cause and Church; for as she afterwards related, it was during this memorable season, she received the divine intimation, that she would have to tell unto others, by way of public

testimony, what the Lord had done for her soul, and to praise His holy name. But such was her sense of the responsibility of the calling, and her fear of running without being sent, and thereby becoming a burthen to the "living in Jerusalem," that she shrunk from it, though continuing to walk in great circumspection, until about the year 1831, when she yielded to the requisition, by bowing the knee, and lifting up her voice in solemn supplication in our religious meeting, to the tendering of many minds present; after which she continued to appear, from time to time, in public testimony, and was acknowledged as a minister of the gospel by this monthly meeting in the Ninth month, 1832.

She was firmly attached to the doctrines and testimonies of the gospel, as believed in by our religious Society from the beginning; and whilst she preached Christ crucified without the gates of Jerusalem, as the Saviour and Redeemer, and our Advocate with the Father, she also held up the necessity of submitting to his transforming power and grace in the heart, and of the guidance of his Holy Spirit to lead out of all evil into the blessed Truth, that thereby we may become new creatures; enforcing and adorning the doctrine she preached, by her own example.

She was often engaged in pleading with the youth, both in and out of meetings, to give up in the morning of life to serve the living God; frequently declaring, "there is no joy to compare with the joy of God's salvation." On one occasion she thus expressed herself: "The beloved youth are often the companions of my thoughts. Oh, the solicitude that I feel for their preservation! The world is alluring, satan deceiving, and unbelief invading them!—potent foes to man's present and everlasting well being! But how cheering amid all these temptations is the promise, 'My grace is sufficient for thee.' I greatly desire that each one of you may take heed to the grace of God that bringeth salvation, and which hath appeared to all men, teaching us that, denying ungodliness and worldly lusts, we should live soberly, righteously and godly in this present world."

In the year 1833 she was liberated by her Monthly Meeting, to attend the Yearly Meeting of Baltimore, and in 1836 that of Virginia. On her return from the latter an incident occurred which we think worthy to be inserted, in order to incite others to faithfulness.

During the night, whilst lodging at the house of a friend in Baltimore, her mind was introduced into much exercise on account of an individual, whom, three years previously, she had observed at an inn a few miles from that city. In the morning she felt that she could not with an easy mind proceed homeward without endeavoring to see him. She mentioned it to her companion, who inquired his name. She replied, "I know not his name, nor his home. I can only say that I saw him not far from this place; but whether he was a traveller, or a resident there, is unknown to me. But I believe if we can see him, we shall find him in affliction." It being thought right to make the effort to discover him, it was mentioned to a Friend, with her description of the appearance of the individual, which was so striking that it was immediately believed to be that of a person well known as a slave dealer noted for great inhumanity. Inquiry was made for the man, and after much search it was ascertained that he resided in that city, near where she was then lodging. She, with her companions, went to see him. He was confined to his chamber by indisposition. She at once recognized him, and, taking a seat beside him, sat for some time in profound stillness. He also sat with his eyes fixed upon her, in apparent amazement. She then addressed him in close but kind language, describing his condition as being desperate in the extreme; but said she believed the door of mercy was now open for him, if he would submit to the terms of salvation; after which she knelt and supplicated in a remarkable manner, interceding with the Father of Mercies, that, in the day of final retribution, the blood of none might be found upon him unrepented of. He was greatly broken by this appeal to the Throne of Grace, and tears flowed down his face abundantly. She then took kind leave of him, much to the relief of her own mind. He did not recover from this indisposition, but after this interview became greatly humbled and changed.

In 1839 she again attended Baltimore Yearly Meeting, and paid a religious visit to the families of Friends in that city. She was also several times engaged in visiting those within her own and some neighboring monthly meetings, a service for which she seemed peculiarly fitted, being prepared, through many tribulations, to communicate to such as were in affliction a word of counsel or encouragement from what she had tasted, and her hands had handled of the word of life.

She attended North Carolina Yearly Meeting in 1842. Some time after that period, a beloved and interesting daughter, who had long been afflicted and much confined at home with paralytic affection, was removed by death.

In the spring of 1846, she attended New York Yearly Meeting, visiting also the almshouses and prisons of that city. Being a woman of fervent piety, and having a sense of the exceeding sinfulness of sin, she was often led to visit the abodes of human wretchedness; and as she depended on Him who called her to the work, her labors on these occasions were not wholly lost.

In the fall of this year her husband deceased, after a few weeks illness; and one month after his removal she was called on to part with a very hopeful son, who died almost instantaneously with a disease of the heart.

About this time our beloved friend experienced much bodily suffering, and her health was such, that for several years she was mostly confined to

the house; it was her lot also to endure a large portion of affliction from various causes. In alluding to some of those close trials she thus expressed herself: "What a favor it is, when we can see an overruling Providence in such dispensations as are permitted to come upon us, and to feel that it is in order to purify and make us fit for the Kingdom of Heaven. Oh! I find it a great thing to become fully prepared for that abode, where nothing that is impure or unholy can ever enter."

For some time before her death she did not go far from home, but was very diligent in attending meetings, and also the houses of mourning on account of death, and at the time of burials; often on these occasions lifting up her voice of warning to such as were assembled.

The last year of her life her health was much improved; but on the 14th of Tenth month last she was taken ill with a bilious affection, succeeded by slight paralysis.

Just before her illness, in conversation with her sister, she said, "I have had a large portion of suffering in this world, and also many blessings to be thankful for. I have partaken of bitter cups, but all my trials will end with my life." And during her sickness, which was of ten days' continuance, she seemed to have little to do but await her final change. At one time she said, "I am unaware of the issue of the disorder, but whether I live or die all will be well." At another, "What a sweet peaceful calm I feel! Oh! how peaceful!"—Some time after, on being asked if she suffered pain, she replied, "Yes, great pain;" but added, with a sweet smile, "It is nothing but the poor body that suffers. Oh, I feel so peaceful; the prospect brightens the nearer I approach my everlasting home: what a favor! what a favor! And again, "The everlasting arm is underneath." The last words she distinctly uttered were, "Praise the Lord." She then sank into a state of apparent unconsciousness, and quietly breathed her last, the 24th day of the Tenth month, 1852, in the sixty-eighth year of her age. The end of the upright is peace.

THE LATE ECLIPSE.

To the Editor of the York Herald.

I should not have ventured to offer another account of the Eclipse, for the perusal of the public, especially at so late a period, had it not been under a strong conviction that my father and myself enjoyed a *better* opportunity for witnessing the extraordinary atmospheric effects of that phenomenon, than perhaps any other individual.

A long and rather hurried subsequent journey in Norway prevented my transmitting a minutely accurate account *at the time*, and this must apologise for the account not having been offered sooner. I am, very respectfully,

JAS. BACKHOUSE, Jun.

York, England, 8th of 10th mo., 1851.

On the 28th of 7th month, unattended by any companion or guide, we ascended Sulu Tind, a craggy isolated mountain, the highest peak of that part of the great central chain known by the name of the Fille Fjeld. At an elevation of 5800 feet, and surrounded on every side by snowy mountains and barren rocks, we waited in anxious hope that the heavy clouds would disperse, and permit us to see the sun, whose beams were illuminating vast fields of snow at no great distance. The morning had been by no means promising; the higher mountains being all enveloped in mist, while black and stormy clouds sailed in rapid succession up the glens. We almost shrank from climbing to the top of the mountain, knowing that if the dense covering did not subside, not only should we be unable to see the sun at the time of the eclipse, but also the effect of the obscuration on the surrounding landscape. However, determined that nothing should be wanting on *our* part to secure a scene never again to be beheld from so favored a position, we steadily climbed through all interposing difficulties, soon leaving the dark glen of Lierdals Elv far beneath us. Occasionally a bright beam of sunshine burst through a transient opening in the clouds, raising the temperature of our hopes, and animating everything with its genial warmth.

At length the summit was gained, and gradually the fleecy clouds, hitherto encircling the precipices, gently rose, leaving an atmosphere of crystalline clearness, and a prospect of extreme grandeur in every direction. Vast sheets of snow covered the Fjeld, 1500 or 2000 feet beneath us, from which streams and rivers started into existence, and poured their foaming waters into the distant glens below. Strangely contrasting with the deep solemnity of their music, was the occasional croak of some solitary raven, or the whirr of a flock of ptarmigan, as they rose from the rocks.

In front, the dark crags of Odde Berg stood before us, and far beyond the snowy Jokulen stretched its white summit towards the western horizon. To the east, also, ranges of snowy mountains rose one over the other till lost in extreme distance, while frozen lakes of varied form lay half buried in the hollows amongst them. Yet far exceeding all these in grandeur were the spiked and dome-like peaks of the Hurungerne (the loftiest of the Norwegian mountains), which towered to the northward, even above the dark wreaths of cloud which clustered round them, as if unwilling to resign their resting-place. Such was our enviable position when the eclipse began.

It was not till a large portion of the sun was obscured that we could perceive any visible change in the intensity of the light. Gradually the glow gave way to a pale and rather sickly glare, as though the combined rays of the sun and moon shone upon the landscape. In a few

minutes the light decreased so rapidly that we could perceive its diminution every second; a dull red tinge spread for a moment over the distant mountains, and then a transient scene of unparalleled grandeur commenced. The sun itself was obscured by an intervening cloud, so that our undivided attention was concentrated on the magical effect of the total obscuration.

First, a curtain of intense leaden darkness, definite in outline, though shaded at the margin, utterly obliterated the snowy ranges of the Jostedal, at the north of the Sogne Fjord, more than fifty miles distant; whilst all the nearer landscape glittered in a lurid sunshine. Then a stream of dull red tinged the northern horizon, which rapidly became a glow far more grand than any sunset. As the veil of night approached us, extinguishing first one snowy peak and then another, till the whole was buried in a visible darkness; this sunset glow, now a brilliant copper orange, suddenly shot over the whole northern and eastern horizon, in front of which the sharp peaks of the Hurungerne towered with jetty blackness into the clouds. This extraordinary effect was produced by our being so near to the centre of the shadow, that for many miles around us, in every direction, the eclipse was total, while from the great elevation of our position, we could see past the umbra in the distant horizon, which was only partially obscured. In about two minutes (?) the deep sunset colors gave place to all the exquisite tints of *sunrise*, which, on ordinary occasions, is a scene of uncommon beauty among the Norwegian mountains. Soon the snowy fields were again illuminated, and the night of darkness left the gloomy glen below us, slowly retreating, like a vast curtain, over the mountain ranges to the south and west! Long after day had again risen on the Fille Fjeld with all its brightness and beauty, we could look into the region of night still lingering in the distance. The darkness of the eclipse was not the blackness of a moonless winter's night, but a deep leaden indigo color, just sufficiently transparent to be dimly visible. At the time of the greatest obscuration, the snow entirely lost its whiteness, becoming invisible except in our immediate proximity. The temperature fell from 45° to 42°, and the masses of cloud previously sailing around and above us, vanished on every hand, leaving even the spiked top of the surpassing Skaga-stols-tind perfectly clear. Some faint idea of the scene may be realized by imagining an ordinary *day*, *sunset*, *night*, *sunrise*, and *again day*, all crowded into the space of five or six minutes, and beheld from an isolated mountain nearly 6000 feet high, with a range of view 150 miles across! When the darkness approached and the first play of sunset colors appeared, the rapidity of the change drew from us constant expressions of wondering delight; but as the obscuration became total, the effect was too overwhelming, and in perfect silence we *felt* the awful solemnity of the scene. It seemed almost as though the world had vanished or had been reduced to the mere crust of rocks on which we stood, the glowing horizon before us and black intervening mountains scarcely looking as though they belonged to the same earth.

ACCOUNT OF THE ESTABLISHMENT AND PROGRESS OF ACKWORTH SCHOOL.

(Continued from page 760.)

We have thus far spoken only of the *secular* education; we must devote a few sentences to the Scriptural and *religious* instruction communicated. We believe there never was a period in the history of the institution, when it was not the endeavor of those who administered its affairs, to train up the children committed to their care, in the knowledge of our Christian principles, in the true fear of God, and in the love of their Saviour and Redeemer; but we are free to confess, that in the earlier years of its existence, there was not that *systematic* attention paid to instruction in the knowledge of the Holy Scriptures, which its great importance required. About the year 1816, circumstances occurred, which happily directed the attention of our late valued friend, J. J. Gurney, and through him of the Committee, and its officers, to the subject; steps were taken to remedy the defect; and at the present time few children are favored with better instruction in the knowledge of the sacred volume, than those of Friends, in this and our other public schools.* The whole school, whether of boys or girls, is divided into ten classes, regularly graduated from the least proficient to the most advanced pupils; the younger children are taught by *apprentices*, who are training as teachers, superintended and directed by an adult master or mistress. The older classes consist of eighteen to twenty children each, and are instructed in separate apartments, under their own respective teachers. This arrangement works well, and the advance of the children from class to class, which takes place two or three times a year, operates as a healthy stimulus to industry and exertion. An ordinary school day, commencing at 7 A. M., with the intervals for meals and recreation, extending to 6 P. M., includes $7\frac{1}{4}$ hours for study, the weekly amount being about 38 hours. The Committees enter into an examination of the state of the school *half-yearly*, and a more popular examination takes place before the Friends who assemble at the General Meeting. On these occasions the junior classes undergo a vivâ voce examination; and the proficiency of the older ones is ascertained by a series of printed ques-

* Catechisms of religious faith are not much in vogue at Ackworth, but an excellent little compilation, prepared by one of the teachers, entitled "Scripture References, &c.," has long been used with great advantage.

tions, to which written answers are prepared by the children, without reference to books, maps, or assistance of any kind, thus rigidly testing the accuracy of their previously acquired knowledge on the subjects under review.

In connection with intellectual and religious instruction, it may be proper to introduce a brief notice of the *Discipline* of the school. This, too, in the lapse of years has undergone great modifications. In the days of our fathers and grandfathers, the rod, the cane, and the ferula, in other words the system of corporal chastisement, bore sway universally, and Ackworth participated in the general opinion of its necessity and excellence. But here also it has been progressive; that system has gradually fallen into desuetude, and milder modes of punishment, and other influences, better adapted to affect the heart and conscience, have succeeded. Great attention was paid by the Committee to the subject of moral discipline a few years ago. They say that how injurious soever the frequent and severe infliction of corporal punishment might be to the minds of both teachers and scholars, it was powerfully effective in the maintenance of a certain kind of order; and that, if it was to be dispensed with, and the children nevertheless kept in healthy subjection, their minds and morals properly watched over, evil principles and habits eradicated and good ones instilled, it must be by increasing the number of masters and mistresses, and by exerting a much more efficient and continuous system of moral oversight. This led to a large subdivision of the school classes, an increase of adult teachers, and the appointment of officers whose main business it should be to watch over the children in their play-hours, acquaint themselves with their individual characters, endeavor to give a right direction to their pursuits, and superintend the general arrangements of the school; the benefits of this plan have been obvious, in the greater progress and more orderly habits of the children, the diminished amount and milder character of the punishments, and the improved moral tone of the school. Besides these officers, there are six adult male, and four female, teachers, and four or five apprentices or pupil teachers of each sex. A system of numerical registration is adopted of both conduct and class-work, the report of which is sent home quarterly to the parents, the maximum number being reduced by acts of disorder, or by descending in the class; the prevailing penalties for misconduct, at present in use, are the lowering of this register, and confinement for shorter or longer periods in the school-rooms. Rewards or prizes for exemplary conduct, or good proficiency in learning were formerly distributed periodically; but numerous evils attached to the system, and for many years it has been entirely discarded.

In pursuing our subject thus far we have had to notice the numerous changes which, in seventy years, have taken place in a great variety of particulars, relating both to the internal and external circumstances of the school. Though quite amongst the minor points of interest, our sketch would be incomplete without some allusion to the dress of the children. The rules of Ackworth School do not enforce an antiquated costume, by a law like the Medes and Persians that altereth not, neither has an absolute uniform been at any time adopted; the dress having always been subject to modification, as convenience or utility recommended. The present dress is in no way remarkable, and the variety prevailing through the school is much greater than formerly, from the liberty now granted for children to bring additional clothes after the vacation.

The mention of the word *vacation* reminds us of another innovation of late years. Intermingled with the many benefits which Ackworth School undoubtedly conferred on the youth of our Society at its first establishment, there was at least one serious evil, which many were slow to perceive, and which, when perceived and acknowledged, was not easy to remedy. For the first fifty years of its existence, a child having once entered its walls, was not permitted to leave them till the end of his term, however extended it might be: and many instances have occurred of children being four or five, and some even seven years, without seeing home. Parents and friends might visit them and correspond by letter, but neither travelling nor postal arrangements were those of the present day. Scholars were sent from the most distant parts of the Island, and not a few never saw the homes of their childhood again. We have heard of a poor man in Cornwall, the father of a large family, anxious to obtain for his children a better education than his own county provided, sending them one after another to the excellent Yorkshire Institution; and their school days being over, they found amongst the busy manufacturing population of the North of England, places as apprentices. The journey was too formidable for the poor father to undertake, and he used mournfully to say, "that in parting with his children to school, he parted with them for life." It was not till within the last twenty years that vacations were introduced; at first cautiously, but no evils resulting from them, they were soon warmly promoted by the Committees, in cases where children had been two years at school; and as the facilities of travelling increased, and the expenses were diminished by the extension of railways, the question of a general vacation was entertained and eventually adopted.

This first vacation may be regarded as an epoch in the history of the institution, when the schools, which had been in active operation, with unbroken continuity for nearly *seventy years*, were temporarily closed.

The first vacation was experimental; what were the results? that some benefit to both teachers

and scholars flowed from so important and well considered a change, it is fair to presume; but what were the counterbalancing disadvantages? unmingled good does not often attach to human arrangements. We have made inquiry of those who have narrowly watched the working of the system, and their testimony is uniform, that no inconvenience whatever, worthy of note, has resulted; that it is, as nearly as possible, an unqualified benefit.

(To be continued.)

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

PHILADELPHIA, EIGHTH MONTH 20, 1853.

The letter of J. Backhouse, Jr., which is copied into this week's number, though descriptive of an event which occurred two years ago, is, no doubt, new to many of our readers; and certainly describes a scene which very few persons have an opportunity to observe. Though total eclipses of the sun, in one or another part of the world, are of frequent occurrence, yet from the various elements which must combine to produce the phenomenon, and particularly the limited extent of the dark lunar shadow, the visits of such phenomenon at a given place must be at long intervals of time.

Dr. Halley begins his account of a total eclipse, which he observed in the year 1715, in the following manner:

"Though it be certain, from the principles of astronomy, that there happens necessarily a central eclipse of the sun, in some part or other of the terraqueous globe, about twenty-eight times in each period of eighteen years; and that of these, no less than eight do pass over the parallel of London, three of which eight are total with continuance; yet from the great variety of elements, whereof the *calculus* of eclipses consists, it has so happened, that since March 20, 1140, I cannot find that there has been a total eclipse of the sun seen at London, though in the mean time the shade of the moon has often passed over other parts of Great Britain."

Whether a total eclipse of the sun has ever been visible at Philadelphia since the city was founded, is at least questionable. Twice within the memory of the Editor has the axis of the moon's shadow passed so nearly over this city as to produce an annular eclipse, that is, an eclipse of the central part of the sun's disk, leaving a luminous ring still visible. In our 4th volume, page 30, notice is given of four total eclipses of the sun in the Seventh month, two of which had occurred, and two were to come, when the notice was prepared. Of the eclipse then shortly expected, a further notice appears in a subsequent part of the same volume. This eclipse, which occurred on the 28th of 7th month, 1851, is the one to which J. Backhouse's letter refers. It may be observed tha an eclipse of the suncan not be total, unless th moon's apparent diameter is equal to or greate than that of the sun; and as the earth in its annua revolution, passes the point of its orbit most remot from the sun about the beginning of the 7th month its apparent diameter, or the angle under whic its diameter is seen, is then the least, being abou 31½ minutes; whereas, the moon, if it happene then to be at its least distance, subtends an angl of nearly 33¼ minutes. Under such circumstance a central eclipse must be total with continuance.

But rare as the opportunities of observing a total eclipse of the sun, at any given place, must necessarily be, the circumstances under which the eclipse of 7th month 28, 1851, was observed by J. Backhouse, jun., were such as are not likely often, if ever, to recur.

We are told the observers had attained an elevation of 5800 feet. Consequently, supposing the boundary of their view to be the level of the ocean, they had within their range of observation a circle on the earth's surface of about 66 miles radius. At the same time the shadow of the moon covered a surface of about 46 miles radius; this shadow being elongated in the direction of the sun's azimuth. When therefore the centre of the lunar shadow was passing over the point where the observers were located, they had not only the remarkable phenomena usually observable in a total eclipse of the sun, but they had around and beneath them a circle including 6600 square miles, involved in obscurity, while around this dark space was a zone, about 20 miles in width, which was at least partially enlightened by the solar rays. To the effect of the light reflected from this luminous zone must no doubt be attributed the disappearance of whiteness in the snow-covered hills around them.

DIED,—At her residence, in Wayne County, Indiana, on the 3d of 7th month last, in the 47th year of her age, RACHEL, wife of John Newby. She was a member of Milford Monthly Meeting of Friends, and a full believer in the doctrines of the Society, and as ability of body was afforded, a diligent attender of meetings. She expressed a short time before her close that she saw nothing in her way; her end was peaceful.

——, At Pittsfield, Mass., on the 31st ult., REBECCA SHARP, daughter of John Sharp, of Philadelphia, aged 30 years. Having been for some time indisposed, she had left home, hoping the free mountain air of New England would strengthen her. On arriving at Pittsfield, after a tarriance of near three weeks at Lenox, she was taken more poorly, and though desirous of reaching home, expressed herself "satisfied, as it was in the ordering of Providence," and "though life looked bright, and lovely and attractive to her, she was willing to give all up," *believing*, in child-like faith, that "through the mercy of her Saviour she would be accepted." Just five weeks from the day of leaving, full of bright

anticipations for the future, her remains were brought back to this city, loudly calling upon those who knew and loved her, to give heed to the command, 'Be ye also ready, for in such an hour as ye think not, the Son of man cometh."

——, At the residence of his son-in-law, Joshua Stanley, in Guilford county, North Carolina, on the morning of the 8th of the 8th month, 1853, NATHAN HUNT, in the 95th year of his age.

He was a member of Springfield Monthly Meeting, and had been an approved minister of the Gospel, in the Society of Friends, for more than sixty years. From the nature of his disease, which was a cancerous tumor on his jaw, or cheek, he suffered extreme pain the most of his time for several weeks previous to his death, though his close was calm and peaceful, and we believe he is numbered with those who have come through great tribulation, and have washed their robes, and made them white in the blood of the Lamb.

——, At Scottsville, N. Y., on the 30th ult., SAMUEL B., only son of Nathan Pope, a member of Rochester Monthly Meeting, aged 20 years.

This dear youth was drowned while bathing in the creek at the above named place.

——, 7th mo. 29, at the residence of his step-father, John Knight, in Wayne County, Indiana, ISAAC Y. ENGLE, aged about 22 years. He was a member of Dover Monthly Meeting.

——, On the 3d of 8th mo., at his residence in this city, Dr. WILLIAM PETTIT, in the 48th year of his age—a member of the Western District Monthly Meeting.

For Friends' Review.

THE CATACOMBS OF ROME.

[Continued from page 767.]

"It is not shed in vain,
The blood of martyrs! from its freshening rain
High springs the church, like some fount-shadowing palm—
The nations crowd beneath its branching shade;
Of its green leaves are kingly diadems made;
And wrapt within its deep, embosoming calm,
Earth sinks to slumber. * * *
* * No more the dead are laid
In cold despair beneath the cypress shade,
To sleep the eternal sleep that knows no morn.—
Here eager still to burst death's brazen bands,
The Angel of the Resurrection stands;
While on its own immortal pinions borne
Forth springs the exulting soul."—— * * *

[*Milman.*

This fact of the superstitious veneration of the catacombs in after ages, when the prevalence of Christianity had ceased to render them needful as a refuge either for the living or the dead, has caused much confusion among modern inquirers in deciphering the innumerable vestiges and inscriptions they contain.

The greatest accuracy and candor of examination are required to arrive at the probable truth in many of these cases, and to avoid being misled on the one hand by undue skepticism, and on the other by a superstitious enthusiasm.

In many cases, indeed, it is wholly impossible to designate accurately the date of these epitaphs, which can only be approximated by examining the localities in which they were found, and the character of the neighboring inscriptions. In other cases the most minute particulars are given, both of the date of burial and the circumstances of the life and death of the parties. The inscriptions are in Latin and Greek. A long gallery of the Vatican at Rome—the Galleria Lapidaria—is devoted to the preservation and exhibition of several thousand of these monumental inscriptions, and there is nothing amid all the treasures of antiquity which this vast palace contains, which impresses the visitor with feelings of greater interest and awe. More especially is this the case with a traveller from the newly-discovered and simple-mannered shores of the western world; with one too, who, feeling no sympathy with the overladen ceremonies and superstitions of the modern Romish Church, delights to turn in their very midst to the refreshing evidences of a purer and simpler faith. For months, perhaps, he has been surrounded by cumbrous ceremonial and empty form. The tyranny and corruption of the priesthood have been impressed upon him by his own observation, and the universal testimony of the people upon whose neck their yoke is planted. The idolatrous performance of the mass, chanted in an unknown tongue, and reverberating through the empty aisles of spacious cathedrals, the swinging of censors, and elevating of crosses, with all the thousand mummeries of the Romish ritual, have been the only signs of the Christian religion he has witnessed in the land. The Bible is a proscribed book, and its possession, much more its teachings, prohibited by the papal police. Among the more intelligent classes, who have no choice between the extreme of superstition and the extreme of unbelief, infidelity is almost universal. Private morality and good faith are scarcely known or looked for among a people whose rules of precept are the corrupt dogmas of the Jesuit instructors now controlling the educational establishments of Italy; and whose example, the dissolute lives and manners of the clergy.

Such is a faint and inadequate view of the condition of the Romish Church at the present time, whose corruptions sicken and disgust the heart of a wanderer from the pure atmosphere of civil and religious liberty which our land enjoys.

How delightful then, in the midst of such a prostitution of the Christian faith, in the very palace of the acknowledged head of this corrupt organization, to find the memorials, and to dwell upon the recollections of a better day. How intensely interesting to decipher slowly the worn inscription which bears a faithful testimony to the purity of the church and the constancy of its followers.

In addition to the Christian inscriptions, the Lapidarian Gallery also contains a large number of the tombstones of the ancient Romans. A strange contrast is exhibited in the character of these records. In the epitaphs of the Christians are clearly manifested the humility and resignation

which the doctrines of the Gospel enjoin, and its faith in a better life beyond the tomb. The high-sounding titles and elaborate epithets of the Pagan inscriptions commemorate the virtues and bravery of the dead. The customary funeral lamentation is recorded in classic verse, or in some ambiguous terms of the cold philosophy it was their highest aim to cultivate. The military or civil rank of the deceased, a record of his citizenship and other orders, perhaps at times some impassioned exclamation of grief from the survivors, with a curse on the intruder who should disturb the manes of the dead, form the substance of most of their epitaphs.

Not so with the Christian inscriptions. The monagram of Christ our Saviour, the Christian name of the deceased, and some simple word or sentence illustrative of the faith in which they died, and the hope or affection of the survivors, form the sum total of all these records. No trace appears of resentment towards their persecutors, and but rarely of complaint or commiseration for their suffering lot.

"Upon these tombs," says MacFarlane, "*Peace* is the key-note and the one predominant word. In one case or other that holy noun encounters you wherever you may turn."

PAX.	PAX.	PAX.
(Peace.	Peace.	Peace.)
IN PACE.	IN PACE.	IN PACE.
(In peace.	In peace.	In peace.)

"The word to sleep," continues he, "is also of frequent occurrence, but is always employed so as to forebode the everlasting waking. Everywhere you meet the proof that the body was laid down by these primitive Christians with a firm belief in the peace of the soul in the grave, and its immortality beyond the grave."

SATURNINA DORMIT IN PACE.
(Saturnina sleeps in peace.)

RECESSIT SABBATIA IN SOMNO PACIS . . P. AN. XXVII.
(Sabbatia has retired in the sleep of peace, being about 27 years old.)

DOMITIANUS ANIMA SIMPLEX DORMIT IN PACE.
(Domitian, innocent soul, sleeps in peace.)

DORMIT SED VIVET.
(Sleeps but lives.)—*Nameless.*

LUCIUS DORMIT ET VIVET IN PACE XO.
(Lucius sleeps and lives in the peace of Christ.)

ARETHUSA DORMIT IN DEO.
(Arethusa sleeps in God.)

Such are a few of the inscriptions of this character now preserved in the Vatican.* The belief in the resurrection was after all the great distinguishing point of the Christian faith, and o which the Romans most strongly combatted a abhorred. It is evident from the cotempora narratives of both Christian and heathen write that this was frequently made the test questi in times of persecution and trial, and was cc sidered as the most dangerous feature of the n theology. Hence it appears most frequently the tombs of the Christians, in a great variety form, but always expressing the same faith eternal life hereafter.

PRIMA VIVIS IN GLORIA DEI ET IN PAC NOSTRI DOMINI.
(Prima thou livest in the glory of God and in the pea of our Lord.)

DEO SANC. XRO. UN LUC TECUM PACE.
(God, Holy Christ, only Light, with thee in peace.

REGINA VIBAS IN DOMINE ZESV.
(Regina, mayst thou live in the Lord Jesus.)

JVSTVS CUM SCIS XRO. MEDIANTE RESVRGE
(Justus who will rise with the Saints through Chris

HIC IN PACE REQVIESCIT LAVRENTIA L. QVE CREDIDET RESURRECTIONEM.
(Here lies, in peace, Laurentia, daughter of Luci who believed in the resurrection.)

Some of the inscriptions show that even ci or military services and rank were not sufficie to protect from the furious proscription of t Christian faith; and also prove that it nu bered among its followers those of every class a station. One tomb-stone reads:

VITALIANUS MAGISTER MILITUM QUIESC IN DOMINO ZESU—VIIII KAL APRILIS.
(Vitalianus, a military commander, rests in the Lo Jesus. The 9th Kalend of April.)

Another of earlier date has this interesti epitaph, with the palm-leaf of martyrdom carv on one side, and the monogram of Christ on t other:

TEMPORE ADRIANI IMPERATORIS MARI ADOLESCENS DVX MILITUM QVI SATIS VI IT DUM VITAM PRO CHO CVM SANGUIN CONSUNSIT IN PACE TANDEM QVIEVIT B NEMERENTES CVM LACHRIMIS ET MET POSVERVNT I. D. VI.
(In Christ. In the time of the Emperor Adrian, *M rius*, a young military officer, who lived long enoug since, with his blood he gave up his life for Chris At length he rested in peace. The well-deservi set up this stone with tears and fears, on the 6 ides of November.)

Here is a touching record found in the cem tery of St. Agnes:

HIC GORDIANUS GALLIÆ NUNCIUS, JUGUL TUS PRO FIDE CUM FAMILIA TOTA; QU ECUNT IN PACE. THEOPHILA ANCILLA FI CIT.
(Here lies Gordianus, deputy of Gaul, who w murdered, with all his family, for the faith. The rest in peace. Theophila, his handmaid, set up this

The following fearful inscription records wholesale slaughter:

MARCELLAET CHRISTI MARTYRES CCCCCI
(Marcella and five hundred and fifty martyrs of Christ

Many of the inscriptions, notwithstanding th triumphant hope of an after re-union, yet breath warmly of human affection. How touching an

* Although the writer personally inspected these inscriptions in the Vatican, and examined some of those remaining in the Catacombs, they are now taken from Dr. Maitland or Charles McFarlane's works, who have mostly obtained them from BOSIO or BOLDETTI, two Italian explorers of the sixteenth and eighteenth centuries.

ow wonderful it seems thus to feel, as it were, he beatings of the heart, through the long si- ence of so many generations. Centuries have olled by, bearing with them a countless load of uman hopes and fears. New worlds have been iscovered and peopled, and old dynasties and mpires have passed into decay. The whole face f the civilized earth is changed.

Yet these memorials of human love, and of di- ine hope and faith, have been lying embalmed, s it were, like the fresco colors of Pompeii, in he bosom of the earth, and now, like them, seem o come forth in all their original warmth and reshness, and to touch the heart like a tale of esterday.

ULIÆ INNOC. ET DVLCIS—MATER SVA SPE- RANS.

To Julia the sweet and innocent—her mother hoping.)

NTONIA ANIMA DULCIS IN PACE * * DEVS REFRIGERIT.

Antonia, sweet soul, in peace. May God refresh her.)

VRELIA DVLCISSIMA FILA QIAE DE SAE- CVLO RECESSIT VIXIT ANN. XV. M. IIII. SE- VERO ET QUINTUN COSS.

Aurelia, our sweetest daughter, who departed from the world—Severus and Quintinus being Consuls. She lived 15 years and 4 months. A. D. 235.)

RIMITIVS IN PACE QVI POST MVLTAS ANGVSTIAS FORTISSIMVS MARTYR. ET VIXIT ANNOS P. M. XXXVII. CONIVG. SVO PER DULCISSIMO BENEMERENTI FECIT.

Primitius in peace; a most valiant martyr after many torments. Aged 38. His wife raised this to her sweetest, most worthy husband.

The following tribute of fair friendship has no ate:

LIA VICTORINA POSVIT AVRELIÆ PROBÆ.

Elia Victorina placed this stone to Aurelia Proba.)

A nameless friend has handed down to after es the following memorial of the beautiful eeper:

"Had she a sister?
Had she a brother?
Or had she a nearer one
Still, and a dearer one
Yet, than all other?"

ONSTANTIA MIRVM PVLCHRITVDINIS AT- QVE IDONITATI QVÆ VIXIT ANNIS XVII MEN VI DIE XVI.—CONSTANTIA IN PACE.

onstantia, mirror of beauty and amiability, who lived eighteen years, six months, and sixteen days. Con- stantia in peace.)

But it would be impossible within the short nits of the present essay, to select further from e vast and interesting collection of the Chris- n inscriptions. Much historical information ay be gathered from them which would throw ght upon that portion of the church's career. They afford abundant evidence that the religion those days was a pure and evangelical, as well a practical faith, unclouded by the doubts that man reason has gathered around its great ths, or the superstitions which a corrupt and rldly policy has gradually invented and so long aintained. ALPHA.

(To be continued.)

PITCAIRN'S ISLAND.—THE PARADISE OF THE PACIFIC.

(Continued from page 764.)

Not quite four months—namely, on the 15th November, 1828—before the death of the island patriarch, there arrived at Pitcairn a remarkable man, who became his successor in the confidence, affection and government of that little community. He seemed really to have been marked out for the post by Providence. The person here spoken of bears the by no means aristocratic name of GEORGE HUNN NOBBS. He was born in this country in 1799; went to sea at the early age of eleven years, when he became a midshipman in the British navy. He afterwards held a commission in the Chilian navy, under the present Earl of Dundonald (then Lord Cochrane), and in consequence of his services became lieutenant. After many adventures and much dangerous service, Mr. Nobbs quitted Chili and returned to England in 1822, in a vessel which had touched at Pitcairn. The captain gave such a descriptioa of the happiness of the little community, that Mr. Nobbs became irresistibly impelled to go and settle there, anxious only to pass the remainder of his days in peace and usefulness among his fellow-creatures. Early in 1826, having then been four times round the world, he quitted England, with the intention of going to Pitcairn. He went by the way of the Cape of Good Hope, India and Australia, and at length reached Callao, in Peru, where he met the owner of a launch, who agreed to accompany him in it to Pitcairn, provided Mr. Nobbs would fit her out. This was done; and those two persons—as if emulous of the feat of Bligh and his companions—went alone in this frail launch to Pitcairn, a voyage of three thousand five hundred miles, which they accomplished in forty-two days—arriving in November, 1828. Soon after their arrival, the owner died; the launch was hauled ashore, and her materials were used to build a house for Mr. Nobbs. Old Adams, on hearing his errand and his motive, and doubtless beginning to be apprehensive for those from whom death might soon release himself, received him with kindness, and he became a sort of schoolmaster in the island. On the death of Adams, in March of the ensuing year, Mr. Nobbs continued at his post, and soon succeeded in establishing himself in the affections of the people, then only sixty-eight in number, serving them in the threefold capacity of pastor, surgeon and schoolmaster. Three years after his arrival, however, there occurred a sufficiently ridiculous but vexatious affair. A person named Hill came to the island, professing himself authorized by the British government to reside there as its representative! He soon sowed dissensions among the simple-minded inhabitants, whom he terrified into obedience by the fear of giving offence to the government. Honest Mr. Nobbs soon saw through the swaggering stranger, by whose intrigues, however, he was compelled

to quit the island, leaving the new-comer boasting from time to time of his splendid rank and station at home. He said he was "a very near relative of the Duke of Bedford, and that the Duchess seldom rode out in her carriage without him!" Whilst the people were listening with awe to these magnificent statements, who should arrive at the island—positively as if for the purpose of discomfiting imposture—but Captain Lord Edward Russell, a veritable son of the Duke of Bedford! Mr. Hill was thunderstruck. Lord Edward would have made short work of it, and removed him *instanter* from the scene of his impudent and mischievous intrusion and imposture. Lord Edward, however, would not do so without orders. But in the ensuing year another ship of war arrived, her captain armed with the requisite authority, and removed Mr. (or, as he seems to have called himself, *Lord*) Hill, to Valparaiso. He never made his appearance again in the island; and Mr. Nobbs, having received a pressing and unanimous entreaty from the inhabitants to resume his old station and duties, complied with it, having been absent for the period of nine months, occupying himself as a teacher at the Gambier Islands, which were about three hundred miles' distance from Pitcairn.

It may be remembered that a child, ten months old, accompanied the mutineers from Otaheite to Pitcairn. She afterwards married a son of the unhappy Christian, by whom she had a daughter, and that daughter became the wife of Mr. Nobbs, by whom she has now eleven children. Since his return on the occasion last referred to, this excellent man has never been interfered with in pursuing "the even tenor of his way," but has evidently conciliated the ardent affection of all classes. He acted from the first as their chaplain (as far as, being a layman, he could), their schoolmaster, their physician, and, in fact did everything that could be expected from a man of kindly feeling, of no little experience of varied life, of sound education and devoted piety. His duties were constant and laborious, for all his arrangements were very systematic, and he adhered to them with punctilious exactness. Thus every hour of his time was devoted to the service of the islanders and of his own large family. But how was he himself supported all the while? it may be asked. Indeed, his remuneration was for years of the scantiest possible character, for the Pitcairn Islanders were, as he knew when he first went, very poor. In 1844, he thus explained, in a letter to a clergyman at Valparaiso, some of the straits to which he was driven: "My stock of clothing which I brought from England is, as you may suppose, very nearly exhausted, and I have no friends there to whom I can with propriety apply for more. Until the last three years, it was my custom to wear a black coat on the Sabbath; but since that period I have been obliged to substitute a nankeen jacket of my own making. My only remaining coat, which is qu threadbare, is reserved for marriages and buria so that it is customary to say, when a wedding going to take place, 'Teacher, you will have put on your black coat next Sunday,' which equivalent to informing me that a couple going to be married."

Some little time afterwards, however, t grateful people placed him on a level with the selves, by assigning him sufficient land for l support.

It may be pleasing to have an idea of a P cairn day. Let it be borne in mind that there a difference of nine hours between their time a ours; when, for instance, it is our four o'clock the afternoon, it is their seven o'clock in t morning. They rise with the light; and t first duty in each house is to read prayers, i cluding two chapters in the Bible. After a slig refreshment, the business of the day begi Children are forthwith despatched to the scho during play-hours amusing themselves with kit and ball; but limited space—less in extent th Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens put tog ther—necessarily curtails the diversions of you and old. The men's employment consists in cu tivating their land, looking after their garde and improving their little houses, fencing in the plantations, and making hats out of palm-leave and fancy boxes, for barter with the crews such ships as may call there. At twelve o'cloc they have a plain, substantial meal of yams a potatoes, made into bread, saying grace before a after meals with scrupulous reverence. Both b day and by night they fish in the deep waters f a kind of cod, gray mullet, and red snappe which, however, are scanty, and obtained wit some little hazard. The second meal of th day (they have but two) occurs at seven o'cloc in the evening, consisting of yams, sweet pot toes and such humble fare as may have been pr pared by the females of the family. Once twice only in the week can they afford the luxur of fish, meat or poultry. The occupations of th women are their household duties, including e pecially making and mending clothes; and whe they have leisure, they manufacture a sort cloth out of the bark of the paper mulberry There are no servants in the island, therefore th wives and daughters do all that is necessary fo the family. They do not cook in the house which, being of wood, might be often endangered but in ovens at a little distance, let into th ground, big enough to contain a good-sized pig an animal of which they have but few. The have no candles, but use oil, and torches mad with nuts of the dodo tree. They have no glas for the windows, but only shutters, which ar closed in bad weather. They occasionally hav a modicum of tea as a luxury, but their ordinary drink is pure water, neither wines nor spirit being allowed in the island, except for strictly medicinal purposes. On high days and holiday

ey treat themselves with cocoa-nut milk, and ıter sweetened with syrup extracted from the uised sugar-cane. They retire early to rest ter having performed their family devotions. ıey sleep secure without the protection of locks, lts or bars; there is not such a thing on the and! Think, then, of a moonlight night at aceful Pitcairn, Londoner, jaded with the up- ır and dissipation of a London day or night! e the moon walking in her brightness, and ırs shining vividly as *you* never saw them, and th reflected on the illimitable ocean, all calm d beautiful! Not a soul is slumbering there ıt has not closed his eyes—her eyes—after ering the heart's incense to their almighty ıardian.

The Pitcairn people are all well educated, and ·y fond of reading; but only books of sterling erest, and moral and religious character, efly supplied to them by one of the noblest ieties which England can boast—that for Pro- ting Christian Knowledge. And now has ived the time for explaining that our readers indebted for all the interesting facts which y appear in this paper, as well those which ve gone before as those which are yet to follow, a little volume only just issued by that So- ty. Its pious and accomplished author is the retary of that Society, and, as we learn from pages, has personal cognizance of many highly resting facts narrated in it, pledging himself he authenticity of all, as far as careful inquiry enabled him to do so. To us it has proved lelightful little volume, and we heartily ex- ss our obligations to the author. It breathes oughout a pure spirit of manly sympathy and y. The great event in the Pitcairner's day he arrival of a ship, for which they are al- ·s—not, as were those before them, with ter- but with eager hope—on the look-out; and volume before us contains numerous touching e episodes connected with these few-and-far- ween ocean-island visitings. The crews are ived with affectionate greetings, and the ut- t hospitality which very limited means admit and not only has there never been an in- ce of Jack misbehaving himself in this sweet ıe of peace and innocence, but he has himself n shed tears of sympathy and respect on re- ing the civilities of this lonely but confiding e community, and returned their hospitalities ı such liberality as his captain felt authorized dmit.

(To be continued.)

THE LABORS OF PIOUS MEN AMONG THE FRANKS.

ı ancient Gaul the Christian love of many s bishops was manifested by their indefatiga- and zealous labors during a period of great ical commotions. Such a man was Germanus, op of Auxerre, who held that office A. D. and of whose life and labors we would here present a sketch. It happened that, about ten years after his first entrance on the office, along with Lupus, bishop of Troyes, he was called to Britain, in order to counteract the Pelagian doctrine, as being such as taught men to rely more on their own strength than on the grace of God, and, by cherishing self-righteousness, led men to misconceive the nature of true internal satisfaction. They preached there not only in the churches, but also in the streets and the fields; wherever they came they collected crowds of people to whom they announced the grace of the Lord. The Britons, who could obtain no protection from the rapidly sinking Roman empire, were then in great distress from a war with the wild Saxons and Picts. The two bishops were called into the British camp, and their presence infused as much courage and confidence into the despairing Britons, as if a whole host had come to their aid. It was during the season of a religious festival which the Britons peacefully enjoyed. The Picts had formed a plan to take advantage of their carelessness and to fall upon them when they were unarmed. But this plot was discovered. Germanus himself pointed out to the Britons, a valley inclosed by mountains where they might wait the approach of the enemy. He, himself, went thither with them, and told them when he exclaimed hallelujah! all to utter it aloud with him: they did so, and the united, loud cry of the numerous multitude reverberated in the mountain echoes, made such a powerful impression on the Picts, that they were panic struck and betook themselves to flight. At another time, on his return from a second visit to Britain, his aid was solicited by the inhabitants of the province of Brittany, that he would avert a great danger which threatened the province; for the renowned general, Aëtius, had commissioned Eoctor, king of the savage tribe of the Alani, to punish them on account of a rebellion. As the biographer of Germanus narrates, he placed himself alone, and an old man, in front of all the warlike people and their pagan chief. He passed through the host peacefully till he reached the king. When he would not listen to him and was going to ride on, Germanus held him back. This boldness so astonished the barbarian warrior, that he yielded and promised that he would spare the province till the bishop had tried whether he could obtain pardon for the province from the imperial government. Germanus to gain this object set off for Italy. On his way he joined a company of poor artizans, who, after hiring themselves out as laborers in foreign parts, were returning home. Among them was a lame old man whose strength was insufficient to cross a rapid stream with a heavy pack in company with the rest. Germanus took his baggage and carried it over, and afterwards the man himself.

As he was coming out of the opulent city of Milan, where he had been preaching many times, some poor people met him and asked alms. He

asked the deacon, who accompanied him, how much they had left in their money box? he answered, only three gold pieces. The bishop ordered him to distribute the whole among the poor. But whence shall we get our living to-day? asked the deacon: Germanus answered, God will feed his own poor. Give away what thou hast. But the deacon thought he would manage the business more prudently, so he gave only two pieces away and kept one back. When they had proceeded some distance further, two persons on horseback came after them, to request a visit from him, in the name of a great landowner, who, with his family, was suffering great affliction. The place lay out of the road he was travelling, and for that reason his companions begged him not to comply with the invitation; but he answered, "The first thing with me before everything else is to do the will of my God." When the messengers heard that he had made up his mind to come, they presented him with the sum of two hundred solidi (a gold coin of those times worth originally about seventeen shillings and eight pence,) which had been intrusted to them for Bishop Germanus. He gave them to the deacon saying, "Take this, and understand that you have withdrawn a hundred such pieces from the poor; for if you had given all to the poor, the Rewarder would have given us to-day three hundred pieces." His arrival spread universal joy over the estate; he visited with equal sympathy masters and servants on their sick beds; he went even into the poorest hovels and strengthened all by his prayers.

Germanus met with universal respect in the imperial court at Ravenna, and easily accomplished the object of his visit. The empress Placidia sent to his lodgings a large silver vessel full of costly provisions; Germanus divided the latter among his attendants and kept the silver to himself, in order that he might use it for the benefit of the poor. He sent to the empress in return a wooden dish with coarse bread, such as he was used to eat. But the empress regarded it as a precious memorial, and afterwards caused the plate to be enchased with gold.

One morning, during his stay at Ravenna, when he was conversing with the bishops on religious subjects, he said to them, "Brethren, I give you notice of my departure from this world. The Lord appeared to me last night in a dream, and gave me money for travelling; and when I enquired respecting the object of the journey, he answered, 'Fear not, I am not sending thee to a foreign country, but to thy fatherland, where thou wilt find eternal rest.'" The bishops endeavored to interpret the dream as intimating his return to his earthly fatherland; but he would not be led into an error, for he said, "I well know what fatherland the Lord promises his servants." And to this heavenly fatherland he was soon removed. He died A. D. 448.—*Neander's Memorials.*

LETTER FROM THE CALIFORNIA MINES.—MAMMOTH TREE.

Murphy's, Calaveras Co. May 23, '53.

We reached this place a few days since, abo twelve miles from Sonora, crossing the Stanislaus Abbey's Ferry. We came by a horse trail a found the scenery along the way, especially the river where it dashes along through a de mountain gorge, uncommonly bold and attra tive. Since our visit here one year since, Mu phy's has increased very much in size and bu ness. Among the improvements we notice t erection of many fine buildings. A Method church and parsonage have been built, both ne in their appearance, and painted. This work h been accomplished within a short time throug the efforts of Mr. Caldwell, a young ma who labors with great acceptance among th people. With increase of families, and the are many pleasant and intelligent ones here, w are happy to note as a sign of progress the ere tion of His church, in whose worship Christia without distinction of name unite on the Sabbat A school likewise is now in successful operati under the care of a young lady here, of exper ence and capacity as a teacher. The prospec of Murphy's are certainly very flattering, and is pleasant to speak of these evidences of soci and moral progress among her kind hearted an agreeable people. Apart from the mineral tre sures which abound here, the growth of the tow may be attributed in a large measure to the fa cilities for building furnished by two steam sa mills here running, and more especially to th introduction of the waters of the Stanislaus int this section for mining purposes. This last en terprise has been accomplished by the "Unio Water Company," under the direction of its en terprising President, Capt. Wm. H. Hanfor formerly of Monmouth, New Jersey. To hi skill as a projector, and energy in carrying for ward the work, is its success mainly owing. I promises to yield a rich harvest to those inte rested in it, as its waters will supply a large ex tent of mining region.

A VISIT TO THE MAMMOTH TREE.

In company with some ladies and gentlemen twelve in number, and on horse back, we lef Murphy's one morning to visit the Great Tree which was recently discovered in a mountain forest about sixteen miles from Murphy's. Ou route lay for a few miles along the bed of a stream, whose sloping sides are sprinkled with oak and white-flowering shrubs, when crossing over and ascending part way a hill, we pursue in single file our devious, wandering way. We soon struck the Union Company's road, which they are excavating some miles along and be tween the hills to enable them to haul their lumber down. Five miles brought us to their dam, to which point they float their lumber by canal; and five more—sometimes along the line of their works, and sometimes under them as the

ume crossed the ravine at a giddy height—to heir saw mill. Here two forks of the Stanislaus nite to furnish the mill power, where already nore than 300,000 feet of superior timber has een cut, and awaits transportation to some mar-et below.

Here in a log cabin we were most hospitably ntertained with refreshments by some agents of he Company, John Chinamen serving them up.

With one of our hosts, who kindly offered his ervices as a guide, we again moved on, and soon ommenced ascending a high ridge, well timber-d in places, with pine and cedar. On either ide were deep ravines dark with thick under-rowth, and occasionally a fine view of the nowy mountains beyond broke upon our view. After following this ridge some five miles, we ooked down upon a small valley between the ills watered by one of the head branches of the Calaveras. The soil was a deep rich loam, and ave birth to a race of giant trees, among which, owever, stood peerless and alone the Monarch f the American Forest. We descried it at once, nd descending, soon found ourselves gazing with ilent emotions of wonder and awe at this magni-cent specimen of the vegetable world. It is ot merely immense in size, but it is round and ymmetrical in shape, and still vigorous and un-ecayed. It it a perfect tree. It grows upon ne the more he looks upon it, walks round it, nd attempts to guage its vast dimensions. Its eight seems not in proportion to its diameter ntil the tree is viewed at a little distance off, nd the eye is lifted to its summit, when its ma-estic stateliness is fully impressed upon the ind. It does not taper to a point, but its top as the appearance of being bent down, or broken ff, probably by the weight of snow which set-les upon these trees in winter.

This tree belongs to the *coniferous* family, but hether it be a Cedar, Red-wood, or Arborvitæ, s it has been severally called by different per-ons, we are unable to say, we are inclined how-ver to think it is the latter. The sap of the ood has no smell like the Cedar, nor does it ap-ear as coarse as the Red-wood. We shall leave his matter for decision to our botanical friend, Dr. Kellogg, to whom we shall forward speci-ens of the wood, cone and foliage.

By careful measurement we ascertained the ircumference of the tree at the ground to be 92 eet—four feet above to be 88 feet, and ten feet bove to be 61 feet in circumference. It then apers a very little, and holds its own so well that t one hundred and fifty feet its diameter is sup-osed by some to be at least 15 feet. Its height ve estimated by a triangular calculation to be 85 feet. The estimate was made, however, in a ery hurried manner, and we cannot vouch for its orrectness. Others make the height to be 300 eet and more. At the base of the tree a mound as been formed around it of decayed bark and ther matter, by the slow accretion of ages, which is four feet higher than the level of the earth around. Were this removed, and then the tree measured at its true base and on a level with the surface of the ground, its circumference would be more than 100 feet.

The pleasure of viewing this noble tree is somewhat marred by the reflection that it is now consigned to destruction. The spoiler has come and is now stripping off its bark, one entire section of which, six feet wide and commencing near the base, they have already secured. They are to take it off to the height, of fifty feet. It is then to be carefully numbered, boxed, and shipped to New York, where it will be put together in its original shape for exhibition. It can hardly arrive there, however, in time for the World's Fair. The bark is some twelve or fourteen inches thick, and fifty feet in length of it will make a very large bulk. Capt. Hanford and four others are interested in this project. It is probable that if they had not taken hold of it others would. His enterprise and perseverance is the guaranty of its entire success. If the work must be done, we are glad it has fallen into so good hands.

We were very politely entertained in wild wood fashion by those at the tree, our party having left long before we were summoned by the thunder which began to roll among the mountains, and admonished us of a rain storm, to be off. We left with much regret a sylvan scene of so much beauty, and riding at the top of our speed arrived at the Mill just as the rain commenced. We reached Murphy's after dark, after a day's experience of pleasure not unmingled with toil.

J. W. D.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Foreign Intelligence.—The Steamship Africa, from Liverpool, arrived at New York on the morning of the 11th inst. bringing English dates to the 30th ult.

England.—A bill has received the sanction of Parliament for making an under-ground railway from the lower end of the Edgeware road to King's cross, London. The line will, for the most part, run beneath the New road. The estimated capital for the execution of the work is £300,000. The length of this underground railway will be less than two miles and a half. There will be stations at very short distances, say at every quarter of a mile, and the charge for the whole distance in the first class will only be 2d. Every carriage will be abundantly lighted. It is expected that the line will be in full operation in little more than twelve months.

The Manchester Commercial Association has received a sample of 269 bags of native Paraguay cotton, gathered in a wild state, and recently arrived in Liverpool from Montevideo. It is not cleaned, but has a long staple, like Pernambuco cotton, and is fine and strong in quality. There is no doubt that if it could be imported in a clean state, and in good condition it would soon be extensively used.

The establishment of the mail packet communication between England and the west coast of Africa, is likely to develope an immense trade with that part of Africa, particularly in palm oil. A steamer is about to be sent out to ply on one of the principal

rivers on the coast, as a feeder to the English mail packet.

France.—The Fortune transport ship left Brest on the 23d for Cayenne with another detachment of political prisoners.

The marriage between Prince Napoleon and the eldest daughter of the Duke de Rianzares and Queen Christina, is now considered as settled.

The Paris *Moniteur* contains a decree dividing France into nine Circumscriptions.

Since the attempt to assassinate the Emperor at the Opera Comique, the Emperor and Empress have appeared seldom in public.

Denmark.—Political affairs in Denmark are at present passing through a crisis. The Ministers cannot carry on the government with the present representatives. And yet the former do not intimate any intention of resigning, but rather of pressing forward their measures in spite of all opposition. The session of both Chambers had been brought to a close, and a new election seemed inevitable. It is not to be forgotten that, on the failure of other heirs, the Emperor of Russia would have the best title to the crown of Denmark, by virtue of his connection with the House of Holstein-Gottorp; and it is thought by many that the party difficulties are aggravated by Russian intrigues. The cholera was raging fearfully at Copenhagen. Over 300 cases were reported daily.

Italy.—Accounts from various sources, at Rome, render it probable that an outbreak is contemplated by the revolutionists. It is said that within a short time, twenty or thirty of the boldest agents of revolt have gained admittance into the city and are now secreted therein. The police are well acquainted with the whole scheme, and have taken measures to crush the movement when it shall deem the time to have arrived for doing so most effectually.

Upper Italy and Lombardy are said to be in a very unsettled state.

Germany.—At Frankfort, the local government, as well as the Bund, has had its attention called to the activity displayed by Choral Unions, Gymnastic Associations and other excuses for an organization which is thought to bear a strong similarity to that which preceded the outbreak of 1848.

Russia and Turkey.—The steamer Candor, which left Besica Bay on the 21st ult. brings information that Russia has so modified her demands and propositions that they have been accepted by the Sultan and his allies. This renders it almost certain that the peace of Europe will be preserved. The details of the settlement have not been received.

China.—Intelligence from Hong Kong to 5th month 24th, states that the insurgents were still successful. The city of Amoy was captured on the 19th of the 5th month, after a severe fight.

The insurgents are very friendly to foreigners and profess a desire to trade in all articles except opium. Any decided success by the rebels in the north would apparently cause a general rise, and lead to the convulsion of the Empire.

South America.—The difficulties between Peru and New Grenada have been settled. Those between Peru and Bolivia continued. General Agreda, a Bolivian, had issued a manifesto denouncing Gen. Belza, the Bolivian President, and nominating himself for the head of the government. Belza had offered a reward for Agreda's head, and had called upon the people to take up arms. His force amounts to about 3000 men.

Cobija had been seized by Peru, thus cutting off all communications between Bolivia and the Pacific ocean. The port was entered by two vessels and two hundred men. The guns of the fort had been previously shipped to Valparaiso for safe-keeping and the Bolivian garrison and authorities vacated the place upon the appearance of the Peruvian fleet before the harbor.

Preparations for war are making by the government of Bolivia, and all traffic between the two countries is prohibited.

Venezuela.—The city of Cumana is reported to have been almost entirely destroyed by an earthquake, on the 15th ult.

Great numbers of the troops and citizens were killed by the falling houses. Disturbances still continued. The province of Cumana and the island of Margarita, in the East, have declared against the government of Gen. Monagas. Forces, both by sea and land, have been sent against them.

California.—The steamship Star of the West from San Juan de Nicaragua, arrived at New York on the 9th, and the Illinois, from Aspinwall, on the 10th inst, bringing California dates of the 16th ult.

The wheat crop of California was suffering materially from the rust.

The Whigs of San Francisco have nominated Wm. Waldo for Governor, and Henry Ens for Lieu Governor of California.

The steamship Uncle Sam had been totally lost in the Colorado river.

The towns of French Coral and Ophir had been destroyed by fire. Loss by the former about $50,000—by the latter $80,000.

Rich diggings have been discovered in the hills at the head of Rech Gulch, and a large business was doing at White Rock, four miles from Placerville.

Summer fires have done much damage, destroying large quantities of grain in various parts of the State.

Oregon.—The returns of the late election, though incomplete, give Gen. Lane a majority of 1500 votes as delegate to Congress.

There are now four steamers building on the Columbia and Willamette rivers, and nine now running. Three years ago there was not one.

New discoveries of coal have been made in Oregon, and it is said to exist in large quantities within a few miles of the Columbia river.

Society Isles.—Tahiti papers to 4th month 24th have been received. The Empire had been proclaimed. It is believed, both by the French and the natives, that Tahiti will be the regular stopping point between San Francisco and Australia, and they have gone to work in earnest to cultivate the soil, in the confident hope of a regular market.

Domestic.—Late advices bring the news of a severe battle, which took place near Fort Kearney, between the Sioux and Cheyennes.

Yellow fever is prevailing to a most frightful extent at New Orleans. The number of deaths by the fever from the 6th to the 10th inst. was seven hundred and six.

Accounts from the small towns of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick state that the inhabitants are clamorous to have restrictions on fishing removed.

Arthur Spring, jr., has been appointed Messenger in the Register's Office of the Treasury.

The New York papers say that the Crystal Palace is rapidly filling up with articles for exhibition, and that satifaction prevails among the exhibitors generally.

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DANIEL WHEELER.

(Continued from page 771.)

The following incident which occurred at the island of Hawaii, shows that Daniel Wheeler was careful to perform his duty in support of the civil rights of the people whom he was visiting, as well as to instruct them in the truths of the gospel.

Fifth month, 20th.—This morning the principal chief and his wife came on board to breakfast, and stayed our reading. This chief is descended from the late Tamehamèha, and certainly, if bulk and weight can add dignity to high birth, his wife must also be a first-rate personage; and we are told, that her rank is considerably higher than that of her husband. On leaving us, she very uncourteously took to herself the power of proclaiming the Henry Freeling under Tabu, when the natives who had come on board with shells, eggs, &c., to barter, immediately sprung into their canoes, and pushed off from the vessel. Through the medium of 'Sugar-Cane,' we were made to understand that all traffic could now only be carried on at a sort of market upon the shore. On inquiry made afterwards, it appeared that this woman had not the power of preventing the natives from trading; and that she had ventured to usurp this authority, in the hope of monopolizing the whole traffic herself. It happened, however, that we were not in want of many supplies, as we were not intending to recruit our stock of fuel this island, on account of the extra risk to the vessel which delay might incur in such an exposed road-stead.

Next morning the circumstance of the vessel being "Tabued," was fully ascertained to be encreed with a view to exclude the natives from a share in the traffic, and no other than an unauthorized violation of their privileges; against which, we thought it right to make a stand. A person who could speak a little English came on board at an early hour, with a present of a fowl and some potatoes from the chiefess. I told him it was a pity she had been at the trouble of sending them off, as presents were things we did not accept, and therefore must pay for what he had brought with him. This man was told to inform us, that if we accepted the present, it would be considered that the chiefess was entitled to furnish what supplies might be wanted; but if these terms were not acceded to, and the present was declined, he was then to return to the shore to know its value, and the price was to be sent off by a native then upon the deck, who was pointed out, that he might be known again by us; word was soon brought that the price was a quarter of a dollar, which was paid forthwith to preserve peace and put an end to the matter. The man who brought off the present was highly gratified at our declining the terms altogether; and there is no doubt but the affair soon gained publicity, as canoes kept coming through the day with fowls, turkeys, cabbages, bread-fruit, pine-apples, water-melons, &c., in an undisguised manner. We afterwards fully ascertained that this arbitrary proceeding was a violation of the laws of the island, no person whatever, but the governor, John Adams, alias Kuakini, having the power of interfering with the traffic carried on by the inhabitants; yet such is the servile state of these poor people, having been trained from infancy to view their chiefs as a race of beings superior to themselves, that they would patiently have borne this act of oppression, if it had met with our sanction.

Two days afterwards the attempt to monopolize the traffic with the Henry Freeling was repeated, and again firmly resisted. Of this effort the subjoined notice appears.

By a canoe that came paddling round the vessel, it was ascertained that the *tabu* was still enforced; and the natives, though invited on board, thought it safest to keep aloof. Before noon a person was sent to inform us that sundry articles were in the market for sale: but as they belonged to the chiefess as before, he was told that nothing would be purchased belonging to her, at the same time it was stated, that if the natives had any-

thing to sell, we would buy from them what was wanting.

Our readers have been introduced to an acquaintance with Hiram Bingham, the senior missionary at Honolulu. The following letter addressed by him to the missionaries at Hawaii, may serve to show the manner in which he appreciated the gospel labors of Daniel Wheeler.

April 3d, 1836. To Rev. David B. Lyman and Titus Coan:

Dear brethren,—Allow me the pleasure of introducing to you our friends, Daniel Wheeler, a minister of the gospel, of the Society of Friends, and his son Charles Wheeler, who, on an errand of benevolence to the dwellers on the isles of the Pacific, have visited this quarter, to co-operate in the work of our Master, in turning men from darkness to light, and from the power of Satan unto God. I have had the pleasure of interpreting repeatedly the warm, earnest and evangelical appeals of Daniel Wheeler to our people, and presume you will feel it a pleasure to assist him in a similar way, for the furtherance of his object, and otherwise facilitating their intercourse with the chiefs and the people, and cheering their toil in a long and expensive voyage. Affectionately your brother, HIRAM BINGHAM.

Honolulu, Island Oahu.

Of a meeting held on the 22d of 5th month, and his exercise on the preceding day, the following account is given.

Notwithstanding I have now stood before so many thousands of these islanders on both sides the Equator; yet the prospect of to-morrow is formidable in my sight. If the weakness of human nature was not thus felt, there would, I believe, be a danger of our not sufficiently and devotedly seeking after, and imploring the strengthening influence of that power, without which "we can do nothing," but with it all things. May the Lord be our helper, and cause his own works to praise Him, to the glory of the riches of that grace, which came by Jesus Christ.

22d, First day.—This morning I felt as has uniformly been the case, when about to meet for the first time a large body of the people at a fresh place; but I was comforted from believing that we should be remembered by some at a time and "place where prayer is wont to be made;" where the Lord is in the purified temple, the earthly nature silent, and the heavenly Intercessor's only availing help experienced. Attended the meeting at the time fixed; sat as one that had lost all strength, until David B. Lyman had nearly finished reading the morning meeting's certificate, when I seemed ready, and only waiting the termination of the concluding paragraph to stand upon my feet, with my mind centred and the fear of man banished far away. After the people were requested to settle down in stillness, and endeavor to draw nigh unto the Lord with humb reverence, I was strengthened to declare among them the way of life and salvation, in the wor of the truth of the gospel, in the love of whic my heart was greatly enlarged. Repentance t ward God, and faith toward our Lord Jesus Chris the only way to obtain forgiveness of sins th are past, and freedom from the thraldom of si in future, were largely pointed out, and the ligh of the Holy Spirit of Christ Jesus, which shinet in every heart, as the only blessed medium b which this path is made manifest; by reason the darkness which prevaileth in man, while hel in a carnal, and unregenerate state, in bondag to the power of Satan, the prince of darknes The burthen which rested upon my mind wa that they might be delivered from the power darkness, and translated into the kingdom of th dear Son of God, through the shedding of who precious blood our redemption is sealed, even fo giveness and remission of sins that are past, an an interest mercifully granted in that Holy Adv cate, always present to plead with our heaven Father, the weakness and infirmity of our natur for the time to come, for all those who, in beli and obedience, are willing to come unto God b Him. Such, and such only, are turned "fro darkness to light, and from the power of Sat unto God." The meeting was not so large, w are told, as at some other times; but the peop were very attentive, and bowed down under th mighty hand of Him whose power reigned ov all.

Of a visit to some natural curiosities of th island, and the ancient barbarism of its inhabi ants, we find the following account.

We passed by three distinct craters, situate in a line stretching inland from the shore, app rently at exact distances from each other, and th same size and shape in every particular, all d claring the wonderful works of the same Almigh power. The cascade of the rainbow exceeds th description given of it, and at once excites wo der and admiration; exhibiting a mighty torre of foaming water in perpetual roar, rushing dow a perpendicular steep of more than one hundre feet into a basin of sufficient magnitude to recei this never-ceasing deluge. At the back of th fall, towards the bottom, a large arch is form probably by the rushing torrent; and the eno mous weight of water falling such a depth, caus a mist to arise two-thirds of the whole height the surrounding cliffs, which, with the sun in certain position, gives rise to the name of the ca cade, by displaying a beautiful rainbow. Whi Charles was taking a sketch of the outline of th sublime spectacle, I placed myself on a stone i its front, surrounded by nine of the natives, wh seemed not fully satisfied without being so nea as to touch me occasionally. One of the olde of them took no small pains to make me unde stand that, in former days, when there was *plent*

tional minister had here arrived the week before, and commenced labors with very hopeful prospects. He entered heartily into my plans. I visited some of his people with him, and the few Chinese in the place, giving them tracts, &c., and then went on five miles to Nevada City. I was exceedingly weary, and my feet well blistered; and as Mr. Warren, Congregational minister, gave me a very cordial welcome, insisting that I should spend the Sabbath and preach to his people, I concluded to stay. The next day I visited the Spaniards and Chinese; sold all the Spanish Bibles received from the Bible Depository, and nearly all the Testaments, and distributed all my Spanish tracts. I preached upon the Sabbath, and a lively interest seemed awakened in behalf of my mission. Encouragement was given that their contributions to missions would be directed to this object. On Monday, the next day, I travelled some twenty-four miles farther through the mountains, and spent the night at a place called Toll's Ranch. Here I preached in the evening to the Americans from the text, "Jesus Christ came into the world to save sinners." The evening was a rainy one, and the next morning the ground was covered with snow. The rain and snow fell all the morning, and at eleven I would wait no longer, raised my umbrella, and struck out over a range of mountains one thousand feet high, covered with deep snow, without track or mark to guide my way, or sun by which to keep my course. I took what hunters call a "bee-line," sighting by one object to another, till at length I came down into a valley some five miles from my starting-place, and got directions for crossing another equally high range; then over another nearly as high, and stopped for the night at a ranch on the Feather river. The next day, a walk of twenty-six miles brought me to Marysville in time to take the boat for Sacramento City, to which a free passage was again offered me. Here I visited many Chinese the next morning, gave away all my remaining tracts, and left in the afternoon for San Francisco. My passage was again free; and I arrived with much pleasure, late the same night, at my much desired home. God had graciously protected, delivered me from every danger, and brought me back to resume my labors among the interesting class of people to whom you sent me, more convinced of the propriety of your commencing such a mission and of its encouraging prospects than before. I found that the Americans almost universally testified to the *honesty*, *industry* and *sobriety* of the Chinese; that they were never drunken, never seen fighting, labored faithfully, and paid their debts as generally as the Americans. One trader, a Baptist professor, told me that he would trust them indiscriminately rather than the Americans in the same manner. The only ground of objection to them seemed to be that they were willing to work for less than the Americans or others, and were, therefore, in some places opposed. But the opposition is local; and a feeling of regard, constantly increasing, is felt by the Americans generally for the Chinese in California. The Chinese are very anxious to learn our language and adopt our habits, but the difficulties in their way are very great. Our pronunciation is such that they cannot master it. But with books properly prepared in the new character, its acquisition by them will be greatly facilitated. My heart aches for them when I think how favorably they are situated for being affected by the truths of Christianity, yet how hard it is to reach them with it! God alone can and will open the way for this. S. V. B.

ONLY JUST INSIDE THE FENCE.

"Oh!" cried the little children. "Oh, such beautiful flowers! and only just inside the fence!"

And stealthy glances were cast at the window, the gate pressed softly, the beautiful flowers were snatched with trembling hand, and the little children fled away with beating hearts. Were they now happier, because their guilty feet had wandered into a forbidden path? Only a little, very little way had they gone, and lo! they had fallen into sin.

The freshness, the fragrance, the beauty of the flowers were not sufficient to still the remorseful whisper of conscience. It was only inside the fence they had been, yet an ugly mark had sin set upon their fair brows!

Poor little children are we all. Forbidden pleasure smiles and beckons to us only just inside the fence. Our longing glances linger there; our feet stray thitherward; it is a little way, no one sees us, and we put forth our hands to pluck the flowers whose fatal beauty is a snare to the soul.

Only just inside the fence! But that fence is set between us and sin. One side of it, we may walk safely in the "King's Highway," the other side leads us to temptation, to folly, to crime. Once when we have set our feet in the forbidden paths, we go again more boldly, till the time comes when that fence set for our safety is broken down and destroyed by our reckless indulgence in evil desires. There is no longer a barrier between us and sin. We do not pause or look round stealthily, or tremble as we grasp the coveted pleasure; our looks are grown insolent and defiant; the guilty blood mantles not on our cheeks at the detected fraud, the selfish indulgence, the debasing irreverence. The fence is broken down, and we wander unrestrained, farther and farther in those inviting paths, whose fatal termination is the snare, the pitfall, the abyss of darkness and eternal despair.

"Such beautiful flowers!" Turn from them, touch them not, they are forbidden.

"Only just inside the fence!" Within that fence is sin, without it is safety.—*Christian Observer.*

ANOTHER NEW TERRITORY.

Have not the people of the United States enough vacant land in the Union upon which to settle the emigrants from Europe? No; but the attention of the Government has been called to a strip of land immediately west of the Rocky Mountains called Alharra—upon which it is likely, there is not a living white soul—and from the clamorous cries of California to remove the Indians East, and the Atlantic States to remove them West, we would have thought that any *small* strip of unoccupied mountain lands about where the Pacific and Atlantic Indians *will meet* would have been reserved for their *burial ground*. But alas! No; every foot, inch, of land within the claimed territorial limits of the United States must be occupied. We believe if there was a point of *Hades* visible, with a sprinkling of dirt upon it, the people of the United States would want to "conquer a piece," "re-annex," or *extend jurisdiction over it*. Alas! for us Indians, we are fearful we will be swallowed up by this land-acquiring and land-occupying spirit of the pale faces.—*Cherokee Advocate.*

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

PHILADELPHIA, EIGHTH MONTH 27, 1853.

In the 45th number of our 3d volume, and again in the 8th of the present one, allusion is made to the case of the Indians residing on the Tonawando reservation in the State of New York. It is to be remembered that in 1838 a pretended treaty with the Seneca Indians was procured, in a very irregular manner, purporting to convey to the Ogden Company, the holders of the pre-emption right, all the four reservations then held in the State of New York. This treaty being obnoxious to very great and unanswerable objections, a supplementary one was negotiated in 1842, by the terms of which the sale of the Buffalo and Tonawando reservations was confirmed, and those of Allegany and Cataraugus relinquished. To this treaty the Tonawando chiefs never assented, but refused to accept any part of the consideration. After the case had been in litigation several years, the question was supposed to be definitely settled in favor of the Indians, as stated in page 120 of the present volume.

In the Genesee Whig of the 6th inst. we have the decision of Edgar C. Dibble, judge of the county, on an application for a warrant to remove certain white persons who have been several years resident on a part of this Indian land. These persons claimed to hold possession under a title from Joseph Fellows, survivor of Thomas L. Ogden, who died in 1844. The opinion of the judge occupies three columns of the Genesee Whig. In this opinion it is clearly laid down that the pre-emption right of Ogden and Fellows, which was procured from the State of Massachusetts, and which gave them the exclusive privilege of purchasing those lands could not in any way impair the title of the Indians and that before the grantees of Massachusetts could be benefitted by their purchase, it was necessary that they should acquire and extinguish the Indian title. This was attempted to be done by the treaty of 1842, and upon the validity of that transaction, and the fulfilment of its conditions, the right of the claimants in possession depended. The counsel for the Indians resisted the claim of the respondents, on the ground that the treaty of 1842 was obtained by fraud, and that the conditions had not been complied with on the part of Ogden and Fellows. The judge did not consider it necessary to give any decision on the question of fraud; but upon a careful examination of the conditions prescribed by the treaty of cession, and of the subsequent proceedings in relation to it, he was of the judgment that the conditions had not been fulfilled, and that the respondents holding, or claiming to hold possession under a title derived from that treaty, were *intruders*, and that the warrant for their removal must be granted.

In this decision we readily discover a disposition on the part of the judge to protect the Indians, as far as he was concerned, in the enjoyment of their rights, and to hold the purchasers of their lands to a strict fulfilment of their contracts. We also discover the recognition of a principle heretofore insisted upon by the editor of this paper, that our legal authorities fully admit the absolute and unqualified right of the natives to the possession and occupancy of their land, as long as they choose to retain it. That the only restriction is, that when they do sell, they can sell to those only who are privileged to buy. See Maritime Discoveries, vol. 3, Nos. 33, 34, 35.

The deaths reported as occurring in this city during the week ending 20th inst., amount to 294, of whom 131, or nearly one-half, appear to have been under two years of age. Among the adults, 13, or about 10 per cent., are said to have died from intemperance, and 25 from coup de soleil. We are not informed what number of this last description were predisposed to this fatal attack by the use of intoxicating liquor; neither have we the means of determining how many of the children were cut off by the negligence of parents, consequent upon intemperance; but there is no doubt that an accurate statement of the causes of mortality would assign to alcoholic liquors a much greater share than a careless view of the table would lead us to suppose.

As it appears by the latest accounts that the yellow fever is still raging in New Orleans with

o £10, at which rate it continued until 1848. For several years in succession about this period, he expenditure exceeded the income to a large mount, and a debt of between £3,000 and £4,000 was accumulated.* To prevent the re-urrence of circumstances so embarrassing, some ltered arrangements were required, and it was ventually decided to introduce a scale of charges raduated according to the circumstances of pa-ents. The terms were £10, £15, and £20; ince advanced to £12, £16, and £21; it is re-erred to the parents to determine in which class heir child shall be placed; it being laid down as n absolute rule, which is strictly adhered to, hat the variation of charge shall in no degree ffect the treatment of the child, or the character f the instruction given. Whatever the payment, ll the scholars are on an equality in the school; hose who have the charge of their tuition being n fact ignorant of the pecuniary class in which ney stand. The system works satisfactorily, and ields a considerable accession to the income of he school. The annual expenditure is about 6,500, and the average cost per child, exclusive any charge for rent or interest, rather exceeds 0 guineas. The last year's average is thus sub-ivided:

Clothing	2	12	8
Provisions and Household Expenses	8	19	11
Salaries and Wages	6	2	2
Furniture, Repairs, Taxes, Stationery, &c.	3	12	2
	£21	6	11

To those who are curious in statistics, the ana-sis of the annual cash accounts would afford uch valuable information; but to the general ader it would not be interesting, and would be appropriate to our present purpose. In an in-tution so largely dependent on voluntary sup-rt, pecuniary fluctuations must be anticipated; t we have no misgivings, that so long as Ack-rth School faithfully, efficiently, and with due gard to economy, imparts, in conformity with fundamental rule, to the children of Friends t in affluence, a sound, literary, moral, and re-ious education, in accordance with our Chris-n principles, so long will it possess the confi-nce, and be adequately upheld by the pecuniary ntributions of the Society. The well-sustained erality which has been accorded to it from its gin to the present day, is a grateful subject of rection in regard to the past, and an encourag-guarantee in regard to the future.

Whether we contemplate the institution in re-ence to the benevolence of its object, the ener-with which that object was originally carried , the excellence of its regulations and internal nomy, the soundness of the instruction im-ted, the moral and religious care exercised, or liberality with which it has been invariably supported, it is a monument worthy of the good sense, the practical wisdom, and the Christian character of the Society of Friends. We doubt whether its enlightened founders were not unduly sanguine in regard to the benefits the institution, as a boarding school, was calculated to produce, and whether they did not over estimate the value of seclusion from evils without; yet when we recur to our own experience, or extend our observation to the Society, which includes amongst its upright pillars, and devoted laborers, so many who were once inmates of Ackworth School, we cannot hesitate to believe, that He, in whose fear it was established, and whose blessing has been, from age to age, so earnestly sought on its behalf, has mereifully condescended to regard with favor both the institution and the youthful objects of its care; and though fondly cherished hopes in regard to many have doubtless been disappointed, and many a fair bud of promise has never matured its fruit, yet we feel assured there are multitudes who, in the remembrance of the benefits they have received at Ackworth School, are prepared, with gratitude and reverence, "to rise up, and call it blessed." May the youth who have just risen, or are now rising into manhood, duly appreciate their privileges in having been Ackworth scholars; and may they manifest their love and gratitude for the institution, which, during some of the years of their childhood, extended over them its fostering wings, and for that Society which provided so excellent a seminary, by liberally supporting the one according to their ability, and faithfully maintaining the Christian principles of the other, in their length, breadth, and fulness.

*In 1850, a munificent legacy of £1000 enabled the Committee to liquidate a portion of this debt, but a large balance still remains unpaid.

CALIFORNIA MISSION.

LETTER FROM S. V. BLAKESLY.

San Francisco, April 22d, 1853.

Bro. Whipple:—In accordance with my promise last week, I now give you an account of my tour through the mining region, undertaken for the purpose of learning the condition of the foreigners to whom you had sent me, and the manner through which I might best reach them with the gospel of Christ. Taking passage on board the steamboat Senator, upon which I was generously offered a free ticket, I arrived in Sacramento City at 2½ o'clock the next morning. All was dark and still through the streets; and as I had determined to save expenses as far as possible, and so make my tour on foot, I thought it better to start on my way at once, rather than wait for the morning light. I did so, and had a pleasant walk of fourteen miles before the sun arose. Stopping and taking breakfast with a good appetite, I inquired my course, and left for the first bar where mining is done, and where I learned that many Chinese were at work. Eight miles more brought me down to the desired locality, and lo! a city of tents was before me, differently

computed to contain from two thousand five hundred to four thousand inhabitants, with only, perhaps, one hundred Americans; all others being Chinese. They were busily at work, and the sound of their rockers, and shovelling of stone, and the pouring of the heavy loads of earth from their shoulders at the proper places of deposit, could be heard at a great distance. I stopped for some time, looking down with great interest upon their busy city, from the heights where I first came in sight of them, observing their movements, and contemplating their character and their probable destiny. That a vast Mongolian emigration should have commenced rolling eastward to meet the great Saxon tide which has been so long rolling westward, here to mingle their mighty waters under the strong influences of republican and Christian institutions, is a fact which may be regarded as marking an era in human migrations, by which the whole course of events is to be turned in a new direction for great good or great evil.

And now before me was a large city of these Mongols, with their energy, industry, and intelligence, in earnest strife with the Americans for the securing of gold. What was the design of Providence in this event? He alone knows who weighs the mountains in scales and the hills in balances; before whom the nations are as a drop in the bucket and the small dust of the balance. As I went among them and stopped to distribute tracts and to converse with those who could speak English, I felt that there was no work of greater importance or magnitude than that on which you had sent me—that of giving these heathen the Christian religion, the American language, and an American education. None refused tracts; all appeared eager to get them; and I could refrain from giving all away *only* by keeping them concealed, and showing but a few at a time.

This settlement of the Chinese, it is believed, will be a permanent one. The bar is not sufficiently productive to entice the Americans to stop upon it, while it is sufficiently so to remunerate the Chinese many times more than an equal amount of labor in their own country. A mission might here be established among them with prospects of exerting a stronger influence than at any other point in the mines. There are greater numbers together, more permanently located, with no particular American interference, and yet with sufficient American influence to secure all advantages from this source. I found here a Chinaman called See Ho, who told me he had been a sailor twenty-one years among Americans—his Chinese wife and child being now in New-York State—and I proposed that I would preach to the Chinese if he would interpret. He was unwilling; said he would not do it, the languages were so different; that he must study a long time what he was to interpret, and then do it slowly. His testimony was the same as that of others and all the missionaries in China, that it is impossible successfully to reach the Chinese through an interpreter. Before leaving, the clouds, which a the morning had looked portentous, began to di til a gentle rain, which gradually increased to regular storm. In the afternoon, as the rain d not cease, I raised my umbrella and proceed eight miles higher up the river to Mormon Islan —a town of Americans alone—and gave noti that I would preach in the schoolhouse that eve ing on the subject of a mission to the Chines The night was very dark, with a steady rain pou ing down, and not many were present. But pleasing interest seemed manifested, and a sma collection was taken up. The next morning the ra had not abated; and after waiting till near elev o'clock, I determined that, protected only by n umbrella, I would proceed. Striking direct into the mountains to the north east, I at leng came down upon the north fork and ascended some miles, passing many Chinese small esta lishments, at which I stopped and gave aw tracts, all of which were received with appare delight. Crossing the river, which had rapid risen to a height rendering the passing qui dangerous, I continued my course over the mou tains about six miles farther, and stopped at miner's town called New-Castle. It was a rou place, occupied entirely by Americans—general gamblers. I went round and gave word that would preach on the subject of a mission to t Chinese, and waiting until a quarrel among the had passed, I invited the whole crowd into an a joining room; and finally, though with evide reluctance, the gaming-tables were left and t room well filled. A strong opposition had he been awakened against the Chinese, by ten ha ing been employed at less wages than America would take. A public meeting had been hel and the Chinese warned off. None had be there since. This feeling of opposition yet r mained; but I had the opportunity of telling the some good truths, and was told that it wou evidently do good—was well-timed in view circumstances—but only a little money was giv to aid my mission. The next day I pass through a number of small towns, conversing, occasion offered, with the Americans, and givi tracts to the Chinese, of whom only a few we found in this region. At the large town of A burn I visited many Chinese trading establis ments, and found them doing good busine Here one Chinaman refused a tract through d like of their religious truths. I could not co verse with him to learn his objections, but p sume that they were the same with those of Ame can opposers, "loving darkness rather than ligh they will not come to the light, because th deeds are evil." After eight miles more travel through the mountains, I stopped for t night at the crossing of the Bear river. The was only one house here. Next day eighte miles brought me to Grass Valley, a large to of quartz-rock miners. An excellent Congreg

plenty of water, (probably after great rain) little native children were hurled by their parents into this rainbowed gulph to check the increase of population. Afterwards, on mentioning to the missionary, Titus Coan, what I supposed this native meant, describing as well as I could some of his actions and words, he said, that the construction I had put upon them was correct.

On the 24th of 5th month, the Henry Freeling was put under way for the island of Maui, which is separated from Hawaii by a strait about twenty miles in width; but they were induced by the state of the weather to drop anchor at no great distance from the shore. As they had the missionaries on board, the cabin of this little vessel became the seat of a native marriage, which is described in the following terms.

25th.—Soon after eight o'clock, A. M., the sea-breeze made its appearance, but before setting in, a canoe came paddling off in great haste to reach the vessel, with a couple who were desirous of being married before the departure of the missionaries; but having neglected to obtain the permission of the principal chiefess this could not be accomplished. There was no alternative but that of returning again to the shore about three miles off, to obtain the needful sanction; and having been told that we should not wait for them if the wind should spring up in our favor, they paddled off again with all the speed in their power. Before the wind was strong enough to warrant the risk of getting under weigh and clearing the reef, this canoe was seen again returning to the vessel from the shore. They would gladly have been married in their canoe, but the motion was so violent that the parties could not possibly stand upright while the missionary performed the usual ceremony. They were then taken on board, and to make it easy to both parties, were brought down into the cabin, where the rite was performed by one of the missionaries demanding answers to several important questions; the other offering up a prayer. The captain, mate and ourselves, were witnesses of this curious exhibition, the vessel rolling about in such a manner that they were forced to hold themselves by the table and each other, when they stood upon their feet; they were both so drenched by the sea that had washed into the canoe, that measures were necessary to clear the cabin floor from the quantity of water on it, after the ceremony was concluded. I felt a degree of satisfaction at what had transpired, and to myself, our detention last evening was accounted for. Nothing short of a fear let in by some on board, of losing the vessel upon the reef, would have induced a willingness to anchor for the night to avoid the apparent danger that seemed to threaten. On looking over all the circumstances of the case, there seemed a providence in it that these poor people might be saved the temptation of violating the laws of their country by an illegal procedure, without waiting the return of the missionaries, which might be most of two months. A marriage thus accomplished upon the mighty waters, is not an every-day transaction, and especially, as I humbly trust it may be said, in a place of worship, which the cabin of the Henry Freeling has been in many instances, as well as a place of prayer and praise; from whence the spiritual sacrifice has, we hope, at times acceptably ascended unto God through Jesus Christ, though we be as nothing in his sight, and in our own, utterly unworthy of the least of all his tender mercies. As soon as the married couple had left the vessel, we at once made sail, with a delightful breeze in our favor, for the island of Maui.

When about leaving this island the following impressive observations occur.

We witnessed last evening a scene, in the embarkation of the two missionary families, both affecting and highly interesting. When the moment for their leaving their habitations approached, the natives crowded into their houses to take leave of them; and as the train proceeded towards the beach, the company increased to a large number, perhaps hundreds. When arrived at the edge of the cliff, there was a solemn pause, and a prayer was eventually offered up by D. B. Lyman; after which, the final separation took place. The people seemed to consider us also as friends about to leave them, and extended their good wishes, shaking hands very freely as we retired to the boat. Some of them assisted us to launch into the serf, and I have no hesitation in believing, that they would have risked their own lives to save ours. How different their present state to what it was, when these shores were visited by the first navigators of the Pacific: but what might the situation of these simple hearted natives have been at this day, if only men of Christian principles had trod their soil, instead of the wicked and barbarous crews of the shipping; who have committed every possible excess and outrage, shameful and brutal, upon these helpless islanders, to the lasting disgrace and infamy of the white skin.

Before leaving England, I was applied to by our mutual friend Thomas Bigg, to make inquiry, should opportunity present, for an Englishman supposed to reside on the island of Hawaii; and a letter from his poor mother was committed to my care for him. It appears that the individual in question lived in the neighborhood of Kalakakua Bay, and obtained a livelihood as a pilot of the vessels, which occasionally came to that side of the island for supplies. He died in the fall of 1832, leaving a native widow and two children, who, I should suppose, were afterwards supported by her relations. The youngest child died last year, and the eldest has since been carried off, say stolen, by the captain of an American

whaler, who pretended to have received orders from the god-parents (so called) to bring these children to them in America. It is probable that this impostor was aware of this lad's abilities; and that by this fabricated tale he might be obtained without any cost, now that he had lost his father. In this manner was this poor helpless boy torn away, in spite of his tears and entreaties to remain with his mother, under pretence of being provided for much better in America, than would be the case here. The whaler has never returned to this neighborhood since the theft was committed. This account has been principally given me by one of the missionaries; and I cannot for a moment doubt that it is substantially correct. The injured native mother is now removed by death, beyond the reach of the monsters who perpetrate these horrible deeds of cruelty and injustice; but their day will come, and will not tarry.

(To be continued.)

ACCOUNT OF THE ESTABLISHMENT AND PROGRESS OF ACKWORTH SCHOOL.

(Concluded from page 776.)

It may be natural to enquire, has the first promise of the Institution in regard to health been realized? A brief notice of the sanitary history of the school will furnish a satisfactory reply. At the close of last year, the 74th of its existence, the number of scholars who had entered its walls was 7385, being almost exactly an average of 100 per annum, and as the complement, which has been generally maintained, is nearly 300, the figures show an average continuance for each child of three years at school:—during the same period the total deaths have been 76, or one in 300 per annum from the day of opening: of these deaths, 3 have been from accidents, 4 from small pox, (in the first ten years of the establishment,) and 3 from measles, leaving 66 from all other diseases, or just twice the number of deaths, which occurred in a single quarter of a year at one period of the Foundling Hospital, during the prevalence of an epidemic. But Ackworth School has not been without its severe visitations: in the spring of 1803, scarlet fever of a very malignant character broke out, and for six or seven months extended its ravages far and wide; about 200 inmates of the family were affected by it, and 7 of the children died: in 1824 a low fever of typhoid character prevailed for several months; about 70 of the scholars were ill, and one teacher and two children were removed by death: an awful visitation of typhus appeared in the spring of 1828, and was not extinct till the following autumn, affecting with greater or less severity nearly 200 children and adults; but only 3 girls and 2 adult members of the family fell victims to it. Again, in the winter of 1830 and 1831, fever similar in kind, but milder in form, was introduced by a fresh scholar, and spread extensively, upwards of 200 being affected by it, an 3 children died. Lastly, in the autumn of 184 scarlet fever, which was very prevalent in diffe ent parts of the country, visited the schoo between 60 and 70 children were more or less a fected; and though, with few exceptions, the di order was mild, 3 children died of the complain or of disease consequent upon it. Beside the severe visitations, mild scarlatina has occasional prevailed to some extent, but never with fat results.

Adopting the sentiment of the old Grecia poet, that "Water is best," water has been e clusively, for the last seventeen years, the bev rage of the children: formerly they were supplie with a small portion of weak beer daily, and ma liquor was generally drunk in the family; it now entirely disused, except when ordered b the Doctor. It appears by the reports, whic are printed annually, that forty or fifty years ag the cost of malt and hops averaged £120 £180 per annum; now the few shillings expen ed in stimulants of all kinds are correctly place under the head of "apothecary and drugs." Th brewhouse having been taken down at the time the recent alterations, its site was most appropr ately converted into a *water tank*. Without e tering upon the benefits of total abstinence as general question, which would be out of plac here, we may not unsuitably remark, that f *children* it is undoubtedly good: we cannot to seriously reflect on the force of early habit an early associations. The beer, poor as it wa was regarded as something better than water, a a kind of treat at the end of dinner; and by th influence of this association it was esteemed a something to be desired; it was loved, and b came, it is too probable, in some instances, (w hope but few,) the germ of an inveterate drin ing habit.

Till within the last ten or twelve years, an in near the school, and the property of the institu tion, was licensed for the sale of beer, wine, an spirits; but the irregularities and disorderly pr ceedings inevitably attendant on the retailing intoxicating drinks, induced the committees t discontinue the license; as a boarding and pos ing house, it has been enlarged and improve and affords comfortable accommodation to th friends of the children, and others who incline t patronize it.

The school is supported by the income fro its invested property in land, houses, railway and the public funds, upwards of £500; fro annual subscriptions, about £1000; from lega cies, averaging from £400 to £500; the profit of the farm, which of course are very uncertain and the payments of the children, which last yea reached £4330. The original charge per chil for board, education and clothing, was fixed b the London Yeraly Meeting at £8 8s.; it wa afterwards advanced to 10 guineas, and after few years to 12 guineas; in 1823 it was reduce

the close of his little history, "should all go on prosperously with Mr. Nobbs, Admiral Moresby will convey him to Pitcairn in the *Portland*, and the islanders will probably welcome him home before the first of March. May it please God to guide him, in health and safety, to his distant flock! Who can adequately imagine the scene which will be presented on his landing among his friends in the island, to be parted from them no more on this side the grave?" We can picture to ourselves, on reading this passage, the scene to which we formerly alluded, of their reluctant parting with their pastor to come to England—to encounter the dangers of twenty thousand miles' travelling—perhaps never to return—following him down to the water's edge, embracing and sobbing over him; and it may be that he said to them, in faltering tones, and in the moving language of the Apostle Paul on a similar occasion—"*What mean ye to weep, and to break my heart?*"

(To be continued)

THE ISLINGTON MARTYRS.

On May-day in the year 1558, when Queen Mary occupied the throne of England, and Bishop Bonner presided over the diocese of London, certain pious persons, to the number of forty men and women, met together in a back close or field, near a wood, in the town of Islington. They assembled in this sequestered spot, to avoid giving offence to the magistrates; the object being, to read the Bible and worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences—privileges which the law *then* denied them to exercise. The Islington of these days was a pretty little village surrounded by fields and sprinkled with gardens, "wherein," as the historian tells us, "were built many fair summer-houses, some of them with towers, turrets, and chimney tops; not so much for use or profit, as for show or pleasure." On the return of spring, the Londoners loved to ramble amid the rural scenes of Islington, and to drink the balmy breezes, which, in those days, swept over the town from the Highgate and Hampstead hills, without interruption. In the month of May, many a light-hearted group of citizens might be seen bending their course towards that rural village, to gather branches of trees and flowers, for their own little gardens at home; for such places as *Goswell-street* had, in those days, its alleys, banqueting-houses and bowling-greens, with little gardens attached to the houses. And on May-day, the richly garnished May-pole was duly erected on the green-grass at Islington, where youths and maidens gathered round it, to celebrate their ancient festivities.

But it was for a far different purpose that the company before spoken of had assembled in that back close. They were sitting there together, for prayer, and solemnly occupied in meditation. They were *earnest* souls, recently emancipated from the bondage of Popery—a band of worshippers tired of the idolatry and formalism of the popish church, and convinced that they who worship the Father must worship Him in spirit and in truth—a band of enquirers weary of the mental slavery of Rome, and thirsting for a full acquaintance with the Book that God has given them; but which the rulers had hitherto withheld from the people on pain of the most severe punishment. The parties who met in the woods of Islington to feed upon the truth, assembled there from necessity, not from choice; they were under the ban of persecution. Their faith exposed them to the charge of heresy, and their worship to the charge of schism. So numerous had been the recent examples of burning people to death for such reputed crimes, that they were well aware of the peril they incurred; and yet they dared to meet, fearing God more than man. John Rough, formerly one of the black friars at Stirling in Scotland, and the friend of the young John Knox, used frequently to preach to these isolated congregations, of which there were many others besides this at Islington. Rough had been preaching at the Saracen's Head at Islington to a congregation assembled there on a Sabbath morning in December, when he was apprehended; here, on this spot, he had seen four Protestant martyrs burnt; and here, he said, he had learned the way to die. When the guards appeared, they seized him and another, and led them away to the council, and at length he was condemned to death. "Stand constant to the end," said he to his flock, "then shall ye possess your souls. Salute one another in my name, I go before. The Spirit of God guide you in and out, rising and sitting, cover you with the shadow of his wing, defend you against the tyranny of the wicked, and bring you happily to the port of eternal felicity, where all tears shall be wiped from your eyes and you shall always abide with the Lamb." On the 21st of December he was burnt in Smithfield!

Now let us turn again to the forty pious persons whom we left in a close at Islington, engaged in their religious exercises. They had not been there long, when the sound of footsteps started them, and a suspicious looking person leaning over the hedge accosted them with "good morning!" "Can you tell us," (asks one of the company), "whose close this is, and whether we may be so bold as to sit here?" "Yes," replied he, "you seem to be such persons as mean no harm," and immediately he left them with hearts palpitating between hope and fear. The nature of this mysterious visit is soon discovered. In a quarter of an hour afterwards, a constable made his appearance with six or seven armed men. The officer advances into the circle of these inoffensive people, and demands their books, which they forthwith deliver to him; he then arrested them in the Queen's name as his prisoners. They meekly reply, "We are obedient, and

ready to go with you." Immediately they are conducted to a brewhouse not far off, and a messenger is despatched for a neighboring justice, but he not being within, they are taken to Sir Roger Chomley, one of the Queen's commissioners and a judge. *Twenty-seven* are arraigned before him, the rest having happily escaped on their way. Out of this twenty-seven, twenty-two were sent to Newgate to await their trial.

About seven weeks passed before any of them were examined, and, during that period, two of them were released from their sufferings by the hand of death. Of the remaining twenty, only seven escaped with their lives, and some of these not without cruel scourging. In an old woodcut of Fox's Book of Martyrs, is the representation of some of these worthy persons being cruelly tortured by Bishop Bonner's orders in his garden at Fulham. At this place, he kept several accused persons locked up in his coal-house, until it suited his pleasure to condemn them to be tortured, by scourging or burning.

On the 17th of June, Bishop Bonner held his Ecclesiastical Court, at which *seven* of the Islington prisoners were arraigned before him. They were charged with neglecting to go to church; to attend mass and other religious rites and ceremonies, and had used King Edward's Book of Common Prayer, and had gone in the time of divine service, into the fields and other profane places to read English psalms and certain English books. To these charges they pleaded guilty. They were examined separately, and required to reconcile themselves to the Romish church, but which they all refused to do, and were consequently consigned over to the civil magistrate to be executed at the stake. One of these martyrs was Roger Holland, a merchant tailor of London. Before his apprehension at Islington, he had his first born child christened in his own house, that the priests should not have it. For these crimes his goods were seized and confiscated and his wife cruelly used. The examination at the trial of this remarkable man is deeply interesting. His Protestantism was as intelligent as it was firm, and he proved himself a theological antagonist, such as Bonner found easier to answer by firebrands than by arguments. When he had witnessed a good confession: before his accuser and judges, the doom of this faithful martyr was sealed, and he, together with his six companions, were adjudged to death.

The 27th of June was fixed for their execution. That morning, crowds of people might be seen gathering in Smithfield to gaze on a spectacle with which many of them had become sadly familiar. In an open space in the midst stood the murderous pile with a large supply of faggots, surrounded by barriers and officers to keep off the concourse of spectators. Some of the Queen's officers pass through the crowd, and close to the stake they repeat a proclamation, forbidding any of the people, under pain of imprisonment, to speak a word to the forthcoming martyrs. At length the procession moves from the Gate-house the seven witnesses for the truth are seen emerging from their prison, attended by soldiers fully armed. On their approaching Smithfield, the members of the little church were uniting to do them honor; and, despite the royal proclamation and the attempt of the officers to keep them back they rush to their brethren, and affectionately embracing them, bring them in their arms to the place where they are to suffer. The proclamation forbidding any expression of sympathy is again read, and a dead silence reigns whilst the faggots are kindling, when a loud voice from the crowd is heard, "We know that they are the people of God, and therefore we cannot choose but wish well to them and say, 'God strengthen them, Almighty God, for Christ's sake, strengthen them!'" A SOUND, deep, solemn, sublime, (like the sound of many waters) now rolls along, the multitude echoing "Amen!"—"Amen!"—"Amen!" The officers were astounded and abashed, and the martyrs gathered strength. They lifted up their eyes to Heaven, as Roger Holland prayed thus: "Lord, I most humbly thank thy majesty that thou hast called me from this state of death, unto the light of thy heavenly word; and now, into the fellowship of thy saints, that I may sing and say, Holy—holy—holy—Lord God of Hosts!—Lord into thy hands I commend my spirit! Lord bless them, thy people, and save them from idolatry."

They were the last who suffered at Smithfield. Six more of the party apprehended at Islington were burned at Brentford on the 13th of July. In reviewing this horrid picture, so revolting to our common humanity, one feeling must cloth the minds of all who hear it: a feeling of reverent thankfulness to Him whose voice is mightier than the noise of many waters, who stays the raging of the sea and circumscribes the bounds beyond which it cannot pass; that He in His mercy has stayed the the hand of the oppressor, so that in these favored times every man may worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience; nay more, even that religion which condemned our Protestant forefathers to a horrible death, even that religion under the mild form of a Christian Government are allowed the liberty which they forbade to others, and may follow the devices of their own hearts without let or hindrance; thus rendering them good for evil!—*London Friend.*

EMIGRATION.

Germany sends forth its 100,000 emigrants yearly, out of 40,000,000 of souls; the whole of the rest of Europe taken together, not 40,000 out of 200,000,000 inhabitants. But Great Britian and Ireland, out of 27,000,000 inhabitants, pour out a flood annually of 350,000 emigrants—hardy adults, active emigrants—and the greater part of them speedily remit money to bring out more of

Rienzo would arise in our days; and with a higher and holier purpose than inspired his romantic predecessor, would rouse up the Roman people once more to a sense of the abuses and corruptions which enthral them; and by pointing to these simple inscriptions, recall the purity and simplicity of the ancient church of Rome. ALPHA.

PITCAIRN'S ISLAND.—THE PARADISE OF THE PACIFIC.

(Continued from page 781.)

Rear Admiral Fairfax Moresby, commander-in-chief in the Pacific, had long felt a deep interest in the welfare of the Pitcairn islanders, and in the month of July, 1851, received an affecting invitation to visit the island, signed by thirteen females on behalf of all the females on the island.

A year afterwards—viz., on the 7th of August, 1852—at noon, a ship was descried in the far distance, which, at sunset, was suspected to be a ship of war. The brief night passed in feverish excitement. Before sunrise the people were on the look-out from the precipice in front of the town, waiting for the report of a gun to confirm their hopes. By and by the booming of a cannon electrified the little town; and as the stately ship drew near, behold! an admiral's flag waving in the wind. Would we had room for the description of this signal event given by Mr. Nobbs, and the official despatch of the admiral containing an account of his landing, and three days' stay. It was Sunday morning, and he took his chaplain and several officers with him, all attending Divine service, the chaplain preaching in the afternoon. We will, however, give the good admiral's own account of it, in a subsequent letter to a friend, describing the impressions produced by his visit.

"*The Portland, at sea, August,* 1852.

"Of all the eventful periods that have checkered my life, none have surpassed in interest, and, I trust, in hope of future good, the last—our visit to Pitcairn; and, surely, the hand of God has been in all this; for by chances the most unexpected, and by favorable winds, out of the usual course of the Trades, we were carried in eleven days to Pitcairn's from Borobora. It is impossible to describe the charm that the society of the islanders throws around them, under the providence of God. The hour and the occasion served, and I have brought away their pastor and teacher for the purpose of sending him to England to be ordained, and one of his daughters, who will be placed at the English clergyman's, at Valparaiso, until her father's return. The islanders depend principally for their necessary supplies on the whaling ships. They are generally American Greatly to their credit, they behave in the most exemplary manner, very different from what I expected. One rough seaman, whom I spoke to in praise of such conduct, said, 'Sir, I expect if one of our fellows was to misbehave himself here, we should not leave him alive.' They are guileless and unsophisticated beyond conception. But the time had arrived when preparation for partial removal was necessary, and especially for the ordination of their pastor, or the appointment of a clergyman of the established church. They are thoroughly versed in Bible history, which has hitherto kept them from listening to the advances of some over-heated imaginations. I stayed four days upon that speck in the ocean, but rising like a paradise from its bosom. I believe there was scarce a dry eye in the ship when the islanders took their leave. We ran within hail of the settlement, hoisted the royal standard, fired a salute, and cheered them."

Here is Mr. Nobbs' own vivid picture of the noble old admiral's departure from the island:

"And now comes the leave-taking. The venerable and benevolent commander-in-chief of her majesty's forces in the Pacific, standing on the rocky beach at Bounty Bay, (the very spot where the mutineers had landed sixty years before,) himself the oldest person there by fifteen years, surrounded by stalwart men and matronly women—youths, maidens, and little children,—every one in tears and most deeply affected, formed a truly impressive scene. The boat was some time in readiness before the admiral availed himself of an opportunity to embark. Some held him by the hand, the elder women hanging on his neck, and the younger ones endeavoring to obtain a promise that he would revisit them. As a number of our men went on board with the admiral, a similar scene occurred there; and as the last boat pushed off from the ship, some of the hardy tars standing in the gangway were detected hastily brushing away a tear. The frigate now stood in for the last time, and, hoisting the royal standard, fired a salute of twenty-one guns. The tars manned the rigging, and gave three hearty cheers, and one cheer more. The islanders responded; the band struck up 'God save the Queen,' and the stately *Portland* started on her track."

The islanders could only be induced, with extreme difficulty to part with their pastor for a while, when it came to the point, ardently as they had desired that he should be invested with the character of a clergyman of the Church of England. On the admiral's promising, however, to leave his own chaplain at the island till their pastor's return, they allowed him to go. Listen to the testimony of the admiral's chaplain as to the people among whom he had been placed for a while:

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call upon the Roman people to quit their state of servitude, and recover what he emphatically called the *good state*."—*Sismondi's Italian Republics.*

"*September 5th*, 1852.

"The accounts of the virtue and piety of these people are by no means exaggerated. I have no doubt they are the most religious and virtuous community in the world; and during the months I have been here, I have seen nothing approaching a quarrel, but perfect peace and good-will among all."

He also found Pitcairn, as did his admiral, a "Paradise."

Poor Mr. Nobbs had not fitting clothes enough in which to face the great world, when he quitted the island, except those with which the admiral furnished him. Having carried him to Valparaiso, the admiral then supplied him generously with the means of obtaining a passage thence to London, and presented him with £100 towards his expenses in England, and also gave him very strong letters to the Bishop of London, urging the propriety of his ordaining so exemplary a person; and to various other persons, among whom was Mr. Murray, the author of the little volume before us, in which it appears.

On the 16th of October, 1852, after an absence of twenty-six years, spent at Pitcairn's Island, this excellent person arrived in London. What a Babylon it must have seemed to one so long accustomed to the profound silence of Pitcairn. We ourselves saw him, and sat beside him for some time, in the month of November. He was, indeed, an interesting stranger—very modest, and with a sort of sad and stern simplicity, with a dash of rough quaintness in his manner, which comported well with the life he had led, and to which it was evident he was pining to return. He looked the age he was, viz., fifty-three. His features were characterized by a quiet decision; and he spoke with gravity and deliberation. Nothing seemed to *surprise* him—the result of a long life of anxiety, suffering, and labor. None of the attractions, says a friend, or absorbing topics of interest—not even the great Duke's funeral, which he witnessed—seemed to excite him. So sustained, and built up, and built round by previous experience of wonders and escapes amid the battle of life was this wonderful man, that he had literally reached the point of *nil admirari!*

The Bishop of London, yielding cheerfully to the strong concurrent testimony of Admiral Moresby, and many others who had enjoyed ample opportunities of learning the character and claims of Mr. Nobbs, during a long career of twenty-six years at Pitcairn's Island, acceded to his request to be admitted to holy orders. On the 24th of October, 1852, he was ordained deacon, in the parish church of Islington, by the Bishop of Sierra Leone, under a commission from the Bishop of London, who, himself, ordained him priest, at Fulham church, on the 30th November; his description, in the letter of orders, being, "Chaplain of Pitcairn's Island." He was warmly welcomed and hospitably entertained by the greatest and best in the land; and a number of them subscribed towards raising a little fund for defraying the expense of his return to Pitcairn, and his outfit—a service of communion-plate, and also various useful articles for the inhabitants; a bell for the church; two or three clocks; medicines, clothing, laborers' and carpenters' tools, simple articles of furniture, cooking utensils, and stores of provisions. These benefactors of the distant little community wisely determined to send them such articles only as shall contribute to their comfort, without communicating a taste for luxury, than which last, nothing could be more absurd or cruel.

The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge granted £100 towards the fund for the purpose above mentioned, and the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel placed him on its list of missionaries, with a salary of £50 a-year. In short, all parties who became acquainted with him during his two months' stay, and with his story, seemed to vie with each other in paying attention to him, and exhibiting their interest by their liberality. At the Admiralty he experienced, through the Duke of Northumberland, and other eminent functionaries, the utmost kindness, and assurances of the watchful interest with which the small settlement should ever be regarded there; and the Directors of the Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company provided him with a free passage in the *La Plata* to Navy Bay.

He sailed from Southampton in the *La Plata* on the 17th of December, and reached Valparaiso in safety on the 12th of February. A letter from him is lying before us, dated Valparaiso, 6th of March, where he was waiting for the *Portland* to convey him to Pitcairn. "Oh, how I wish," says he, "to be at home!" He was then dividing clerical duty with the chaplain of Admiral Moresby at the church on shore, and also on board the man-of-war stationed there. He says that he had "a sufficiency of money to meet his expenses, and a trifle to spare, without trenching on my salary (50 a-year) which I shall endeavor to preserve intact for the benefit of my dear wife and children, whom God preserve!" He complains sadly, however, of the expenses of passing the formidable Isthmus of Panama. It cost him £50. There a dismal mischance befell him; he lost the box containing his communion-plate. "Oh, what anxiety of mind its absence cost me! and, I believe, this was the exciting cause of the fever by which I was attacked." Fortunately, however, after a week's suspense, the precious box was recovered, thanks to the indefatigable exertions of Mr. Perry, the British Consul at Panama. After many fervent expressions of piety and gratitude towards his friends and well-wishers in England, he concludes by hoping that his next letter will be dated Pitcairn's Island, when the thanks of the community will be appended to his own.

"From Valparaiso," says Mr. Murray, towards

unabated violence, and that great distress among the poorer classes is in consequence experienced, it is to be hoped that the citizens of Philadelphia, and other places which continue to be blessed with their usual share of health, may remember the sufferers, and contribute a portion of their abundant means towards their relief.

INCREASE OF SUBSCRIBERS.—The Publisher of *Friends' Review* wishes to acknowledge the kind interest for the increased circulation of the paper manifested in various parts of the country, by agents and other friends, who have obtained and forwarded the names of many new subscribers. As the present volume is nearly completed, and it is desirable to know what additional number of copies should be ordered from the printer for the 7th, it is hoped that the names of all who wish to commence with the first number will be sent as soon as practicable. It should, however, be understood, that new subscribers are not *required* to commence with the first number, nor at the middle of a volume, but may order the paper at any time.

MARRIED, On the 11th inst., at Friends' Meeting, ny Woods, Perquimans county, North Carolina, MOTHY NICHOLSON to SARAH N. WHITE, both of at Monthly Meeting.

HAVERFORD SCHOOL.

The semi-annual Examination of the Students ll commence on Second day, 9th mo. 12th, and se on the Fourth day following.

The WINTER TERM will begin on Fourth day, th month 12th. Applications for admission may addressed to Charles Yarnall, Secretary of the ard of Managers, No. 39 High street, Philadelia.

FRIENDS' ASYLUM.

The Managers are desirous to engage a Steward l Matron for this Institution. Application in ting may be made to either of the undersigned.

THOMAS EVANS, No. 180 Arch st.,
CHARLES ELLIS, No. 95 S. 8th st., or 56 Chestnut st.,
JEREMIAH HACKER, No. 144 S. 4th st.,
SAMUEL BETTLE, Jun., 101 N. 10th st.,
JOHN M. WHITALL, 138 Race st., or 161 Filbert.
WM. BETTLE, 14 S. 3rd st.

hiladelphia, 7th month 2d, 1853.

For Friends' Review.

THE CATACOMBS OF ROME.

[Concluded from page 779.]

rom this selection of the early Christian epiis, a correct general idea may be gathered of h character of several thousand inscriptions, ch the unwearied researches of antiquaries e brought to light, and which are now ranged g the walls of the Vatican.

is impossible to behold this vast array of nporary testimony to the truth of the historical facts of the Christian religion, without a feeling of wonder being excited, that their evidence should have been so entirely overlooked by modern defenders of the faith. If, in the opinion of one of the ablest of these writers,* the disinterested testimony of twelve men was sufficient to establish the truth of a miracle, how irresistible would be the evidence of this noble army of martyrs, who, being dead, yet seem to speak. It would appear impossible, that the coldest unbeliever in the historical truth or vital power of Christianity could hesitate or doubt longer, when compassed about with so great a cloud of witnesses as the catacombs have poured forth.

The infidel arguments of Hume or Voltaire as to the fabrication, in subsequent ages, of the whole system of Christianity, have been combatted by all the wisdom of the age; logical probabilities have been balanced, and learned commentaries written, on the genuineness of such passages of the early church writers as might appear to bear upon the case. Too often the advantage has been gained by some acute skeptic, who has proved the writings of "the Fathers" to be full of interpolation and error. Yet here is a mass of testimony, impossible of collusion or deception, extending over the first four centuries of the Christian era, and proving, incontestibly, that the faith which these first converts professed, and for which they suffered, was the pure religion of the same New Testament which is still held as authority by the Christian world.

Not only, however, do these inscriptions witness to the main truths of Christianity, but they also show its gradual declension from original purity, and the progress of those superstitions which so soon crept into its administration. Take, for instance, the doctrine of Purgatory, which is now so implicitly credited by a large majority of the Christian world; and which, by working on the hopes and affections of the survivors, who are induced to believe in the power of the church to diminish the pangs of the departed, and to shorten their term of probation, is now the source of so large a revenue to the Romish priesthood.

So far from any trace of this delusion being found among the early believers, a single glance at the inscriptions already quoted, and which testify to their assurance of the peace and glory of their departed friends, renders unnecessary all comment on this monstrous fraud, which the cupidity of man has alone originated and perpetuated.

Another important feature of Popery—the celibacy of the priesthood—is proved by these epitaphs to be an invention of subsequent ages. Even so late as the Consulate of Festus, (472,) many inscriptions are found recording the virtues of the departed wives of presbyters, deacons, and priests. The latter term, LEVITA, is evidently borrowed from the Hebrew ritual, and the

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* Dr. Paley—Evidences of Christianity.

office was engrafted on the Christian worship, with many other Jewish and Heathen corruptions, in its decline; yet for nearly 500 years there is direct evidence in these inscriptions, that the celibacy of the order was not insisted on.*

Of the most distinguishing characteristic of the Romish creed—the worship of the Virgin Mary—no trace whatever is seen in all these epitaphs; though in some marbles of a later date, which adorned the early Christian basilicas, her figure is occasionally introduced, with the infant Saviour. It is a matter of well-known fact to every traveller in Roman Catholic countries, that her image and her worship are in many places far more predominant in the churches, and by the wayside, than that of the Divine Author of the religion. Litanies in her honor are daily performed by the church, and prayers and praises are addressed to her by every class and rank, from the crowned monarch in the cathedral, to the most illiterate and humble peasant, when kneeling before her rude wooden image, posted for that purpose by some bridge or watering-place, or corner of the road. Yet this is most unquestionably a modern invention, of which the early church knew nothing.

There is another dogma of the Romish creed, which, though evidently not recognized by the first believers, became apparent about the Third century, and consequently may be traced in some of these inscriptions—a belief in the efficacy of the mediation and the prayers of saints, and more particularly of those who had shed their blood in defence of the faith. Accordingly, we find a number of such epitaphs as the following:

"Sabbati—sweet soul—supplicate and pray for thy brothers and thy friends."

"Atticus—thy own soul being in bliss—pray for thy parents."

Of all the inventions and abuses of the Romish church, however, the only practice which has a shadow of authority in these records of the faith of the primitive believers, is the apparent veneration or respect paid to the sign of the cross, which is inscribed frequently on the earliest tombs. Yet there is nothing in their practice to warrant the belief that this symbol was used for any other object than as an evidence of the faith of the departed.

Any one who is familiar with modern oriental discovery, will call to mind how entirely the ancients trusted their historical records to symbolic representation. The poverty of language and the imperfect state of the arts, as well as the convenience of abridgment, all contributed to render signs and hieroglyphics universal in their publi inscriptions.

The great majority of the early Christian were poor and illiterate men, who were unable t execute any lengthened epitaph to their departe friends. The secrecy and haste, also, with whic they were forced to inter them for fear of inte terruption or discovery by the furious populac led them frequently to mark the spot with a ruc stone, carved with some well-known symbo which should tell the visitor that it was the res ing place of one who had died in the faith.

One of the most interesting of these allegoric signs, and one which occurs, perhaps, as fr quently as that of the cross, was the figure of fish; or, at times, its Greek significant, ΙΧΘΥΣ The letters of this word, in the original, are th initials of *Jesus Christ, Son of God—Saviour* and hence, as an acknowledgment of their beli in his Divine mission, it was almost universall employed. Having confessed that name befo governors and rulers, and amid the agonies of to ture and death—perhaps proclaimed it to th multitudes who crowded the vast amphitheat to witness their combat with wild beasts of th desert, or like our more modern martyrs fro the midst of the flames, they bore a last test mony to their faith in its efficacy and their fait fulness to its profession, by the custom of its i scription however rudely on their tombs.

Other symbols are often found, where all wor or description are omitted. A dove with an oli branch, as an emblem of peace, and, by its co nection with the history of Noah, having dire reference to the glad tidings of the Gospel, is very frequent occurrence.

So a rude image of a shepherd, returning wi the lost sheep on his shoulders, often reminds th beholder of the fondness of the early Christia for this touching parable.

And on many a stone the palm branch of ma tyrdom is inscribed, originally, doubtless, telli a correct though silent story of the fate of th departed, but too often used in subsequent ce turies as a mere decoration.

Such are a few of the considerations which t study of these inscriptions affords, but which t limits of the present article prevent our pursui farther.

One cannot help wishing however, while ga ing on these interesting tablets, that some moder

* Of many examples it is only necessary to quote one. "Petronia, a priest's wife, (Conjunx Levitæ,) the type of modesty. In this place I lay my bones; spare your tears, dear husband and daughters, and believe it is forbidden to weep for one who lives in God. Buried in peace, on the 3d Nones of October, in the Consulate of Festus." (472 A. D.)

* "Cola de Rienzo was susceptible of all the emoti which the fine arts give; and he employed his ov sensibility to act on a susceptible people. Sometim at the foot of one of the most admired monuments ancient architecture, he explained its purpose to t crowd by which he was always attended: he ma them feel its beauty, and would take occasion to rec the grandeur and freedom of ancient Rome, which st spoke to her children from these colossal ruins. would contrast it with the state of degradation a suffering to which Rome was then reduced. He som times interpreted in the public places the inscriptio which he discovered; and in explaining them, wou

their relations and friends. Mr. Everett has stated, in his correspondence with Lord Malmesbury, in December last, that no less than 5,000,000 dollars, or £1,250,000, has been remitted annually for the last three years from the United States, to bring out more emigrants from Ireland. It is hard to see how an exodus on such a scale, and supported by such generous efforts, is to stop, until it has drained away the whole disposable labor amongst us, and raised the wages of workmen to such a height as to counteract the attractions of the new hemisphere. It may assist the imagination in conceiving the effect of such a drain upon the adult population of a country, to state that it has inflicted *yearly*, for three years past, twice the loss in human life on the inhabitants of this country, which the Moscow campaign did on the military resources of Napoleon, and which proved so fatal to him, wielding as he did the population of the half of Europe.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

A COMET.

Happening to be in company with several others in the Observatory of Haverford School on the evening of the 20th instant, our attention was called by a lady who was present to what appeared to her a comet in the northwestern part of the heavens, near the horizon. The train was distinctly visible, extending in a nearly vertical direction, as seen by the naked eye, about one degree in length. On directing the noble telescope of the Observatory to this interesting object, no doubt remained of its cometary character. The train was well defined, of a parabolic form, enveloping the nucleus which was situated at the focus of the curve. The comet was so near the horizon, when first noticed, as not to allow time for taking any measurements of its position.

We understand it was also seen the same evening at Burlington. G.

This comet, we understand, was discovered by Klinkerfües, at Gottingen, on the 10th of June. It will probably become brighter till it passes its perihelion, after which it will be lost in the light of the sun. Dr. Bond, the astronomer at Cambridge, writes to the Boston Traveller, with reference to it as follows.

THE NEW COMET.—*Editors of the Traveller*,—The Comet discovered on the 10th of June by M. Klinkerfües is now visible to the naked eye, in the West, at about an hour after sunset. Its nucleus is of the brightness of a star of the third magnitude—a tail of one or two degrees in length can also be distinguished, extending upward. This interesting object has been observed by astronomers for one or two months past, during which time it has been gradually increasing in brightness. Its distance from the Sun is now thirty millions of miles; but from the Earth it is two or three times more remote. W. C. BOND.

Cambridge Observatory, Aug. 20, 1853.

THE OYSTER TRADE.

A writer in the Monmouth Standard, in giving a history and statistics of the oyster trade in the vicinity of Keyport, N. J., says—"There are now engaged in the business forty-five persons as planters, who employ some ninety hands eight months in the year, making about 135 persons employed in the business, independent of those engaged in the freighting business, who number about seventy-five, making in all 210. There are owned by the persons engaged in the business, and hailing from Keyport, twenty-six sloops and schooners, which are employed in bringing oysters from the South for planting, and carrying to New York market from Keyport, which vessels, together with the skiffs, scows and implements, are valued at $40,000. The oysters sold last year (1852) amounted to the sum of $85,000. The amount invested this year (1853) is about $60,000. The amount of small oysters on the grounds planted from Newark Bay, Delaware River, &c., is valued at about $15,000. The amount laid out this year exceeds the amount laid out last year at least fifty per cent. Allowing the prices to be as good this year as last, (and every one expects better,) the sales will reach the sum of $127,500. The amount of capital employed in the business is about $100,000, viz: $40,000 in vessels, &c., and $60,000 for the planted oysters.

THE AMERICAN UNION.

1607. Virginia first settled by the English.
1614. New York first settled by the Dutch.
1620. Massachusetts by the Puritans.
1623. New Hampshire by the Puritans.
1624. New Jersey by the Dutch.
1627. Delaware by the Swedes and Finns.
1635. Maryland by the Irish Catholics.
1635. Connecticut by the Puritans.
1636. Rhode Island by Roger Williams.
1650 North Carolina by the English.
1682. Pennsylvania by William Penn.
1733. Georgia by Gen. Oglethorpe.
1791. Vermont admitted into the Union.
1792. Kentucky admitted into the Union.
1796. Tennessee admitted into the Union.
1802. Ohio admitted into the Union.
1811. Louisiana admitted into the Union.
1816. Indiana admitted into the Union.
1817. Mississippi admitted into the Union.
1818. Illinois admitted into the Union.
1819. Alabama admitted into the Union.
1820. Maine admitted into the Union.
1821. Missouri admitted into the Union.
1836. Michigan admitted into the Union.
1836. Arkansas admitted into the Union.
1845. Florida admitted into the Union.
1845. Texas admitted into the Union.
1846. Iowa admitted into the Union.
1846. Wisconsin admitted into the Union.
1850. California admitted into the Union.

NOW.

BY JAMES LEUMBARD.

The realm of the Past belongs wholly to God,
And vain is the call for its long-vanished hours;
The land of the Future no footstep hath trod,
And Fancy alone may go thither for flowers.
The Present is all that we rightfully own—
The only bright, tangible portion of time
Wherein we may tarry, and build us a throne,
And bend to our purpose its treasures sublime.

Pale cypress-crowned Memory presides o'er the Past;
She strolls through its corridors, dusty with age;
Her eyes on its dim, fading records are cast,
And while she is reading her tears blot the page.
But Action, stern Action, the Present controls;
She grapples it, measures it, fills it at will—
Neglecting no labor that duty unfolds,
And deeming no duty too small to fulfil.

Then let us be doing, while yet it is noon,
For the sun loiters not in his mid-day career;
Let us prove that we know how to value the boon,
By using it well the brief time it is here.
No matter how humble his station may be,
There is labor enough for each one to perform:
With Faith, Hope and Love—the invincible Three—
He can work out his mission in sunshine and storm.

Not a breeze wanders by but is freighted with sighs
Wrung out from the banned and the barred of the race;
Shall we listen with cold unconcern to their cries,
And say there are wrongs that we cannot efface?
No; let us be out in Humanity's field,
Uprooting the wrongs that are going to seed,
While yet we have hearts, hands and voices to wield,
Giving home to no thought but that we shall succeed.

We cannot divine where an action may stop
In its influence on the far ages to be;
The waves, set in motion at first by a drop,
May expand till, at length, they encircle the sea.
A kind word may cheer the most desolate heart;
A smile nerve anew the disconsolate soul;
They do not cost much, but the good they impart
Shall only be read on Eternity's scroll!

To day set about the great work to be done:
To linger or doubt is no trivial sin.
The harvest is plenteous, and ripe in the sun,
Awaiting the reapers to gather it in.
And he who returns when his labor is done,
Bearing sheaves for the garner of virtue and peace,
Shall receive the glad palm all the valiant have won,
Whose brilliance the Future shall ever increase.

Utica, New York. *National Era.*

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Foreign Intelligence.—The steamship Humboldt, from Havre via Southampton, arrived at New York on the 15th, and the America, from Liverpool, at Boston, on the 18th inst., bringing Liverpool dates respectively to the 3rd and 6th inst.

There is no English news of importance. The difficulty between Russia and Turkey continues to occupy public attention.

Lieutenant Maury has had an interview with the Liverpool merchants, to whom he explained his wind and tide theory. He was most cordially received.

France.—France is tranquil. The Turkish question alone is occupying the attention of the pub mind.

A loan of 400,000,000 francs is entertained by t Emperor, to extend the Paris boundaries and ere markets and other public works.

The astronomer Arago, who had been very i had visited the south of France, in the hope of d riving benefit from his native air, and was partial restored.

Italy.—The principal members of the sec societies in the Roman states have been detected the police, but they have fled. They belong chiefly to the higher classes.

Denmark.—The cholera was still raging terrib at Copenhagen.

Russia and Turkey.—The difficulties betwe these powers continue unsettled. The Austri Minister has made a proposition, which is said have been accepted by the representatives of t Porte and the Great Powers, that the English a French fleets should withdraw from Besica ba while the Russians should evacuate the Danubi provinces. If Russia should accept this arrang ment, a conference will be held at Vienna, and treaty concluded to protect Turkey from future e croachments. Should Russia refuse, the allied fle of England and France will enter the Bosphor and active measures will be taken to maintain t integrity of Turkey. Russia shows no prese signs of retraction, and Turkey continues her wa like preparations with activity.

Persia.—The cholera was on the increase Persia.

China.—There is no later news from China.

Mexico.—Symptoms of discontent have appear in the states of Guadalajara, Guanaxuato and Zac tacas, but in the latter two they were promptly su pressed.

The governors of the frontier states have been d rected to take the necessary steps to protect t citizens of Mexico from the injuries sustained the failure of the United States to comply wi the provision of the treaty of Guadaloupe Hidalg for the repression of Indian incursions.

Central America.—A treaty has been conclud between the republic of Costa Rica and the Pop by which the Roman Catholic religion is establish as the religion of the republic. The education institutions are placed under the control of the clerg and all instruction must conform to the requiremen of the Catholic church. The choice of books a writings pertaining to religious and moral doctrin is left entirely to the bishops.

In Guatemala great destruction of vegetation h been committed by grasshoppers.

Cuba.—It is stated that several governme officials have been removed for conniving at t slave trade, and that efforts are making to put stop to the business. The cholera prevails in t interior.

Domestic.—The ravages of yellow fever at Ne Orleans are unabated: 227 deaths by the disea are reported on the 19th inst.

The potatoe blight is said to have appeared ne Boston.

The majority for the "Maine law," in Michiga is 19,030, with Chippewa county still to be hea from.

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

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DANIEL WHEELER.

(Continued from page 783.)

Near the end of 6th month, 1836, Daniel Wheeler left the Sandwich Islands, and directed is course toward Rarotonga, one of the Hervey sles, lying more than twenty degrees on the outh of the Equator. When on the point of aving the harbor, a letter was received from the issionaries stationed at the Sandwich Islands xpressive of their cordial acceptance of his labors mong them. To this communication he made a sponse, disavowing all merit of his own, but earing a faithful testimony to the excellency of e cause in which he was engaged; and to the bligation which rests on those who profess the me of Christ, to imitate his example in lanuage and action.

They arrived at Rarotonga about the beginning the 8th month, where they had the satisfaction meet with Charles Pittman, the missionary, e only one then on the island, with whom they d become acquainted at Tahiti in the preceding ar.

Of a meeting among the natives of that island e following account is given:

The time of the native meeting now drew nigh, the thought of which my mind was greatly t down; and yet I felt a sustaining confidence t my being here was in the right ordering, for my own inclination could have been gratified d followed, we should have been this morning of sight of the island altogether. Charles ttman might have observed my sunken condin: for previously to setting out for the meeting, seemed desirous to ascertain whether I should speak to the people or not. I told him this was very uncertain; but from the manner in which this thing had been brought about, which was certainly not in mine own will, it was by no means improbable that I might have something to say to them. The house was well filled when we reached it, and Charles Pittman at once ascended the pulpit, but I remained on the ground floor, as one having no part to take in the matter; and, I trust, in a state something similar to that of passive clay, willing to be anything or nothing, to do or to suffer in secret with the suffering seed. Charles Pittman went on with the usual services, as if he had little expectation of any interference on my part; but when the second singing was concluded, the way seemed at once to open for my going to him. On my getting into the pulpit, such was my blank condition, that I told him we must proceed slowly; for I should have to look well for the stepping-stones to get along with safety. We stood some time in silence together, when my mouth was opened with our blessed Lord's declaration,—"There is joy in heaven over one sinner that repenteth, more than over ninety and nine just persons that need no repentance." Such is the everlasting mercy, and boundless love of God to his creature man, that he willeth not the death of a sinner; but rather that all should repent, forsake the evil of their ways, return unto Him, and live forever. For this the Saviour came; not to condemn, but to save a guilty world: Jesus Christ came into the world to save sinners from the wrath to come; that we might have life, and that we might have it more abundantly. He purchased for poor, lost, finite man, the unspeakable gift of the Holy Spirit, by the sacrifice of himself on the blood-stained cross, "the just for the unjust, that he might bring us to God;" who "so loved the world, that He gave His only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in Him should not perish, but have everlasting life." But none can be benefitted by the coming and sufferings of the Lord Jesus, without an implicit belief in him. A mere belief in the outward fact of his coming in the flesh upon the earth, will not suffice; we must believe in the coming of His Holy Spirit into our hearts, and in His power to cleanse and save his people from their sins. How many in this our day, fall short of the knowledge of the only "true God and Jesus Christ, whom he hath sent,—which is life eternal," through an

evil heart of unbelief! When the Saviour of men was personally upon the earth, and men beheld his glory as of the only begotten of the Father, full of grace and truth, his mighty works were few in some places, because of the unbelieving hearts of the people; and he had frequently to upbraid the doubting, unbelieving multitude, for their hardness of heart; there were also found among his own disciples, those that were slow of heart to believe respecting Him. "Except ye see signs and wonders ye will not believe,"—was his language on one occasion; "but blessed are they that have not seen, and yet have believed." Great indeed was my desire that these simple-hearted islanders might not be faithless, but believing,—that Christ might dwell in their hearts by faith,—even He, whom not having seen, they yet desired to love. For about an hour and a half, I was drawn forth to plead with these dear people, in the love of the gospel; that they might be reconciled to God, for Christ's sake, for their own souls' sake, and ours also, because of the Truth as it is in Jesus. It was indeed a glorious meeting, and ought to be commemorated with humble gratitude and praise.

My faithful interpreter was almost overcome with the sense of the working of the Lord's almighty power. When the spring was closed up, he spoke to me in allusion to my having said, on first going into the pulpit, that "I should have to look well for the stepping-stones to get along with safety,"—saying that he soon found I had got upon good ground, from the feelings he experienced. But the sentence of death was mine; and though I have truly nothing to boast of but weakness and infirmity, both of late much and evidently increased, yet how can I do less than cause the voice of the praise of my God to be heard, by faithfully testifying to that loving-kindness, which is better than life: His work is honorable and glorious—His righteousness endureth forever. I sat down in nothingness and weakness; the creature was laid in the dust, as one that owed unto his Lord far more than "five hundred pence" many times multiplied, and who had nothing to pay with;—self-convicted too, and as one to whom all that had been spoken most fully applied. Although the meeting was held long, before I took part in it, and was then prolonged to an unseasonable length, the people retained their seats, as if fearful of disturbing the covering which was permitted to overshadow us; and they continued in stillness, after we came down upon the floor to them: but on my remarking to Charles Pittman, that they did not seem willing to go away, he said a few sentences to them, after which they quietly withdrew.

The simple natives finding the stay of their visitors likely to be very short, manifested a great desire to contribute what they possibly could to their comfort and pleasure.

The following remarks contain a just but painful reflection on the deleterious influence exercise by a portion of our more enlightened race.

On this island we had the satisfaction to see great increase of population, the children swarme about its shores like bees, and I think Charle Pittman said, the schools were attended by 300 of different ages and both sexes. The houses the natives are mostly constructed with some d gree of uniformity, neatly white-washed, wit roads to many of them made of broken shell and a public road for travelling upon; and th people seem to live generally in a state of enjo ment. The fruit and vegetables usually foun upon the isles of the Pacific abound, as the islan is like a well-watered hot-bed. The lofty mou tains in its centre, obstruct the passage of th clouds, and cause an abundant supply of rai But what conduces most to the comfort and re happiness of the people, and causes an increasin population, is the circumstance of there being n good harbor for shipping; they have, cons quently, very slight intercourse with the Englis and American sailors, and there is no rum deale upon the island: ardent spirits is a curse entaile upon most others by these scourges of the huma race, either publicly or privately introduced b the shipping. The remains of the wreck of th Charles Doggett, an American vessel, were lyin upon the reefs of Rarotonga; it appears that n lives were lost; the cargo, consisting principall of pearl shells, and cocoanut oil, was saved by th natives, and the crew had been happily shippe off shortly afterwards. This vessel we met wit at Tahiti last year; she put in twice, and wa then in the very act of diffusing her rum, mus kets, and gunpowder, amongst the islands, for c coa-nut oil, pearl shells, arrow root, &c. She wa prosecuting another voyage, and had been fitte out at Sydney, New South Wales, where one more of her owners reside, and where many othe reside who are accumulating wealth by a traff which promotes the destruction of their fellow men.

The Hervey group consists of five small in habited islands besides Rarotonga, but as no mi sionary was residing on any but the last, Dani Wheeler, being destitute of an interpreter, nece sarily passed them by.

On the 17th of 8th month, the Henry Freelin dropped anchor on the coast of Vavau, one of th Friendly Islands, at which island Daniel Wheele met, as usual, a friendly reception from the We leyan missionaries, of whom John Thomas wa the senior, who had been several years engage in those islands. This missionary kindly acte as interpreter at sundry religious opportunitie with the natives.

As there were several ships, English and Amer can, at the island, Daniel Wheeler found his min

engaged to have a meeting with the officers and seamen belonging to them. Arrangements were accordingly made, and notices circulated among the shipping, with information that the meeting would be held according to the manner of the Society of Friends. Of this meeting he gives the following account:

This morning much cast down and a poor creature, but as one bound to the work of the dear Master; from which I dared not hold back, however human nature might be ready to shrink, as the hour of trial approached. Landed in good time, and proceeded to the meeting house at Neiafu. I felt depressed from a sense of something like a spirit of opposition being present; but was soon comforted by an evidence which I could not mistake, of that power being nigh to strengthen the inner man, the all-sufficiency of which to sustain in time of trouble I have so often witnessed. I had to sit long in silence, but eventually stood up with those instructive expressions of our Lord to his disciples,—"Herein is my Father glorified, that ye bear much fruit; so shall ye be my disciples." "He that abideth in me, and I in him, the same bringeth forth much fruit; for without me, ye can do nothing." From this I was enabled to show, that without the blessed influence of the Holy Spirit of the Son, we can do nothing, much less be capable of bearing that fruit, by which the holy Father is glorified; and the impossibility of performing that worship which only is acceptable in the sight of Him, "who is a Spirit," without the help of the Holy Spirit: that, therefore, it is indispensable, in order to the performance of true spiritual worship, to wait in reverential silence for a renewal of that strength which is mighty through God to the casting down imaginations, and every high thing that exalteth itself against the knowledge of God,—to the "bringing into captivity every thought to the obedience of Christ,"—even to the obedience of the Spirit of Truth in our hearts, without which none can worship God in Spirit and in Truth. It is this influence which can alone prepare our hearts to worship, praise, and glorify the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ; who is a Spirit, and must be worshipped in Spirit and in truth. I had to set forth the admirable adaptation of the glorious gospel dispensation to the condition of man the world over, and the blessed superiority of true spiritual worship in the inner temple of the heart, over that which is left in the outer court to be trodden under foot. My mind was particularly turned toward those "that go down to the sea in ships, that do business in great waters,—that see the works of the Lord, and his wonders in the deep." Although such may often feel excluded from their fellow-men, shut out from every opportunity of religious instruction, and destitute of the "means of grace:" this is evidently not the case, but a delusion of the great enemy of God and man; although it may be often held out by those who have a zeal for God, but not according to knowledge, of whom the great apostle speaks. For notwithstanding it is the lot of seafaring men to spend their days in roving upon the mighty ocean, yet the only true and blessed means of grace are still within their reach,—even that grace and truth which came by Jesus Christ, which hath appeared unto all men, and teacheth all men that believe in it. No class of men have a better opportunity of attending upon the means of salvation; and although their allotment may be thought solitary, yet they are saved from many temptations, and out of the reach of the contaminating example of wicked men, to which those on shore are daily exposed. They have less to draw their attention aside from the great work, and more time to work out their soul's salvation, than many of their fellow-mortals: their nightly watches may be turned to everlasting account, in waiting upon the Lord, in looking for the blessed hope and glorious appearing of the great God and Saviour, by His Holy Spirit of grace. No men have greater need to acquaint themselves with God and be at peace; they are in jeopardy every hour, which plainly bespeaks the necessity of their being prepared to meet their God, as with their lives in their hands. The Lord most High, in his infinite goodness and mercy, hath vouchsafed a day of visitation to all men, for the salvation of all men; and it is this visitation that preserveth the life of the spirit in man. "Thy visitation," said Job, "hath preserved my spirit." The meeting held long, but proved a searching, solemn season; and although at first a gloom seemed to hang over it, eventually every cloud, or feeling of this kind, was scattered by that power whom winds and waves obey; and it ended well. A considerable number of seamen from the different ships with their captains attended, also the whole of the missionary families here, and one from Feletoa, with many of the natives, and some New Zealanders connected with the shipping, who understand English pretty well. Two of the ships in the harbor had intended sailing this morning, but were prevented for want of wind. The crews of both were furnished with an ample supply of tracts and Friends' writings, with two Spanish Testaments, for two men of that nation employed on board of them.

(To be continued)

OF THE UNIVERSAL CHURCH OF CHRIST.

According to the testimony of Scripture, all true Christians who are regenerate, who really believe in the Lord Jesus Christ, and desire to obey his commandments, according to the degree of light afforded them, are subjects of his spiritual kingdom, and members of his universal church, whatever may be their advantages or disadvantages, their reputation or disrepute among men.

Or, to express the same thing in scriptural terms, the members of the true Church of Christ are those every where, who have been "baptized by one spirit into one body;" who, believing in Christ, abide in him, as the branches in the vine; and who "hear his voice and follow him," as the sheep hear and follow their shepherd.

Though Christ's Church is termed universal, because limited to no one body of men, yet how small is the number of its real members, as compared with the bulk of mankind, or even with the many who are his professed followers! And why is it thus? but because in acts we too often deny him whom in words we acknowledge; because our hearts and lives are not subject to his spirit.

Notwithstanding the bold assumption of particular denominations or classes, it is our high privilege, if we are true Christians, to believe that "one is our Master, even Christ, and that all we are brethren." Consoling and humbling is this view of the great spiritual brotherhood—the universal Church of Christ; consisting, even on earth, of a "great multitude which no man can number, of all nations, and kindreds, and people, and tongues," "washed, and brought nigh, by the blood of Christ," partakers of his grace and redemption. And the nearer they are brought to him, as the common center and fountain of their faith, righteousness, and hope, the nearer, also, will they assuredly be brought, one to another, in him, and united together in a sense of his heavenly love. Is not this "the Holy Catholic Church," and the true "communion of saints?"

While each feels a deep conviction of the truth of that view of gospel doctrines which he especially professes, and a living interest in its wide diffusion, his heart is expanded with love to others, who hold the great truths of our common religion in a devout Christian temper, but who may yet in some respects differ from him in the mode of apprehending or expressing them. He cannot, indeed, have fellowship with darkness and error, but feels bound to reprove them; yet he can thankfully unite with that which is truly good in whomsoever it is found, and can rejoice in its existence and extension. Painfully sensible that he himself is not free from ignorance, frailties, and evil, he will be ready to make allowance for defects in others, whose advantages may not have been equal to his own; remembering the searching appeal of our Lord, "Let him that is without sin among you, cast the first stone."

So diversified are we in the constitution of our minds, in the measure and nature of our gifts, and in the tendency of education and experience, that it is not to be expected, in this imperfect state, even with the same good spirit for influence and direction, that all men should perceive or feel exactly alike. As there is a pleasing variety in the outward and material system, so, doubtless, differences were wisely designed in the mental and spiritual constitution, and must, in the nature of things, exist, for good though hidden purposes. While, therefore, we hold fast the truth as made known to ourselves, let us regard charitably all the differing results of the present varied organizations, and thankfully accept those means which an allwise Creator has pleaed within our reach for the harmony, the happiness, and the benefit of ourselves and of others.

Even in apostolic times, the views of all the believers did not exactly accord on every point. Some esteemed one day above another; others esteemed every day alike. One believed that he might eat all things; another, who was weak, restricted himself to herbs. Which of them had authority to determine that his own view, alone, was right, and that all other views were wrong? or to thank God that he was not as other men were? or to condemn the rest as heretics or schismatics? The injunction of the Apostle Paul was, that they should not judge or despise one another, but that every man should be fully persuaded in his own mind.

And, indeed, inconsiderable and occasional difference of sentiment, when allowed to operate rightly, by constraining us to examine more closely our own experience and evidence, tend, through the power of Divine grace, to strengthen our standing, and to call up some of the finer feelings of the chastened mind, in humiliation of self, and in charity towards others. As the various but nicely adjusted physical influences retain the heavenly bodies in beautiful order in the firmament, each occupying its right position, and pursuing its respective orbit, so may the different states, and well-balanced attractions of Christian feeling, operate, under the divine blessing, on the humble and obedient mind; tending, without compromise or unfaithfulness, to maintain in harmony denominational zeal on the one hand, with a good degree of charity and fellowship towards all who may in some respects differ, on the other; and preserving alive close attention to individual judgment and duty, amidst general forbearance, moderation, and love.

To the maintenance of entire religious unity, two elements appear to be essential; the one, an agreement on the doctrines entertained; and the other, a right frame of mind to uphold them. Full Christian fellowship depends greatly on the amount of both, and is obstructed by a deficiency in either. Even a large degree of orthodoxy may be professed in a pharisaical self-righteous spirit, and the truth may be held in unrighteousness; while, on the other hand, so great is the Divine condescension, that though the spiritual eye may be but partially opened to the discoveries of divine truth, and may be able only to see men as trees walking, yet the heart may be warmed and expanded with the influences of heavenly love. Between such, if they truly love Christ, though they may not see altogether alike, there may be a consoling degree of Christian unity and charity. How many of us, alas, are in this half-enlight-

ened condition, for want of maintaining a larger measure of faith and obedience. Well is it for all, in this state of limited apprehension, in which we see but in part, often to remember the vision sent for the instruction of Peter, that zealous Israelite, that he might not judge severely and partially, when the voice came to him from heaven, "What God hath cleansed, that call not thou common." We shall then be brought to confess with him, "that God is no respecter of persons, but that in every nation, he that feareth him and worketh righteousness, is accepted of him."

The humble believer will desire to bear in mind, that all are partakers of Divine benevolence and light; that Christ died for all; that the grace of God has appeared to all men; and that to his own Master every man must stand or fall. Thankfully sensible that the requirements from each will be in just proportion to the degree of grace and opportunity afforded, he will rejoice in the assurance that the universal Church of Christ knows no natural distinction of color, clime, class, or people; that God giveth to all men liberally, and upbraideth not; and that all are invited to be fellow partakers of life and salvation. If tempted to inquire, "And what shall this man do?" he will recollect that the reprehensive answer, "What is that to thee? follow thou me;" and while endeavoring closely to fulfil his own convictions of the truth, he will humbly rejoice to say, "Grace be with them that love the Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity."

The Donatists in the fourth century, like many later Christians, held that the spiritual body of Christ consists of all those scattered throughout the world, who actually belong to him through faith and love; and that this body by its union with him as the head, daily grows into a holy temple of God. These they distinguished from such as draw near to him with the lip, but a heart are from him; saying, that every thing depends on the question, to which of these classes every one in heart belongs.*

Allen's State Churches.

From "Progress of Creation."

THE GEOGRAPHY OF PLANTS.

The geography of plants is a subject peculiarly interesting, and in tracing them we have occasion to remark that several species never extend beyond their allotted station. The banana advances from the Line to the southern shores of the Mediterranean. The orange, as St. Pierre observes, crosses its classic waves, and embellishes with its golden fruit the southern extremities of Europe. The most valuable plants, such as corn and the graminiferous tribes, penetrate the farthest, and, strong from their weakness, expand in the shelter of the valleys, from the banks of the Ganges to the shores of the Frozen Sea.

Each soil has its Flora and Pomona; but some are so happily constituted, as to be capable of receiving and bringing to perfection the fruits and flowers of distant regions. Such is especially the case in England, which recognizes one thousand seven hundred and fourteen different kinds of trees and shrubs, of flowers and vegetables; but as we recur again towards the north, the numbers gradually decrease. Sweden, has only one thousand two hundred and ninety-nine; Lapland, five hundred and thirty-four; Iceland, five hundred and forty-two; and Spitzbergen, thirty-four. Slender, indeed, is the garland which a botanist could weave from the scanty vegetation that adorns this inhospitable spot. Yet amongst them he would discover plants of acknowledged utility; the cochlearea and the sorrel, which uniformly grow together. The leaf of the first is rounded in the shape of a spoon, while that of the second resembles the iron head of an arrow. Equally dissimilar are their virtues; one is an acid, the other an alkali. They are well known for their antiscorbutic virtues, and are consequently invaluable to the seamen that frequent their coasts. The Most High has filled the temperate and torrid regions with innumerable fruit-trees; but to the barren rocks of Spitzbergen he has assigned only two plants, of which the virtues are well known, and a few grasses for the use of such birds as migrate thither. He knew that none of his creatures could ever dwell in those sterile regions, and he therefore provided for the tempest-driven mariner alone.

It is highly interesting to observe the construction of such plants as minister especially to the wants of man. Corn, which serves for the general subsistence of the human race, is not produced by vegetables of a lofty growth, but by simple grasses. It is not, consequently, liable to be overthrown by tempests, nor is it exposed to the fury of high winds. We may observe in this a most striking instance of evident design. If corn had been the produce of lofty trees, disastrous consequences might have occurred in the event of war or tempest; the forest might have been set on fire, or overthrown by winds, and ages must have passed away before the injury could have been repaired; but instead of this, our waving corn grows low, and is easily gathered in. This valuable plant also carries its flowers in an ear, and they are generally surmounted with long awns. Cicero remarks, that these are apparently designed as shelter from the rain, without, at the same time, excluding the beneficial influence of air and light. The grasses of hot countries generally produce their seed in flowing or drooping plumes; they are consequently sheltered from the heat of the sun; but when collected into ears, as those which grow in cold and damp situations, they reflect the rays of light, and ripen fast, in even the most unfavorable seasons. The suppleness of their stems is also worthy of remark, as likewise the admirable manner in which they are strengthened with joints at certain

* Neander's Church History.

intervals. The leaves, too, how curious they are! how long and slender, how well adapted to bend before the wind! Hence their weakness often avails them more than the giant stems and firmly interlaced roots of the loftiest forest-trees.

One species is adapted to humid places, as rice, which grows abundantly in the muddy swamps on the banks of the Ganges. Others thrive best in warm and dry lands, as the maize and millet of Brazil and Africa. In this country wheat prefers a strong soil, rye a sandy one, buck-wheat agrees best with rainy declivities, oats with humid plains, barley with stony ground and dry upland situations. In the latter the leaves are broad and open, for the evident purpose of conveying water to the roots. The long beards, which surround the grain, are most curiously indented, and hence they readily adhere to the hair of animals, by which means they are re-sown in lofty and dry places, on mountain-sides, and wild sheep-walks. Oats, on the contrary, which grow best in damp places, are provided with narrow leaves, that gather close around the stem, in order to keep off the rain.

These valuable plants abound in almost every part of the known world, amid the snows of Siberia, and under the torrid zone. In such as produce wheat, and barley, for the use of man, and in grasses yielding seed for the pasturage of cattle, and the support of small birds, a spirit of life, independent of all soils and climates, preserves and produces them. The pyramids of Egypt are fallen into decay, but the grasses which grew around them when Pharaoh filled the throne, continue even to this day.

The Nepenthes distillatoria, or Pitcher plant, abounds in those stony and arid parts of Java, from which small birds and quadrupeds must migrate in search of water, were it not for this vegetable production. The traveller, who passes through those sultry regions, is frequently attracted by its singular appearance, and by the number of birds that fly in and out among the branches. On drawing near, he observes a small bag, shaped like a pitcher at the foot stalk of each leaf, furnished with a neatly fitted lid, and having a kind of hinge that passes over the handle of the pitcher, and connects it with the leaf. This hinge is a strong fibre, which contracts in showery weather, and when the dew falls. Numerous little goblets, filled with sweet fresh water are thus held forth, and afford a delightful draught to such small animals, as climb the branches, and to a variety of winged creatures. They hear the pattering of the heavy rain-drops, on the dry leaves, while sheltered in their hiding-places, and when the rain is sufficiently abated, forth they come, and refresh themselves at every open cup. It is delightful to see them thus employed, and the pitcher plant is sometimes almost covered with these thirsty creatures: some drinking eagerly, others lifting up their little bills between each sip, as if grateful for the refreshing draught. But no sooner has the cloud passed by, and the warm sun shone forth, than the heated fibre begins to expand, and closes the goblet so firmly, as ever to prevent evaporation. This is a beautiful, and prospective contrivance. The quadruped, bird or insect, has had sufficient time to quench its thirst, for the heavens do not immediately become clear, and when the goblet is filled with dew some time must necessarily elapse before the warmth of the sun is felt. But the plant also requires refreshment; rain drops soon trickle from the arid place in which it grows, and the nightly dews are insufficient to refresh the sloping side of its assigned locality. The pitchers, therefore, are essential to its preservation, and a sufficient quantity of fluid is preserved by the gradual contraction of the lid. As long, too, as the lid stands open, the slender bill, the proboscis, or the tongue can be readily thrust in, but as it gradually contracts, this is of course precluded; but, then, lest any poor thirsty creature should arrive late, or remain unsatisfied in the crowd, such pitchers, as are covered with leaves, remain much longer open, and it is probable that some never close at all. We may also remark that neither one, nor two, nor even ten large pitchers are assigned to each plant, but that every leaf-stalk has its own. Hence every leaf receives a necessary supply of moisture through tubes that communicate, like syphons, with its absorbing vessels. I scarcely know a single instance in which a wonderful adaptation of one part to another, of one vegetable to the animals that surround it, is more clearly evinced than in this unassuming plant.

Now if the leaves were broad like those of the common chesnut, or the coltsfoot, neither rain, nor dew could reach the pitchers: but instead of this, they slope upwards: therefore, when the lid is open, the pitcher soon fills, and to its brimming goblet innumerable winged creatures eagerly resort. The insect has a long proboscis, with which to sip up the moisture; the bird introduces its narrow bill; but if the insect or bird had instead of these, mouths constructed like a fish, and those peculiar tongues, which distinguish aquatic natures, considerable difficulty would arise, and the pitcher be often broken in the endeavor to procure a sip. We may also fairly assume that the little quadrupeds, which resort thither, are furnished with a long and slender member, which permits them to lap the water, through comparatively a narrow aperture. And as the claws of birds enable them to retain a firm hold on branches, when even rudely shaken by the wind; and the feet of insects are so formed as to grasp the smoothest stems; many little animals have likewise feet well adapted for climbing. The field mouse, for instance, which can run up a stack of corn; and

all swift moving, and defenceless quadrupeds, are thus constructed. The digging foot which is assigned to the mole, or one resembling an horse's hoof, would be useless in ascending slippery places. The pitcher at each leaf-stalk has also a twofold purpose; it refreshes the parent plant, and holds forth an open goblet to many a poor thirsty way-faring creature. A few would not suffice either to the plant or its visitors, as I before observed, and, therefore, every leaf is similarly provided: nor is it less worthy of remark, that if the fibrous hinge contracted only in heavy rain, such birds, and quadrupeds, and insects as fly or walk by night, would not be able to quench their thirst; but dew equally affects it; therefore it is for them also that the nightly goblet is thus bountifully replenished. And how multifarious are its uses, whether filled by rain or dew! Without the moisture which it thus retains, the beautiful green color that adorns the plant would fade; the flower could not open, the seeds could not ripen, such creatures as subsist on the sweet nectarious juices of its open flowers would lose their daily banquet, and numerous small birds and quadrupeds must drag on a miserable existence, if, indeed, they could exist at all. These wants are admirably supplied, and who does not acknowledge, in the pitcher-plant of Java, the same beneficence which was assigned as one reason for sparing Nineveh, that it contained much cattle?

THE NEPENTHES OR PITCHER PLANT.

BY CAROLINE SOUTHEY.

Know ye the little plant that springs
Up from a heathen sod,
Revealing thus to human hearts
The providence of God?
Where man to man doth idol-worship teach,
The sweet Nepenthes springs, a purer faith to preach

Where fall not showers, and fall not dews,
And stream and fount are dry,
It lifts its little pitcher lid,
And woos the traveller's eye:
A limped water sparkles in its urn,
Though skies above are dry, and sands about it burn.

Earth sometimes like a desert seems—
Life's comfort streams are dry,
Throbs wearily the heavy heart,
Grows dim the waiting eye:
Whither! oh whither shall the weary turn?
Where shall the spirit find some kind Nepenthes' urn?

Poor pilgrim of Ceylon! not thou,
That mystic urn canst show,
That living water hast not thou—
Thou knowest not whence its flow:
The Bible, page inspired! to that I turn,
When earth's last stream is dry, that's my Nepenthes' urn!

(To be continued.)

Seest thou a man proud of his attainments, be assured, that man's knowledge is superficial.

THE LARGEST STEAMSHIP IN THE WORLD.

Mr. Betts, the great railway contractor, who has just left for Montreal, is a director in the Eastern Steam Navigation Company, who are constructing the Leviathan Steamship, for the purpose of facilitating ocean navigation. The other head of this company is the Earl of Yarborough, and the names of Mr. Peto, and others of equal note, are associated with Mr. Betts in the direction. This company has laid the keel of a monster steamer, whose dimensions are given as follows:—Length 673 feet; breadth 80 feet; out to out of wheel houses 120 feet; depth of hold from combings to main deck 60 feet; power of engines 6000 horse. Her deck presents an area of 1½ acres of surface. The ship is being built by Scott Russell, Esq., the greatest naval architect of England, and is constructed in separate compartments, made water-tight, so that in case of her bow or her stern breaking off, she would still be able to float in separate pieces. It is doubtful if such a steamer could enter our harbor, and Halifax is therefore regarded as the most suitable port for this new move in ocean navigation. This steamer is to sail from Milford Haven, where she is now building, or from Holyhead harbor, which promises eventually to become the great steamship terminus of the British Isles.
—*Portland* (Me.) *paper.*

ANECDOTE RESPECTING ELIZABETH FRY.

The following interesting anecdote is taken from the memoir of Elizabeth Fry recently published by Susanna Corder.

Two or three years after the publication of her little Text Book, one, which she had presented to her little grandson, fell out of his pocket at the Lynn mart, where he had gone to visit the lions. He was a very little boy, and was much disconcerted at the loss of his book, for his name was in it, and it was the gift of his grandmother, written by herself. The transaction was almost forgotten, when, nearly a year afterwards, Richardson Coxe, the clergyman of Watlington, a parish about eight miles from Lynn, gave the following history of the lost book. He had been sent for to the wife of a man living on a wild common on the outskirts of his parish, a notorious character, between poacher and rat catcher. The message was brought to the clergyman by the medical man who attended her, and who after describing her as being most strangely altered, added, you will find the "lion become a lamb;" and so it proved; she who had been wild and rough, whose language had been violent, and her conduct untamed, lay on a bed of exceeding suffering, humble, patient, and resigned. Her child had picked up the text book, and carried it home as lawful spoil. Curiosity, or some feeling put into her heart by Him, without whom a sparrow falleth not to the ground, had induced her to read it. The word had been blessed to her, and her

understanding opened to receive the gospel of truth. She could not describe the *process*, but the *results* were there. Sin had in her sight become hateful, blasphemy was no longer heard from her lips. She drew from under her pillow her "precious book," "her dear little book," which had been the means of leading her soul to Him, "who taketh away sin." She soon afterwards died in peace and in joyful hope.

ASTEROIDS.

In several of the former numbers of this volume, we have inserted notices of the asteroids, with the names of their discoverers, and the times when they were discovered, as far as the 21st. To these we have now to add.

Lutetia, discovered by Goldschmidt, 1852, 11th mo. 25; Thalia, discovered by Hind, 1852, 12th mo. 15.

The first of these planetary bodies, revolving between Mars and Jupiter, was discovered on the first day of the 19th century, and no less than eight were first observed in the year 1852.

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

PHILADELPHIA, NINTH MONTH 3, 1853.

It will doubtless be interesting to many readers of the Review, to be informed that our beloved friend, Cordelia Bayes, whose arrival in this country, on a visit of gospel love, was announced in our paper, in the 8th month 1851, has recently embarked for her native land, on board the steamship Africa, one of the Cunard line. During the two years which she has spent on this continent, Philadelphia may be considered as her American home, and the locality of that home was within the Western district. Yet during that time she has paid an extensive visit to the meetings of Friends on this continent, including the most of those in Canada.

On the morning of First-day the 21st ult., she attended, for the last time, the meeting on Twelfth street, where she was sweetly engaged both in testimony and prayer, evidently feeling the weight and solemnity of a parting opportunity.

On the evening of the 22d, a large number of friends, among whom it was satisfactory to observe a considerable portion were of the younger class, convened at her lodgings, J. M. Whitall's, on Filbert street, for the purpose of taking a final leave of one so generally and justly beloved. After the company had indulged for a time in general conversation, a feeling of unusual solemnity spread over the assembly, and conversation ceased almost simultaneously, in all parts of the room. The silence that ensued, which was of considerable duration, was remarkably solemn and impressive, so that it might be justly acknowledged, this was the Lord's doings and not ours, and to him alone the praise was due. The silence was first broken by C. Bayes herself, who was acceptably engaged in testimony and supplication. Several testimonies were afterwards borne, and a solemn petition presented to the throne of grace, which was unquestionably responded silently to by many minds, that the gracious arm that had been underneath to guide and sustain her through the arduous service in which she had been engaged in this land, might be still extended for her protection while passing over the mighty ocean. Though the sorrow experienced on this occasion was somewhat similar to that of the elders of the Ephesian church, when the apostle informed them that they should see his face no more, yet the peaceful serenity with which this parting was attended, and the seal thus given to her labors among us, furnished ample occasion for those that were present, humbly and reverently to thank God and take courage.

On Third-day the 23d, she was accompanied by several of her Philadelphia friends, to the city of New York, where her luggage was safely deposited on board the steamer Africa; and on the following day, about noon, she took possession of the comfortable state room allotted to her use. Several respectable persons, who embarked with her, engaged to use their efforts to render her situation comfortable during the voyage.

The steamer left the harbor on the day last mentioned, 8th month 24th, and it may be hoped that by the time this notice reaches our subscribers, our beloved friend may be safely landed on the fast anchored isle.

The Editor of Friends' Review has it in prospect to furnish his subscribers with an extra number of the seventh volume, containing a list of all the meetings of Friends in America, with the times and places at which they are severally held, the names of Correspondents, with their post-office address, &c., to be issued as soon as the matter can be collected and properly arranged.

A work of the kind proposed, with corrections from time to time as changes may occur, would be an interesting and valuable document, particularly to Friends who desire to visit meetings at a distance from their own residence.

Died,—At his residence in Cayuga County, New York, on the 20th ult., Joseph Tallcot, a valuable member and elder of Scipio Monthly Meeting, in the 86th year of his age. This dear friend had been long known as a faithful laborer in the cause of religion and virtue. He was remarkable for the purity and inoffensiveness of his character, and for his love to mankind in general; and more particularly for those in the younger walks of life. The promotion of a sound religious education among the rising

generation, was an object dear to his heart, and to which a considerable portion of his time was devoted. Though far advanced in life he retained much of the greenness of his earlier years; and the interest which he had been accustomed to manifest in the welfare of the young, won their cordial attachment; and a great number of them followed his remains to their final resting place.

——, On the 10th of 7th month last, in the 73d year of her age, HANNAH, wife of William Howell, a member of Nottingham Monthly Meeting, Cecil county, Maryland.

——, On the 6th of 12th month last, of apoplexy, at his residence, Ellery, Chatauque county, New York, JOSEPH L. SHEARMAN, aged nearly 57.

——, On the 5th of 4th month last, of apoplexy, at the same place, AMY WINSLOW, in her 51st year, a member of Scipio Monthly Meeting.

HAVERFORD SCHOOL.

The semi-annual Examination of the Students will commence on Second day, 9th mo. 12th, and close on the Fourth day following.

The WINTER TERM will begin on Fourth day, 10th month 12th. Applications for admission may be addressed to Charles Yarnall, Secretary of the Board of Managers, No. 39 High street, Philadelphia.

PITCAIRN'S ISLAND.—THE PARADISE OF THE PACIFIC.

(Concluded from page 797.)

The number of persons now living on this little island is one hundred and seventy—viz., eighty-eight males and eighty-two females. When the nine mutineers established themselves there, they divided the island into as many parts, which are now sub-divided into twenty-two, that being the number of families. Misunderstandings now and then arise on the subject of boundaries, as was the case in patriarchal times; but those misunderstandings engender no animosity, and are soon settled by the chief magistrate and the two councillors; for, as we have seen, such august functionaries have for several years existed in this little community. The chief magistrate is elected on the first day of the new year by a general vote of all the males and females eighteen years old; but if any of either sex be married under that age, they are entitled to the suffrage. On the same day the two councillors are chosen, one by the magistrate the other by the people. The present chief magistrate is a son-in-law of Mr. Nobbs. His office is rather shunned than coveted; and sometimes exemption is purchased by killing a hog for the public good. Should any dispute arise which neither the magistrate nor he and the two councillors can settle, a jury of seven is called to decide it; and if it be so surpassing knotty as to defy the efforts of the seven sages, it stands over till the arrival of a British man-of-war, against whose decision there is no appeal—a fact not very pleasing to the gentlemen of the long robe practising in the privy council, to whom, doubtless, a crumb from Pitcairn would, in these times, be far from unacceptable. During the interval—that is, till the Naval Court of Appeal—"the matter drops, and no ill feeling remains; for it is a principle with them not *to let the sun go down upon their wrath.*"

The powers of the magistrate are pretty fairly defined, but of a very simple nature. So are the public laws, the principal of which are as follows:—As to *landmarks*, the first duty of the new magistrate, and that on the day of his election, is, with a competent number of the heads of houses, "to visit all landmarks on the island, and replace those that are lost." As to *spirits* or *intoxicating liquors* of any kind, their purchase from ships is peremptorily forbidden, except under a very strict condition—*i. e.*, for medicinal purposes alone. No female is to go on board any foreign vessel of any description, without the magistrate's permission, who must either accompany her on board or appoint four men to do so.

Fearing a dearth of water (which would now appear to have been chimerical), the British government, in the year 1831, removed the whole community, then only eighty-seven in number, to Otaheite, when Queen Pomare, since become a historical character, received them with great kindness, though herself harrassed, at the time, by civil war. The licentious manners of the place disgusted almost all the virtuous visitants from Pitcairn; but some few were overcome by the temptations to intemperance. The unhealthiness of the climate then carried off twelve by sickness, and five more died almost immediately after their return. It is to be regretted that humanity should have been so hasty on this occasion, and to be hoped that such a step will not be taken again without grave consideration. They have ever since expressed their deep sorrow at having been removed, and their passionate love of home, from which they will never again be willingly severed. One of their *Records* states that, within three months after their removal to Tahiti, on one or two of their number returning to Pitcairn, "During our absence our hogs have gone wild, and destroyed our crops; and after our return we employed ourselves in destroying the hogs."

Though the climate is generally charming, the island is subject to be visited by terrible storms. One is recorded as having burst over it on the 16th of April, 1845, occasioning extreme terror to the inhabitants, and devastation. What a scene! Thunder and lightning bellowing and flashing incessantly over the desolate little rock —a deluge of rain falling—the hurricane howling around, and tearing down the precious earth from the rocks into the sea—tearing up by the roots, and casting into the roaring and foaming ocean, three hundred cocoa-trees. A yam ground with a thousand yams, entirely disappeared.

several fishing-boats were destroyed—all the plantain patches were levelled, four thousand plantain trees being destroyed, the one-half in full bearing, the other designed for the year 1846: "So that," continues the *Record*, "this very valuable article of food we shall be without for a long time. The fact is, that from this date until August,"—*i. e.*, four long, wearisome months—"we shall be pinched for food!" How bore the terrified little community this dispensation? Let us hear, for the *Record* thus proceeds: "But God tempers the wind to the shorn lamb: and we humbly trust that the late monitions of Providence—namely, drought, *sickness*, and storm, which severally have afflicted us this year—may be sanctified to us, and be the means of bringing us, one and all, into a closer communion with our God. May we remember the rod, and who hath appointed it; always bearing in mind, that our heavenly Father doth not willingly afflict the children of men." We envy not him or her who can read this without sympathy or admiration.

The community, as we learn from Admiral Moresby, "are strictly brought up in the Protestant faith, according to the Established Church of England;" and Mr. Nobbs stated, in a sermon which he preached in London shortly before his return, that "there is but one form of church government, that of the Church of England. The Holy Bible and the Church Prayer-Book are their chief rules of guidance; their motto—"One Faith, one Lord, one Baptism."

Divine service is performed in the school-house, a substantial building, fifty-six feet long by twenty wide, with a pulpit at one end. It is amply supplied with desks, forms, slates, books, and maps.

These worthy people, happy in so many other respects, are by no means exempt from the ordinary ills of humanity, and suffer occasionally very severely from prevalent illness, chiefly the influenza, and also the more formidable diseases. There is a painfully interesting account given of the death—perfectly resigned and even happy—of one of the women, from cancer. On all these occasions, for now a quarter of a century, this exemplary man has acted both as physician and chaplain.

How long this singular and interesting community may be able to remain at Pitcairn is problemetical; for Admiral Moresby tells us, in August, 1852, that "the crops on the tillage-ground begin to deteriorate; landslips occur with each succeeding storm; and the declivities of the hills, when denuded, are laid bare by the periodical rains." Symptoms in reality appear of an evil sometimes chimerically apprehended at home—population pressing on the means of subsistence. It will thus become the duty of the British Government to deal prudently and tenderly with the little community; not tearing them all, with bleeding hearts, from the land of their birth, and the seat of their sweets, and sympathies, and associations, but assisting them from time to time, as they themselves perceive the inevitable necessity for so doing, to migrate to the numerous islands in that remote locality—each family, and each member of it, becoming a radiating centre of Christian civilization. At present, they themselves fondly declare—but it must be often with a heavy sigh, as they behold their steadily diminishing resources—that "they will not remove elsewhere whilst a sweet potato remains to them;" and as for their chaplain and pastor, he is rooted to the spot. As he told Mr. Murray "as long as two families shall remain at Pitcairn, I will remain also."

We know not how our readers may have been affected while perusing the foregoing pages, but we ourselves, in writing them, have felt as though freshened and cheered in spirit, by a brief sojourn in this little paradise in the far Pacific; as though we had glided for awhile out of the glare and hubbub of the great world—its fierce rivalries, ambitions, covetousness, and ostentation—and been at peace in Pitcairn. It is a small type of a state, having its laws and constitution appropriate to its poistion and exigencies; but, at present, almost necessarily free from those subtler and fiercer temptations which so incessantly, and only too successfully, assail highly civilized communities. Both, however, have had the pure light of Revelation to guide them—with what different results, while man conjectures, God *knows*. But no thinking person can read the history of Pitcairn, without being profoundly affected by contemplating the results flowing directly and indubitably from the presence of the Holy Volume in which is enshrined the Revelation of God to man. It sufficed, indeed, to make the rough places smooth, and make the wilderness blossom as the rose.

Blackwood's Magazine.

FUGITIVE APPRENTICES AND THE FUGITIVE LAW.

This subject, upon which a U. S. Commissioner in New York lately gave so decided an opinion, has been brought more directly before the Philadelphia public, by a decision touching the same points, in the U. S. District Court for this District. It will be seen that Judge Kane lays down as law, doctrines precisely the reverse of those of the N. Y. Commissioner, and distinctly includes apprentices within the operation of the fugitive law.

The facts in the case are as follows: A Mr. J. M. Boaler, of Delaware, a few days since, arrested in this city one Wm. Cummins, Jr., as a fugitive apprentice, who had been legally bound to him, and took the lad before Commissioner Heazlitt, at whose request, after a partial hearing, the writ was made returnable before Judge Kane, and the case was thus taken into the District Court. The merits of the case were argued at length by Crabbe for the claimant and Par-

sons for the defendant, with copious references to authorities, after which Judge Kane gave the following decision, remanding the boy to the claimant:

"I have had my attention called to the clause of the Constitution, and the Acts of Congress of 1793 and 1850, providing for the rendition of persons held to labor, and the mode of so doing, very often, and the result of the attention heretofore bestowed, and the simple nature of the question to be decided, induce me to give my decision now. Taking the words of the clause of the Constitution, and those of the Act of 1850 alone, there can be no difficulty—the words are, "persons held to service or labor in one State under the laws thereof." Now, I know of no words that could more clearly include apprentices than those I have quoted, for the plain effect of the words of every indenture of apprenticeship are to hold the party to service; and if I could go beyond the words of the Act of Congress, and those of the article of the Constitution, I should say that every consideration of policy would dictate such a construction, because to decide the contrary would be to discharge every apprentice in Pennsylvania that chose to cross the Delaware, and every one elsewhere that repaired to this State, and refused to return to his duty. The relation created by an indenture of apprenticeship is of such a character that minors and orphans, instead of remaining ignorant and unprotected, become acquainted with the arts and sciences, and are fitted for the duties of life; and to preserve such a state of usefulness, the principles of extradition should be applied. It is true that no case has been cited in which a United States Court or Judge has decided this very question, but, perhaps, it is because the master has enforced his rights by seizing his apprentice and conveying him home, that this law, and that of 1793, have not been resorted to, and the want of use, or non-use, has no influence upon the construction of a plainly expressed statute.

"It is equally clear, that though a Judge, in considering the case of a fugitive slave in connection with the statute, might speak only of slaves as within its purview, and another, in a case like the present, might speak only of apprentices, yet each might with propriety use the words, "a person held to labor." It is equally to be observed, that no decision has been had in which it has been held that the words of the Constitution apply only to slaves. Most certainly this lad is held by a binding under a local proceeding, within the authority of any State to provide, and thereby to affect persons within her limits and subject to her jurisdiction. The marriage of a minor in Delaware, good by the law of that State, would be good every where else. Now, one of the objects of apprenticeship is to prevent pauperism; and a child whose parents are in another and a distant State, and who have deserted him, is a pauper, notwithstanding the fact of his having lawful protectors who do not discharge their duty to him, and the disposition of him under municipal regulation of the State in which he is deserted, is binding on him and his parents too.

It cannot, however, be said that, in this case the binding was against the father's will, for it is in proof before me that it was with the consent of the father, who sent his son to Delaware on trial, to be bound if he was liked, and sent him back to that State after he was bound, when on one occasion he had absconded. The question, therefore, is between the father and master on this proof; and it cannot be that the father shall stand by and see his son bound in another State, to receive education and nurture, and just when he becomes valuable to a master, to take him away; such a course would amount to positive fraud. The consent is so material that it is not going too far to say, that if a slave should come here with his master's consent and bind himself apprentice, or, being here, should so bind himself with the master's consent, in the first case he would not be a fugitive slave within the meaning of the Act of Congress, and in the second the master would not be allowed to question the validity of the indenture. This case, therefore, returns to the Commissioner for adjudication, he being now in possession of my views on the subject."

Relator remanded to the custody of the Marshal.

From Household Words.

IDIOTS.

Until within a few years, it was generally assumed, even by those who were not given to hasty assumptions, that because an idiot was, either wholly or in part, deficient in certain senses and instincts necessary, in combination with others, to the due performance of the ordinary functions of life—and because those senses and instincts could not be supplied—therefore he must always remain an object of pitiable isolation. But a closer study of the subject has now demonstrated that the cultivation of such senses and instincts as the idiot is seen to possess, will, besides frequently developing others that are latent within him but obscured, so brighten those glimmering lights, as immensely to improve his condition both with reference to himself and to society. Consequently, there is no greater justification for abandoning him, in his degree, than for abandoning any other human creature.

This important truth, a conviction of which led to the establishment of institutions for the care and education of idiots, receives daily and hourly confirmation from the experience of those institutions.* We will lay some of those results before our readers, but will first beg to present the great leading distinction between idiocy and

* There is a school for idiots in successful operation at Germantown, near Philadelphia.

insanity as being, that in the insane certain faculties which once existed have become obliterated or impaired, and that in idiots, they either never existed or exist imperfectly. Dr. Vosin, in his learned French treatise, defines idiocy to be "that particular state in which the instincts of reproduction and preservation, the moral sentiments, and the intellectual and perceptive powers, are never manifested, or that particular state in which the different essentials of our being are only imperfectly developed."

Dr. Abercrombie, in his interesting book, on the Intellectual Powers, has this passage on idiocy: "It is a simple torpor of the faculties, in the higher degrees amounting to total insensibility to every impression; and some remarkable facts are connected with the manner in which it arises without bodily disease. A man mentioned by Dr. Pinel, was so violently affected by some losses in trade, that he was deprived almost instantly of all his mental faculties. He did not take notice of anything, not even expressing a desire for food, but merely taking it when it was put into his mouth. A servant dressed him in the morning, and conducted him to a seat in his parlor, where he remained the whole day, with his body bent forward, and his eyes fixed on the floor. In this state he continued nearly five years, and then recovered completely and rather suddenly. The account which he afterwards gave of his condition during this period, was, that his mind was entirely lost, and that it was only about two months before his final recovery that he began to have sensations and thoughts of any kind. These at first served only to convey fears and apprehensions, especially in the night-time. Of perfect idiocy, produced in the same manner by a moral cause, an affecting example is given by Pinel. Two young men, brothers, were carried off by the conscription, and, in the first action in which they were engaged, one of them was shot dead by the side of the other. The survivor was instantly struck with perfect idiocy. He was taken home to his father's house, where another brother was so affected by the sight of him that he was seized in the same manner; and in this state of perfect idiocy, they were both received into the Bicêtre. For the production of such an extraordinary result, it is not necessary that the mental impression should be of a painful description. Pinel mentions an engineer, who, on receiving a flattering letter from Robespierre respecting an improvement he had proposed in the construction of cannon, was struck motionless on the spot, and soon after conveyed to the Bicêtre in a state of complete idiocy." It may be questioned, we think, whether in all these cases there was not a strong predisposition to the melancholy state thus superinduced by circumstances; and it is to be observed that the general question of idiocy has received some light since Dr. Abercrombie's time.

It was not supposed until recently that a child who wanted the power to feed itself could ever be taught to write; or that one incapable of dressing or undressing, could ever learn arithmetic yet, the faculties required for each of these two sets of operations are distinct, and this is known to be a mistake. Patients with natural instincts too weak to eat with decency, or to perform other daily functions properly, have been found to possess intellectual perceptions sufficiently strong to enable them to acquire one or more of the imitative and mechanical branches of art or science, with perfect success; and the cultivation of the best faculty has in nearly all cases improved the other faculties. Dr. Fodere had met, he says, with idiots gifted with especial talents for copying designs, for finding rhymes and for performing music. "I have known others," he adds, "put watches together and other pieces of mechanism; yet these individuals not only were unable to read books which treated of their art, but were utterly incoherent when spoken to about them." At the Essex Hall Asylum for Idiots, near Colchester, there is a youth whose case, when first admitted, was looked upon as quite hopeless. He was deaf, incapable of articulating, although not dumb, and appeared to have no sense of change of place or change of the circumstances surrounding him. Yet his tutors gradually found out that, like Dr. Fodere's mechanists, he had a latent power of construction. This being assiduously encouraged, he presently made a neat model of a ship, with nothing to copy it from but the figure of a vessel printed on a cotton pocket handkerchief. He is now the glazier and carpenter of the establishment, and does his work admirably. It is predicted of this once deaf and speechless creature, who now speaks and hears perfectly, that if he be placed under the roof of some carpenter and his wife, or on an estate, he will make a valuable journeyman, and be an amiable, gentle and attached dependent. Another boy in the asylum could do nothing at first but tailor's work. He has now acquired a passion for sewing on buttons. He always carries a bag containing needles and thread, a thimble and a large supply of buttons. Whenever a male visitor appears, this boy scrutinizes the state of his buttons with the deepest interest. If he can only find a visitor with a loose button, or with a button wanting, he is happy, and instantly sets to work to sew it on again with the greatest dexterity. The Rev. Mr. Sidney reports of this lad: "He was so anxious to exhibit his skill to me, that he wanted to cut off one of my buttons to show how well he could restore it; but, luckily, I happened to observe one nearly off a boy's jacket, and he sewed it on as neatly and firmly as you could conceive."

The devoted and distinguished founder of the asylum on the Abendberg, in Switzerland, Dr. Guggenbühl—whose name has a peculiar attraction for us as being what an uneducated idiot might hit upon, in trying to say Jones—is in-

clined to think that no special aptitude is so frequently developed among idiots as one for mental arithmetic. It is remarkable that among these disordered intellects, order and numbers should often be, of all other accomplishments, the most readily acquired. A patient admitted into the Park House Asylum for Idiots at Highgate—at first useless and generally incapable—was gradually trained to set out all the Sunday clothes for the rest of the inmates; and this duty (in which he is assisted by one or two of his school-fellows) he directs and performs with curious exactness. There is a boy at Essex Hall who cleans and takes care of all the knives and forks; he counts them carefully at stated times, and if he misses one, never rests until he finds it. Several calculating boys are mentioned in the reports of the various asylums. They work out in their minds arithmetical problems of a by no means easy nature, that are put to them; but they are wholly unable to calculate on paper or slate, or describe how they get at their results. Distinctive specialities belong to some idiots, so fine and curious as to be scarcely credible. A youth at the Highgate Asylum has the extraordinary gift of invariably knowing the time, within a minute or two, at any period of the day. On our asking him what o'clock it was, he instantly informed us; and he "went" better than our watch, though it is a watch of reputation. At Dr. Guggenbuhl's establishment, there is a pupil who has never been able to acquire the correct pronunciation of his own native German language, but who has learned to speak and to write French correctly, and who writes it very well, as we have seen with our own eyes. Another youth was brought into the same asylum, to whom, for a long time, it was impossible to teach the difference between various objects, however opposite; it is doubtful whether he knew any distinction between a flower and a table. At last he identified a cat; and from that moment cats became the especial business and pleasure of his life. After continually playing with the cat belonging to the asylum, and with her kittens, he improved sufficiently to be taught to draw. He could draw nothing but cats, and can draw nothing but cats. He produces drawings of cats and kittens in every conceivable variety of attitude and frolic, with astonishing expression. And although he cannot get beyond cats, still, as he has advanced in cats, so he has advanced in his habits and general intelligence.

Changes of a remarkable nature have been effected in the external appearance of idiots by training and culture. Dr. Guggenbuhl tells us of a child brought to his establishment in a state truly dreadful; the bodily organization was that of a stunted, withered skeleton, covered with livid, wrinkled, cold skin. Where there were some traces of muscles, elasticity was wanting; the extremities were very small, the countenance deadly pale, the cheeks and forehead wrinkled, the eyes small and dark, and the whole expression of the face that of an old woman. In the spring, when fine weather adds to the favorable effect of the pure mountain air in the cure of these miserable children, she was brought to the Abendberg. The natural advantages of the situation were aided by the most careful medical treatment and diet. Although this poor creature had been gradually becoming more dwarf-like and deformed ever since her birth, she now advanced rapidly towards a perfect development. Three months worked a visible improvement; the muscles strengthened with her growth, the skin became elastic, and attained the usual degree of warmth, the wrinkles of the face vanished; the old-woman expression disappeared, and the pleasing traces of youth became apparent."

(To be continued.)

Extract of a Letter from the Sandwich Islands, dated Makawao, Mani, May 16, 1853.

"I think the annexation of these islands to the United States would be the entering wedge to the introduction of Slavery. In some former communication, I wrote you on the subject of Slavery in relation to the islands; but I am desirous of being a little more definite in speaking of the danger that the demon of Slavery may yet gain footing on the soil of Hawaii, and pollute with its hateful breath all that is fair and lovely on these charming islands, especially should the doctrine of annexation prevail.

From what I have already said of the aversion to farming, felt by so many at the islands, foreigners as well as natives, you will not be surprised to learn that there are few or no farms of 100, 150, or 200 acres, cultivated by foreigners year after year, sown to wheat, oats, barley, and planted with corn, beans, and potatoes, or filled with garden vegetables. Only one or two farms approximating to this can be found on Mani; and no other island of the group has a greater number, as I can hear. There are several sugar plantations on the islands of Mani and Kanai, and some small ones, I believe, on Hawaii. Some of these demand 40 or 50 laborers, and one on Kanai, I believe, has 100 in its employ. So you will see, at a glance, that men are in demand to work the sugar plantations. Coffee plantations there are on Hawaii and on Kanai, and these also need and must have workmen. But where shall they be found? How shall they be obtained? It is not easy to obtain Hawaiians. Many of these have purchased lands, and these they find it more profitable to cultivate than to work for such wages as planters can find it convenient to pay. Some two years ago, the experiment of employing coolies was begun; and for a short time planters seemed to think their troubles were about to end; but they find themselves mistaken; coolies do not do well. They have made their employers

a great deal of trouble. They are an unhappy race of men, are passionate and revengeful, and regardless of life. In some cases they have been treated with cruelty, and several of them have committed suicide. On the whole, the employment of these coolies has proved a decided failure. Of course, planters will have to fall back upon native Hawaiians for the present. They will have to employ them, so far as they can succeed in finding them, until they can obtain some other race to till the soil and gather in the productions of the field. And to what race shall they look, for the right sort of men? They have heard of one race and another—of Belgians and Germans and Danes—but they are not quite satisfied with the idea of employing any of these; and, if I can judge from the hints given by some of the planters and would-be-planters, they dislike, or they cannot "brook the service of any who can defy or abandon their service at their pleasure;" in other words, they dislike free laborers. I rejoice to believe that a few foreigners and one planter on Mani would deprecate Slavery as they would the plague, or as they would the introduction of wild beasts and serpents into these fair islands; but to the majority, the thought of relief from the perplexity of hiring and paying and superintending free men, by the introduction of Slavery, would be a delightful one—full of hope for the generations to come on the shores of Hawaii. Annexation would be the entering wedge to Slavery among us, I have not a doubt. It would be ruinous to the people. It would strike at the root of their happiness. It would wither the arm of enterprise, which, though still feeble compared with the giant arm with you, is nevertheless becoming stronger and stronger. It would dig the grave of the nation, and destroy the Hawaiian race, root and branch, and do this in an incredibly short space of time. Such being my honest belief, you will not be surprised to know that I daily pray, and shall continue to pray, "from all annexations of the Hawaiian with foreign nations, good Lord deliver us."

Yours, in the cause of justice,

Nat. Era.] J. S. Green.

ENLISTMENT IN EGYPT.

We annex an extract from a letter from a Friend, dated Jerusalem, Fifth month 19th. It gives a harrowing picture of the mode of enlistment in the dominions of the Sultan, and an added illustration of the war-system. The poor fellows who are thus seized on the banks of the Nile are all to be hurried off to Turkey, to be made to fight in a quarrel of which they know nothing, to slaughter and be slaughtered, victims to a rapacious and unbridled ambition. It will remind many of our elder readers of the days of our own press-gang in the time of war:

"The Egyptians are a poor, degraded, and oppressed people; they have to contend with the desert, and labor incessantly to irrigate the dry, parched, sandy soil, to enable them to raise a bare subsistence for their families. The sand constantly gains upon them, and any cessation from labour gives it an opportunity of overwhelming the land, when the poor villagers are compelled to abandon their homes, and seek some more favored spot. Scarcely a day passed, during the last five hundred miles of my voyage up the Nile, that I did not pass some of these deserted towns and villages. The present Pacha dislikes Europeans, and discourages commerce with them, which his subjects feel bitterly. The Sultan has made a requisition on the Pacha for 25,000 men, to be sent to Constantinople. In consequence of this demand, a high military officer, with a number of soldiers under his command, was dispatched up the Nile to collect them. This party arrived at Assuan (the first cataract) the following night to our passing it. They generally arrive at a town about midnight, and, after sending for the head man of the place, to whom their object is explained, they plant sentinels at the ends of the streets, so as to prevent an escape, and then the work of enlistment commences, by the soldiers scouring the town and seizing every male adult they can lay hands upon, even breaking into dwellings, and dragging the inmates away with them. On the first alarm, many seek safety in flight, but are met perhaps at their doors by the soldiery, who handcuff them, and march them off to a prison, there to remain until the proper number are caught, when they are sent down the river in boats.

"At Thebes, I went to see the conscripts in their prison; I entered a large area, surrounded by a high wall, with a strong gate, guarded by soldiers; passing through them, I was shown a hole in a blank wall, and was told it was the door of the prison-room in which the conscripts were confined. This door, or rather hole (for it was only about four feet high by two and a half feet broad) I pushed open, but it was so dark that I could not see anything, and was driven away by the stench that passed out in my face. I again put my head in, and, after a few moments, I could see by the light that came through the vaulted ceiling by a round hole of about six inches in diameter, that there were a number of young men and boys squatting on the earthen floor, some not more than fourteen years of age among them, the bare walls and ceiling black with dirt. I found that there were fifteen persons confined in this room (about 10 feet square and 7 feet high), they were crying and moaning, and almost suffocated for want of air. It is dreadful that such things should be done in this age. I could not contain my feelings; here were these young men stripped from their families, and sent away to what to them is a foreign country, from whence it is not probable

that one will return. In front of the outer gate were their fathers, mothers, wives, brothers and sisters, to the number of almost one hundred, sitting upon the ground, throwing dirt upon their heads, smearing their faces with mud, weeping, throwing their hands above their heads, and evincing the greatest sorrow; here they had remained for several days and nights; food was brought them by persons who pitied but could not assist them: it was often untasted, for want of appetite in their great excitement and distress. It was the most harrowing sight I had ever seen *then;* but the next day they were sent away—an officer went a-head, pulling at one end of a long chain, resembling an ox-chain, to which twenty-five young men were attached, one behind the other, by a short stout chain of a few links, the other end of which was rivetted to an iron collar placed around each man's neck; this collar was made of rough half-inch by three quarter-inch iron, without the edges being either rounded or smoothed, merely bent to the proper shape, the corners cutting the flesh of the neck as they walked along; they were surrounded by their friends, who were weeping and throwing up their hands in the most frantic manner. Here might be seen the aged father or mother, trying to clasp once more the hand of their son; the young wife, with a baby in her arms, striving to bid her husband once more farewell, holding up her baby for him to see for probably the last time; but the attendants beat them all away with long clubs, paying no respect to either the aged father or mother, or the frantic wife, but their blows fell on all indiscriminately. When they arrived at the boat, the attendants beat them until they went in, and seated themselves at the bottom of the large open vessel, where they would be exposed to the great heat of the sun in the day, and the chill of the night, which is cold here. Their friends held the boat to the shore until beaten off, when one young woman, with a baby in her arms, rushed into the water after it, until taken off her feet and was floating down the river, when she was drawn out with her infant. This was too much, the cup was full and running over."—*London Friend.*

POPULATION OF THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

A recent census of the Sandwich Islands exhibits some startling facts. The present population of the seven islands forming the group is 80,641. The deaths during the last year were 7,943, while the births were only 1,787. This is an extraordinary state of things, and we doubt whether its parallel can be found in the history of the world. In the time of Capt. Cook, this people numbered 400,000; thus in seventy years they have decreased 320,000. In 1836, they numbered 108,579—decrease in seventeen years, nearly 28,000. At this rate of decrease, another generation will blot this people from the face of the earth.

It seems to be a fixed law of nature, that the aboriginal races of America and the Islands of the Pacific disappear before the Scandinavian. This is a curious fact—but it is too well authenticated by history and experience, to be controverted. It is not the case with the Celtic, (French) or the Celto-Iberian, (Spanish) as those races mingle with the American without producing any apparent diminution of the aboriginal stock. Let the Scandinavian race, in the person of the modern Yankee, once get a firm foothold in Mexico, and the copper coloured Aztecs will speedily share the fate of the Pequods and the Mohicans.

If, in another half century or less, the aboriginal Sandwich Islanders shall become extinct, the race then in existence and in possession, will, undoubtedly, be Scandinavian. The Kanakas will have disappeared, but the interloping Yankees will be there in all their freshness and vigor. In language, religion, manners, customs, complexion, and in all physical and moral characteristics, the Sandwich Islands, in fifty years, will be the same as our own California. In view, then, of these results, which are neither to be averted nor protracted, why not, at once, make those Islands part and parcel of the great American Confederacy? Would not the last of the Kanakas fade away from the earth as peacefully and as gloriously beneath the "Star Spangled Banner," as under their own mockery of a national flag? These Islands lie in the direct track between San Francisco and Japan. Very soon they will be in closer neighborhood with us than ever before; and the sooner they become legitimately and indissolubly incorporated into the American family, the better for them and for us.—*California paper.*

It is devoutly to be hoped that those poor people may be preserved from such a destructive union.

NEBRASKA.

We find in the St. Louis papers a copy of a proclamation officially issued by William Walker, provisional Governor of the territory of Nebraska, and countersigned by George G. Clarke, provisional Secretary of the territory, reciting the fact of a Convention having been recently held at Wyandotte city, and a day appointed for electing a delegate to Congress. In obedience to this, and by virtue of the authority vested in him by the Convention, the Governor appoints the second Tuesday in October next as the day for an election, by the legal voters, of a delegate to Congress, under such rules and regulations as the Territorial Council may prescribe." This looks like going to work in earnest. The proclamation wears the air of authority, and will, no doubt, be duly observed.—*N. Amer. & U. S. Gaz.*

A CHILD'S EVENING HYMN.

Before I close my eyes in sleep,
Lord hear my evening prayer,
And deign a helpless child to keep
With thy protecting care.

Though young in years, I have been taught
Thy name to bless and fear;
Of thee to think with solemn thought,
Thy goodness to revere.

That goodness gives each simple flower
Its scent and beauty too,
And feeds it in night's darkest hour
With heaven's refreshing dew.

Nor will thy mercy less delight
The infant's God to be,
Who through the darkness of the night
For safety trusts to Thee.

The little birds that sing all day
In many a leafy wood,
By Thee are clothed in plumage gay,
By Thee supplied with food.

And when at night they cease to sing,
By Thee protected still,
Their young ones sleep beneath their wing,
Secure from every ill.

Thus mayst thou guard with gracious arm
The couch whereon I lie,
And keep a child from every harm
By thy all-watchful eye.

For night and day to Thee are one
The helpless are thy care,
And for the sake of thy dear Son
Thou hear'st an infant's prayer.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Foreign Intelligence.—The Steamship Arabia, from Liverpool, arrived at New York on the 23rd ult., with intelligence to the 13th.

England.—In the course of a debate in Parliament, Lord Palmerston stated that it is the purpose of Government to cease transporting convicts to the Colonies, save a few to Western Australia, where their services are much needed.

The Government contemplate fitting out another Admiralty Expedition to explore the source of the Niger, with a view of promoting civilization in Africa, and opening new sources of commerce.—The present is considered a favorable opportunity for such an expedition, as the mortality on the coast has of late been materially diminished.

Breadstuffs have fallen in price.

The Irish Exhibition is in fine order, and the display is excellent.

France.—The wheat harvest has proved more favorable than was expected, but it is still estimated as fully one-third below an average crop. Importation will probably be necessary.

M. Arago has recovered sufficiently to attend a meeting of the Academy.

Italy.—Marshal Radetzky has published a decree, prohibiting the export of grain from the Lombardo-Venitian kingdom.

At Florence, nine persons have been condemned to confinement for forty months, as guilty of being members of an evangelical propaganda and political society, for purposes hostile to the religion and government of the country.

Some young men have been arrested at Rome, who appeared to be revolutionary agents, with the object of mediating between the various chiefs of the secret societies of Italy. They were furnished with forged British passports.

Denmark.—The cholera has somewhat diminished at Copenhagen. Up to 7th mo. 31st., one forty-fifth part of the population had been carried off by the disease, and so many children had been made orphans that some of the large rooms at the hotel of the police had been converted into an asylum for them.

Russia and Turkey.—The Emperor has accepted the proposition of the Four Powers. The Porte has also acceded to the same proposition, and will probably despatch an Ambassador to Petersburg.

China.—Advices to 5th mo. 23rd, state that the Imperial Army was preparing to retake Amoy, but without much prospect of success. Canton had not been attacked.

Professor Newman of Munich, a distinguished scholar of Oriental literature, announces in the London papers, that he has received from interpreter Meadows, copies of the religious, political, and statistical tracts of the new Chinese dynasty. The religion therein inculcated, he says, is certainly protestant Christianity, but mixed with some heathenish customs and prejudices. He will issue an English translation of those works as soon as possible.

Australia.—The Legislative council of New South Wales, had appointed a committee to prepare the new Constitution. The product of the Victoria gold fields was increasing.

Buenos Ayres.—The Commander of the blockading squadron had deserted to the enemy with his whole force, and the port was consequently open. Official intelligence had been received at Buenos Ayres, that Gen. Flores had landed at San Pedro, on the northern frontier of Buenos Ayres, with 600 men, and would have sufficient force to march toward the city, when Urquiza would be completely hemmed in. It is rumored that he has made propositions for negotiations with the besieged.

California.—The wheat crops in nearly all parts of the state are suffering from rust. The season is highly favorable to mining operations. Gold has been discovered near Santa Cruz. Difficulties have occurred between the squatters and the old settlers, and in some cases the latter have been stripped of all their lands, even those of which they had held possession ever since the Spanish settlement of the country. The overland emigration this year is very large, but chiefly destined for Oregon.

Domestic.—The last accounts from New Orleans show a decrease in the mortality from yellow fever, the deaths on the 25th ult. being 154. The deaths from fever during the week previous to the 21st, numbered 1,365. The disease is prevailing to some extent at Mobile, Vicksburg, and Natchez.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has gone on a mission to the frontier Indian tribes of Nebraska. His object is to make himself acquainted with the actual state of affairs among them, and also, it is said, to enter into negotiations, with a view to preliminary arrangements for the purchase of a part of their territory.

Two small steamers, constructed in New York for the Peruvian government, are about to be sent out in sections, on board a vessel, to Para, where they will be put together, and will ascend the Amazon to its Peruvian tributary. They are intended mainly for exploration

The potato disease is prevailing in some parts of New England.

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

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DANIEL WHEELER.

[Concluded from page 803.]

At the time when Daniel Wheeler was visiting e Polynesian islands, Tongataboo, one of the ost southerly of those termed the Friendly lands, was in great part occupied by a class of habitants who retained their heathenish prac-es, and could not be prevailed upon to cast ay their idols. They kept those natives who d embraced Christianity in a state of alarm, d caused them to keep up a strict watch, and live within fortified places. Unpromising as e characters of those people appeared, Daniel heeler was not free to pass them unnoticed. rangements were therefore made for an effort obtain an interview with them. James Wat-ns, one of the missionaries, being engaged to ve as interpreter. A few of these heathen na-es had previously visited the Henry Freeling h articles which they offered for sale, and which re purchased less from necessity than a desire conciliate their good will. Of the interview in estion we find the following account:

10 mo. 27.—Before eight o'clock, A.M., James atkin came on board, bringing with him five ives, to accompany us in an attempt to procure interview with a body of the heathen residing he settlement of Mua, in a fortified position. left the vessel forthwith, and proceeded to-ds the lagoon, at the entrance of which a bay islands in miniature is formed. At eleven ock we were abreast of the settlement; but boat grounding upon a sand-bank at a consi-ble distance from the shore, one of the na-s, Isaackee, waded to the landing-place, where a number of the people were collected on seeing the boat approach their territory. On being informed by Isaackee who we were, and what the object of our visit, they denied that the chief was at home. Our man returned to us, and said the chief was not at home, and that Charles and myself might land, but not the missionary. Appearances on the shore were not very inviting, as the war clubs were plainly seen in the hands of some of the natives. James Watkin advised us not to land. I was not satisfied, however, without making some further attempt to get among them, and Isaackee was despatched again to say, that our coming on shore would be useless, without the missionary to interpret. He did not at all hesitate to go; but apprehending some mischief might arise, said, on leaving us, "if they kill me, it will be nothing." After a considerable parley had taken place, our man returned again, and said "we might all come ashore;" but now James Watkin refused to accompany us, as the objection had appeared to be against him only. I felt a little disappointed, but concluded to land at all events, without further debate. Charles and myself were then conveyed to the shore by our native boat's crew; and although a considerable number of these people immediately flocked about us, I had not the least apprehension of danger, for the fear of man was cast out. We ascertained afterwards that at least twenty muskets were pointed upon us from behind a strong wooden fence, in readiness, had any affray taken place. We had in our hands only an umbrella each. We proceeded towards the settlement, under an escort of the people, until we had passed through the gates of the strong hold, and at length reached the habitation of the chief. We found him at home, and, with a number of his people, squatted ready upon the floor, waiting our arrival. The chief, perceiving me at a loss to distinguish him from the rest, moved aside to the log of an old tree, upon which we both sat down together; this I thought was correct on my part, from the signs that he made to me. He could talk a few words of English; but could understand little that I said. I made him understand that they had a shipwrecked sailor among them, of whom I had heard previously, and made signs for him to be fetched; but he did not make his appearance, and was probably ashamed of being seen by his countrymen. The chief was evidently desirous of

asking questions; but I signified that without the missionary we could do nothing. Some people then had orders to go for James Watkin, who arrived in less than half an hour. During this interval the number of people increased, and a root of the kava plant was laid at my feet as a token of good-will towards me.

James Watkin now entered into conversation with the chief, and believing that things were going on smoothly, I proposed that the translation of my certificate from the Morning meeting should be read. It was patiently and attentively heard to the end, with ample explanation to elucidate the cause of my coming among them. I had then to tell them, that the God whom I serve is a God of love and mercy, and willeth not the death of a sinner, but rather that all men every where should repent, return unto Him, and live; and that such is the love of God to his creature man, that he gave His only begotten Son to save them from their sins, "that whosoever believeth on Him should not perish, but have everlasting life." That I was not satisfied to leave their island without telling them of the good things which God hath prepared for those that love Him. I declared that salvation was come nigh unto them, yea, placed within their reach, and that by Jesus Christ. He is Lord of all; through the shedding of whose precious blood the gift of the Holy Spirit was received for every mortal, whether son or daughter: for the whole human race, even for the rebellious. I told them that I did not come among them to persuade them to this way of life, or that way of life; but to turn them from the darkness they were in to the light of Christ, "from the power of Satan unto God." To this Holy Spirit I desired that their hearts might be directed, and to the patient waiting for Christ, that they might know Him to be in them, "who liveth and abideth for ever."

The above is the substance of what I had to express among them; and though some individuals mocked and behaved rudely, saying aloud, "I wish he had done;" so that James Watkin stopped and reproved them for their behaviour; yet the divine power was over others, and I believe that its influence was felt by the chief, as I observed, when I had finished and sat down, that his countenance was entirely changed; and he said, that "I had done well in coming."

Afterwards, by way of accounting for their not setting food before us, as is their usual custom with strangers, (which I firmly believe would have been done, had it been in his power,) he said, that they had very little to eat, and that it would be about five months before they could have plenty again; looking forward to the rainy season setting in. This I knew to be the case, as the famine in all the Friendly Isles was grievous, but more so at Tongataboo than at Lifuka, as the bread-fruit, banana, yam, sweet-potatoes, &c. were almost wholly destroyed by a hurricane; and they were at this time eating the roots of the banana and tea-tree. It has been painful to observe how many have complained to us of hunger; some would put their hands on their stomachs, and exclaim, "dead, dead!" It is, however, a certain fact, that in those places where the people are under the control of the missionaries, although suffering much, they are much better off for food than the heathen part of the community. Some of those called heathen, particularly the chief just alluded to, and the other that came on board our vessel, declare that they perfectly understand the nature of Christianity, and the blessing that it bestows, but they say, "If we were to follow it we should have to give up all our present delights, put away all wives but one, and all our bad habits." They seem sensible of the sinful condition in which they live; for they say in effect "It is impossible that we should be saved—it cannot be." Their poor bodies very generally bear the marks of violence, from the habit they are in of lacerating and burning themselves, as an indication of mourning for the dead; this was strikingly apparent. The little fingers on both hands had been in many cases cut off, and offered as sacrifices to avert the evils they most dreaded. This we found to be very general among those who are called Christians, but more particularly remarked it to be the case with those that are grown up; the rising generation now retain them. This circumstance we discovered on shaking hands with them, from their kings and chiefs down to the humblest individual of their tribes, both male and female. We parted from this heathen chief in a friendly manner: his name is Fatu. It gave me much pain to hear from his own mouth, through James Watkin, that amidst all the wretchedness of a heathen life, the miseries of his people were greatly increased by their intercourse with the shipping; disease was fast sweeping them away.

It is a lamentable fact, that most of the vessels which touch at Tongataboo, come to anchor on the heathen shores; because where the missionaries reside at Nukulofa, there is not the same opportunity for the crew to indulge in their diabolical practices, and to promote the sale of rum, &c. While we were at Tongataboo, two vessels under the English flag, and one under the American, anchored near the heathen settlement; where, it is true, there is much better shelter from the sea than at Nukulofa; at the latter station, however, the Henry Freeling rode sufficiently secure. Such as do anchor at Nukulofa, are uniformly respectable, and the crews under proper restraint: it was quite the reverse with those who went to the other place during our stay at the island.

Daniel Wheeler, afterwards, accompanied by his friend James Watkin, visited another heathen chief, named Fakafonua, who occupied a fortified station to which access was not easily attained. On their first and second attempt they found the

entrance blocked up; and eventually made their ingress into the fortress by a more private way, so narrow that only one person could pass at a time. D. Wheeler says:

James Watkin entered into conversation with the chief while I endeavored to keep my mind retired in a waiting frame. At length I requested that Fakafonua might be told, that I had been among many of the islands in the Pacific Ocean with glad tidings of great joy to their inhabitants, and I was not satisfied to leave Tongataboo, without giving him a like opportunity with others to repent and believe the gospel; believing that it was not too late for him to be saved if the terms of offered mercy were accepted on his part; for the Almighty Creator of man would have all to be saved, and that He had provided the means, that all might repent and live, by his Son Jesus Christ, the light of whose Holy Spirit shineth in every heart. I was fully persuaded that, at times, he had known something of this light in himself, which had shined upon and shown him his sinful state and condition, and which had reproved him and convinced him of his evil deeds; and though in his wickedness and hardness of heart he had rejected and resisted the strivings of the Holy Spirit, grieved it, and wounded it, yet a day would overtake him at last when its convictions would be too heavy for him to bear. "The spirit of a man may sustain his infirmities, but a wounded spirit who can bear?" I exhorted and entreated him for some time to repent, believe, and obey the gospel; to turn to the light of Christ Jesus in his own heart, follow it, and live; he would then no longer walk in darkness, but in the light of life. Fakafonua interrupted me once or twice to express his thanks; and when I stopped he told James Watkin again to thank me, and said, "I know very well it is true. I have thought of these things, and understand, and am convinced that it is better to be a Christian; but I can never be one; I am too great a sinner to be saved: I must remain as I am." I told James Watkin to tell him, that as he knew and understood these things, his condemnation would be greater on that account; and certainly his destruction would be of himself.

They left Tongataboo on the 10th of 11th month, and after a passage of fourteen days stopped their anchor on the coast of New Zealand. On the 13th, being the third anniversary since leaving London, D. Wheeler makes the following remarks:

Many have been the trials and conflicts permitted to overtake us; but abundantly more have been the mercies of the Lord since that time, overshadowing us by night and by day; and truly our strength has been proportioned to the necessity in the darkest hour of dismay. There has been no lack of any needful thing; all our wants have been abundantly supplied; and that loving-kindness which is better than life, has at all seasons been eminently displayed for our comfort and consolation; causing the Lord's own work to praise Him, and enabling us to give thanks at the remembrance of his holiness; and I trust, in humble resignation and devotedness, to renew our covenant, and say, "Not my will, O Lord, but thine be done:" if thou wilt be with me in the way that I go, here am I, a poor unworthy creature.

Upon noticing the arrival of a large ship at New Zealand, the following melancholy reflections appear:

The pleasure formerly arising on the first glance of a vessel, more especially when under the flag of our own nation, is now superseded by feelings bordering upon disgust, from a knowledge of the accumulated weight of sin and wretchedness they are introducing among this already depraved and degraded race of barbarous natives; who, like those of all the isles we have heretofore visited, with one solitary exception, are rapidly wasting from the face of the earth, by loathsome disease brought amongst them. In this dreadful picture, the noble natives of the Friendly Islands are not included, except at some of the heathen settlements at Tongataboo. At the other islands of that group, the intercourse with shipping has been but small hitherto; but it is greatly to be feared that this evil is on the increase. The majority of the people of England, and that of the most virtuous part of the community at home, little know the ravages their own countrymen are making in these distant parts of the world, nor can they possibly estimate the depth of the misery, suffering, and aggravated distress they are inflicting upon these unhappy and helpless islanders. I have no doubt that there are many who, if they could see what we have seen, would wash their hands of the guilt of partaking of luxuries, and even of supposed necessaries of life, furnished from distant and foreign climes through such a channel; much less be found deriving a profit through the exertions of these agents of Satan, who are thus extensively and destructively contributing to afflict the human race wherever they go. I would say to all, individually, who love the Lord Jesus in sincerity, and are openly professing to follow Him before men, "Cry aloud, spare not, lift up thy voice like a trumpet," and make known the transgression of the people, and the magnitude of their sin.

Daniel Wheeler and his son Charles at length returned to their native land, by the way of Cape Horn, completing their voyage on the first of Fifth month, 1838. Thus it appears, that nearly four years and a half were employed in this service, including the time spent in going and returning.

This devoted servant of the Most High, remained only a short time in the land of his nativity; but soon embarked for North America, and on the first day of the year 1839, he was safely landed at New York. The following nine months were assiduously employed in religious service in this country. On the first of Tenth month he again embarked for Europe, where he winessed the decease of his son Charles, who had been his companion in his Polynesian voyage. Returning again to New York, he arrived there labouring under a disease which soon brought his active life to a close. He quietly departed on the 12th of 6th month, 1840, being in the 69th year of his age.

MEMOIR OF JONATHAN HUTCHINSON.

The following memoir is selected from a volume entitled, "Hutchinson's Letters," published in London in 1841.

He was born at Gedney, a retired village in the county of Lincoln, in the second month, 1760, where his ancestors had resided for many years in the occupation of farming, which he also followed. The part of the family from which he was descended, joined the religious Society of Friends soon after its rise. "But though," in his own language, "thus inheriting the privileges of rural retirement, and the simplicity of pastoral life,—educated too in the principles of an excellent Christian profession,—yet that interesting and dangerous portion of my life, between leaving school and manhood, was strongly characterised by the sins and follies to which youth and inexperience are so peculiarly liable; whilst its succeeding stages, even the most happy and favored of them, have in my own view, at least, been remarkable for their weakness, unworthiness and vicissitude; so much so, that throughout the whole of my probationary course, there have been certain critical and eventful periods wherein my sufferings of body and mind have been such, as to leave me but just in possession of life and sense. Yet on this solemn retrospect I find nothing to complain of, but fallen self, acted upon by a delusive world and an unwearied spiritual adversary.

"I, therefore, 'would not charge God foolishly,' seeing that in all and through all his kindness and forbearance towards me have been extended in a manner equally unmerited and incomprehensible to my own understanding; and like many other parts of his government, both in nature and in grace, they appear to admit of no other possible solution than is to be found in this scriptural declaration, 'The ways of the Lord are higher than our ways, and his thoughts than our thoughts.'

"I do not remember having been favored i my early years with the tendering visitations Divine love, either so often or so powerfully we find recorded of divers religious persons; but seem rather to explore in much solitude, th depth and the misery of fallen nature in i greatest bitterness; so that before I had attaine my twentieth year, the enemy of all good po sessed a fearful ascendancy over me. But whil in many instances he led me captive at his wil yet as in the case of poor Job, his power wa limited, and he was not permitted, as was ev dently his design, to complete the destructio both of my body and soul, which, by the inte posing arm of Israel's God, were mercifully pr served and marvellously delivered from the las effort of his cruel and malignant grasp. Fo after many sore and ineffectual conflicts, in whic hope at length had taken its departure, I wa favored with so convincing an evidence that Go desireth not the death of a sinner, that my hear was strongly inclined towards a state of subjec tion and obedience to Him. But though thu made willing, the performances of my appre hended duty have ever been so poor and humilia ting, as to give me occasion with deep feeling t respond to this language of David: 'Not unt us, O! Lord, not unto us, but unto thy nam give glory, for thy mercy and for thy truth' sake.' Amen and amen! saith a soul whic thou hast indeed brought out of a horrible pi and taught to sing thy praise.

"The first vocal prayer I remember having uttered, was extorted from me by distress, wher in a kneeling attitude, I was preparing to cut some hay for cattle. The purport of it may serv to show the darkness and doubt of the heart from which it burst, like water from the rock when smitten by the hand of Moses; it was brief, being comprehended in these few emphatic words, 'If there be a God in heaven, I pray Thee help me.'"

Afflictive dispensations through which he was soon called to pass, were, through the mercy of his heavenly Father, blessed to him. He saw the vanity of his past course, and was enabled to take a more correct estimate of the end of his being, its object and its duties. His attachment to the principles and practices of our religious Society increased, and he was respected and beloved by his friends; but a full surrender of his heart to the government of the Holy Spirit had not been made, and hence he did not show forth that consistency of Christian character which was afterwards conspicuous in him.

In a letter written towards the close of his life, we find the following remarks in relation to his early religious impressions.

"From early life, and before I could be said to be religious, either from education or any thing else, I was deeply impressed with the entire spirituality of the Christian dispensation, and of course not very friendly to the outward rites and

ceremonies with which, even then, I thought I could perceive its beautiful and holy simplicity had been encumbered and obscured. Rather than accept it thus abused, overlooking, as perhaps is too often the case, an object near at hand, the simple profession in which I was born, I unhappily sought refuge in metaphysics and scepticism. But here, as might be expected, I found no rest: weary of both, namely, the contemplation of a religion attended with outward ordinances on one hand, and unbelief on the other; and still more weary of a corruption from which I was persuaded none of these could set me free, I was at length drawn to a remembrance of the Saviour and his most precious promise, Matt. xi. 28: 'Come unto me all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest.' In solitude and solicitude my heart conceived, and my tongue uttered at the same moment, this piercing cry, Lord, grant that a poor fugitive may enter into thy rest! This cry was condescendingly and immediately answered in the most clear and satisfactory manner; but not a word of sacraments as they are called, nor of any other ceremonial observances; all was intelligible and spiritual."

"From this memorable era in my experience, I believe I may, with safety, say I have never wilfully departed from my God, though the manner and degree in which my feeble nature has endeavored to please and serve Him, frequently covers me with humiliation, and leaves me no shadow of excuse or cause of complaint in any case of permitted or inflicted suffering. May his gracious Being of his great love and mercy in Christ Jesus, continue to pity and pardon hearts which are desirous to be found doing his whole will in the midst of manifold tribulations and infirmities.'"

Being united in marriage with Rachel Procter of Selby, he was not very long permitted to enjoy this endearing connexion. In 1808 he was deprived of his beloved companion, and left with a family of young children. She was taken from him after a very short and painful illness, and his bereavement was acutely felt by his sensitive mind. In referring to this severe affliction, he writes: "My mind after recovering its first shock, though greatly reduced, even to the state of considering myself little better than a reptile of creation, has, notwithstanding, been so far preserved in quietude and contrition as seldom to be entirely bereft of a hope that proved like an anchor in those storms, which, in times of outward weakness and inward trial, are apt to assail and at seasons almost threaten to overwhelm us. So that on taking a general retrospect of my life, which, though obscure, has not been without its vicissitudes, and considering how often I have been mercifully preserved from suffering shipwreck, I can address Him who has helped me in his grateful language: 'For all I thank thee;' but when I go into a still deeper recollection of some particular circumstances that have attended me, and consider the chastisement I have justly incurred, with the violence which has been necessary to rend the attachments of my heart from this world, under these impressions, I feel almost strength to kiss the rod, and to add with faltering utterance, 'most for the severe.'" In the course of the following year, whilst attending upon that devoted servant of Christ, Deborah Darby, who was with her companion on a religious visit in his neighborhood, he first spoke as a minister of the gospel. His ministry "was not in many words, but under a feeling of Divine requiring, and it found great acceptance with his friends." To this short but full testimony of the Friends of his Monthly Meeting, who knew him long and well, they further add, that he "was greatly beloved by them, and in a particular manner by those who knew the most of him:" his humility and condescending kindness to his friends, greatly endeared him to them. He was a truly valuable and most affectionate husband, and a kind and watchful father."

(To be continued.)

YELLOW FEVER AND THE SLAVE TRADE.

Messrs. Editors:—Has it occurred to you, or to any of your numerous and intelligent readers, that this terrible epidemic first made its appearance in the Western World in connection with the Slave Trade? Is it not a fact that, from time to time, it has, since its origin, manifested itself, directly or indirectly, in connection with this traffic?

This great scourge had never been south of the Equator before the south tropical summer of 1849 and 1850. During the month of January, 1850, it began to excite attention, as its appearance became more alarming. Its first appearance was in the city of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; first among the shipping, and finally spread over the city and along the entire coast of the Empire, sweeping tens of thousands, of all classes, ages, and nations to the grave.

Rio de Janeiro, the maritime city of Brazil, with the exception of a slight fever, seldom fatal, called the "*Polka fever*"—more properly the *dangué*—had been always celebrated for its remarkable exemption from all epidemics, and its usually good health. Indeed, so proverbial was its fame for salubrity of climate and the health of its citizens, that it had gained for itself, from the most distinguished travellers, as well as from our own citizens, the appellation of being "the Paradise of the New World."

The yellow fever, which made its appearance in Rio de Janeiro, January, 1850, was clearly traceable to the visit and presence of *seven filthy slavers*, which entered that beautiful harbor within a few days of each other during the latter part of December, 1849; and having discharged their live cargo on the coast, above or below the

city, emptied their human putrescence into the waters of that harbor, disgorging themselves of masses of putrified bodies, and all the corruptions of the tropical slave ship. It was mid-summer; the heat ranging from 90 to 100 degrees, light sea breeze, and scarcely any land breeze: the deposit of human putrefaction into that tranquil harbor, contiguous to the city, and just amid the shipping, was the sowing of the seeds of the terrible epidemic in that port and country. In less than twelve days after the arrival of these slavers, the disease commenced among the shipping, and raged with most alarming mortality. There were weeks at a time when from thirty to forty vessels rode at anchor without a soul on board. All had been swept away by the dreadful malady.

It spread on shore, and from January to May, over 31,000 deaths in the capital of Brazil were reported as the victims of this disease, by the city authorities, besides multitudes whose death never came to their notice.

The overpowering scent of the store-ship, and the victims of this putrifying disease and death, could not be mistaken; so strong was the conviction of the public mind on this point, and so dreadful was the suffering, and so overwhelming the panic, that it was not a difficult matter to secure decided action on the part of the government, to renew and vigorously execute its purpose against the slave trade. And though that accursed traffic is now interdicted and banished from the coast of Brazil, yet its fruits linger, a blighting curse, a terror to the people, in the form of yellow fever.

It is a well known fact that the revival of the slave trade in Cuba, particularly at Havana, during the last eighteen months, has greatly increased the prevalence and malignity of this epidemic there. And from that port, as the great entrepot of the slave trade, has emanated the worst type of the yellow fever, spreading over almost all the West Indies, and extending its blighting breath to the northern shores of South America, and the southern ports of the United States.

It is well known that, among others, one Spanish slaver, within the last six months, landed *one thousand* mutilated, diseased slaves near Havana, and disgorged *three hundred* putrified human beings from the same vessel into the sea. Among the *one thousand* living, and landed, many were in a frightful condition—limbs and flesh in a state of actual putrefaction—large numbers of whom died on shore.

From these slavers thus visiting Cuba, and discharging their cargoes of living, and dead, and dying, the yellow fever has revived into a most terrible, sweeping epidemic in that Island, and spread with unprecedented severity and mortality over the West Indies.

Commercial vessels from Havana have conveyed it to New Orleans. The first appearance of yellow fever at New Orleans this season, can be traced to importation from Cuba, by vessel direct from there, and arriving at New Orlean with the disease on board. From New Orlean it has extended to Mobile, Natchez, Vicksburg and no one can tell what will be its limit, o the number of its victims.

No person acquainted with the yellow fever can for an instant, mistake it; and every one familia with a slave-ship, particularly after its voyage and while discharging its slaves, and bein cleansed from its human corruption, must, at once perceive the identity of the disease. The sign and symptoms are too unequivocal and palpabl to be mistaken.

To my sorrow, I have been familiar day afte day, week after week, and month after month with the former, and sufficiently familiar witl the latter to satisfy my own mind as to the origi of the dreadful disease. And during the time o my experience and observation, the cause an effect were in close proximity.

What a terrible retribution is this awful epi demic, now raging through the West Indies South America, and in several of the Southern cities, viewed as one of the bitter curses of th slave trade! How humiliating to think that, i the prevalence of this scourge, the just suffer witl the unjust; yea, that the innocent, more tha the guilty, are the sufferers.

Long after the slave trade shall have bee driven from the sea, and the world, its sad phy sical influence may exist, a taint and scourge t man, teaching how painful and far-reaching ar the fruits of such gigantic cruelty.

But, oh, how interesting and heart-cheering does African colonization and the Republic of Li beria appear in this connection, as the great an only reliable mission and instrumentality by whic the slave trade has received its death blow!—th planting and extending of civil and Christia colonies on the Western Coast of Africa having accomplished more in breaking up the Africa slave trade than all other human instrumentali ties! The Republic of Liberia, rising on th coast of Africa, a tower of strength, protectin the native tribes from the horrors of this traffic is, also, like a diamond shaft, rising to Heaven and reflecting back to the civilized nations whic have participated in the slave trade, or still en slave her children, an overwhelming practica Christian argument, demanding the united an general extirpation of that *piracy*, and imploring the education, freedom and restoration to he happy bosom of her exiled brethren!—*N. Amer & U. S. Gaz.*

Whatever advantages may be reasonably ex pected from the establishment of colonies upo the African coast, the Editor of the Review can not endorse the declaration that this is the only reliable instrumentality for abolishing the slave trade. It is freely admitted that the extension

of civilization over the African continent, must promote the commerce in the natural productions of that region of the globe, and thus tend to diminish the abominable traffic which has been so long prosecuted in the persons of that suffering race. And we may perhaps justly console ourselves with the reflection that, by sending back to her shores a few of her sons, prepared and qualified to diffuse an acquaintance with the doctrines of Christianity, and with the arts of civilized life, we have made *some* compensation for the injuries inflicted on that ill-fated continent; still it is greatly to be regretted that colonization should, in any case, be made a necessary appendage to emancipation in this country.

The true and effectual instrumentality for destroying the slave trade, is the extinction of slavery itself; and it may be fairly questioned whether any mode of melioration which the philanthropists of Europe and America can extend to the African continent, will ever so far civilize her people as to put an effectual stop to that odious traffic, until the people of the western world become too much enlightened to support that traffic by purchasing its victims.

EARTHMEN.

There are now in London two very singular human beings, of a race which has hitherto been very little known to the civilized world. They came from South Africa, where they are called *Earthmen*. They are totally distinct from all other known African races—as much so as if they had dropped upon this earth from another planet. They are diminutive in size—mere pigmies—and unacquainted even with the art of building huts. They shelter themselves in caves and crevices of the earth; when these are wanting, they make artificial scoopings on the surface, which they line with leaves and cover with branches. The Hottentots and Bushmen are the avowed enemies of the Earthmen, and when they meet them will shoot them down like vermin. The poor little defenceless Earthmen, have no refuge but in holes, trees or thickets, and the tribe is fast verging to extinction. They are a poor, weak people—one of Nature's freaks—and destined not to perpetuate their race. Few colonists have seen them; and although it is known that a few still linger in the mountains, these are rapidly dying away, and will soon become a tradition of an elvish afrite race of old.

The two individuals above mentioned were carried to England from the Cape of Good Hope two or three years ago, and have now become domesticated in an English family. The Morning Chronicle, from which we take these particulars, describes these little Earthmen as a boy and girl, the former fourteen, and the latter sixteen years of age, and "complete little fairies" in appearance. The boy is three feet three and a half inches in height, the girl a trifle taller. Their skin is of the brightest and most transparent bronze, and as smooth and polished as marble. In form the little creatures are perfect—their delicate limbs standing out in the most graceful symmetry, and every motion instinct with the untaught ease of nature. The faces, although decidedly African in feature, are full of sweetness and good-humor, with an expression of archness and intelligence.

They are named Martinis and Flora. In their savage state they were fed on locusts, ant-eggs, and such small game as they could take. Till they were carried to England they had no ideas of God or any supreme power. At present they have been taught some of the customs of civilized life, and are able to speak little English words, to sing little English popular airs, and—the first of Earthmen—to play little airs on a piano.

Few sights are more interesting to a thinking person than that of the last of a race of human beings on the point of being blotted out from the face of the earth. The individuals in question seem to constitute one of the most anomalous forms of our species that have ever yet been brought to the notice of the naturalist or the ethnologist. It is to be hoped that further light will be thrown on their history by scientific researches.—*Colonization Herald.*

PIETY PROMOTED.

It is proposed to publish by subscription, a complete edition of "Piety Promoted:" being a collection of the dying sayings of many of the people called Quakers, with some memorials of their lives.

Among the most useful outward means of promoting the love of virtue and a desire to live a religious life, we may safely rank the Memoirs of the lives and dying sayings of the righteous. Their blameless and consistent conduct and conversation, their peaceful tranquillity on the bed of sickness and of death, and the humble, steadfast hope of a happy immortality which sustained them in their closing days, are strong incentives to follow their example and to walk in their footsteps. The records of the religious Society of Friends furnish a large number of interesting and instructive narratives of this description, which, at different periods, have been collected and published under the title of PIETY PROMOTED.

This work contains short biographical sketches of many of the early members of the Society, as well as some of more recent date; showing, that as they submitted to the visitations of Divine Grace and obeyed its teachings, they were quali-

fied for usefulness in the Church, and enabled to show forth the fruits of righteousness.

From the year 1656 to 1712, there are accounts of 258 persons;—and from 1712 to 1828, there are 347. Some of these Volumes, we believe, have never been re-printed in this country, and the last English edition having been issued many years ago, the Work is now very rare.

At a time when so much unprofitable reading is placed in the way of our members, the tendency of which is to draw away the mind from serious thoughtfulness and a faithful maintenance of our religious principles and testimonies, it is particularly desirable that books of a solid and edifying character should be furnished to our members; and perhaps there is no work, after the Holy Scriptures, better adapted than PIETY PROMOTED for vocal reading in families, and for counteracting the loose and irreligious tendencies of the present day.

These considerations have induced the proposal to republish the work, provided a sufficient number is subscribed for to defray the cost of publication. It will be printed on fine paper, with a good clear type, and well bound in sheep, for $3.00 a copy, consisting of four volumes duodecimo, containing together nearly 1800 pages —seven copies will be given for $18.

Persons holding subscription papers will please forward them early to

WILLIAM EVANS, No 134 S. Front st., or
THOMAS EVANS, No. 180 Arch Street.

Philadelphia, Seventh month, 1853.

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

PHILADELPHIA, NINTH MONTH 10, 1853.

With the present Number, the extracts from the Journal of Daniel Wheeler are brought to a close. Some of our readers have, no doubt, been of the opinion that those extracts have been unnecessarily extended, as the volume from which they were copied has been recently published in this city, and extensively circulated among Friends in this country. The Editor, however, apprehended that the Review has a considerable circulation in some districts of our country, where very few copies of the Journal in question are to be found. To those who have access to the narrative of Daniel Wheeler's life through no other channel than the pages of this periodical, it is presumed that those extracts, though copious, will prove acceptable and interesting.

Among those members of our Society who have been engaged in proclaiming to the nations the unsearchable riches of Christ, there have been few more remarkable characters than Daniel Wheeler. Left an orphan at an early age, and thrown prematurely upon his own resources, he was exposed, during the critical period of adolescence, to the most corrupting influences. Being visited by the Dayspring from on High, and deeply humbled with a view of his misspent time, he became one of the most devoted advocates of the precious doctrine which constitutes the glory of the Christian religion—the doctrine of an inward and spiritual light, a measure of which is given to every man, to guide in the way of life and salvation. To the safety and sufficiency of this light he bears ample and unequivocal testimony through the various stages of his course.

It is with unusual satisfaction that a place is given in our paper this week, to a notice of the publication of a new edition of Piety Promoted. The publication, we observe, is to take place provided a number of copies should be subscribed for, sufficient to warrant the undertaking. It is much to be hoped that Friends will not suffer this opportunity of furnishing the youthful portions of their families with this kind of reading to be lost, for want of the requisite encouragement. The Editor has not forgotten the impression made on his mind, at an early period of life, by the perusal of some portions of this valuable collection. There are two circumstances connected with this work, which can scarcely fail to render it acceptable and attractive to the young. The characters portrayed are, in many cases, those of persons who finished their course in the morning of life; and the notices are generally concise, and therefore not likely to produce the weariness which extended narratives, however excellent, are liable to impress on the youthful reader. It would be well that such a collection should be placed in the family of every Friend, especially where there are children, among whom the frequent perusal of its impressive relations must often excite the aspiration, "Let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like his."

MARRIED, At Friend's Meeting, Plainfield, Ind., on the 18th of 8th mo., JOHN MORRIS, of Wayne Co., to EDITH, daughter of Edward Chamness.

———, At Friends' Meeting, Sugar Grove, Hendricks Co., Ind., on the 25th of 8th mo., ZIMRI HADLEY, of Morgan Co., to LURETHA JANE, daughter of Braselton Brown, dec'd.

DIED, On the 18th of 6th mo. last, near Plainfield, Hardwick Co., Ind., SOLOMON BLAIR, in the 68th year of his age.

——, On the 2d of 7th mo. last, near the same place, JAMES LINDLEY CARTER, son of Enoch and Asenath Carter, in the 20th year of his age.

——, On the 9th of same month, and near the same place, JOSIAH HODSON, aged about 70.

DIED, On the 10th, at Plainfield, PRICHARD ALBERTSON, a well-beloved minister, in the 64th year of his age.

——, At Tuckerton, N. J., 8th mo. 22d, MATILDA, wife of Jarvis H. Bartlett. She was an exemplary member of the Society of Friends. Her affliction, which was long and painful, she endured with patience, and remarkable Christian resignation.

——, At her residence in Morrow County, Ohio, on the 19th of 6th mo. last, in the 59th year of her age, SUSAN, wife of William W. Heald, a consistent member of Gilead Monthly Meeting.

——, By drowning in Saratoga lake, on the 9th of 7th mo. last, near his residence in Saratoga Co., N. Y., CHARLES JACKSON CARY, youngest son of Dr. Wm. Cary, deceased, in the 26th year of his age; an esteemed member of Saratoga Monthly Meeting, whose amiable disposition and rectitude of character had endeared him to many friends and acquaintances.

——, In Dartmouth, Mass., on the 14th of last month, CALEB SLADE, a member of Dartmouth Monthly Meeting of Friends, aged 74 years.

——, At the residence of her son-in-law, Jonathan Harris, in Guilford County, North Carolina, on the evening of the 26th of last month, ELIZABETH STUART, widow of John Stuart, in the 87th year of her age, a member of Deep River Monthly Meeting of Friends.

——, At his residence, in Orleans county, N. Y., on the 22d of 5th month last, in the 42d year of his age, PRODDAM NELLIST, a valuable member of Elba Monthly Meeting.

——, At the residence of her father, in Shelby county, N. Y., on the 13th of 6th month last, in the 25th year of her age, MARTHA, daughter of Gideon Hawley, a member of Elba Monthly Meeting.

——, At the residence of his mother, at Portsmouth, on the 7th of 7th month last, in the 19th year of his age, EDWARD, son of the late Joseph Anthony, of Middleton, a member of Rhode Island Monthly Meeting.

——, On the 25th of 7th month last, aged about 19 years, CROWELL TAYLOR, son of Isaiah and Mehetabel Taylor, a member of Sidney Monthly Meeting, Maine. His close was peaceful and triumphant, his mind being remarkably clothed with divine love.

HAVERFORD SCHOOL.

The semi-annual Examination of the Students will commence on Second day, 9th mo. 12th, and close on the Fourth day following.

The WINTER TERM will begin on Fourth day, 10th month 12th. Applications for admission may be addressed to Charles Yarnall, Secretary of the Board of Managers, No. 39 High street, Philadelphia.

WEST TOWN SCHOOL.

The Committee on Instruction will meet in Philadelphia, on Sixth-day the 16th inst., at 3 o'clock, P. M.

9th month, 1853.

From Household Words.

IDIOTS.

(Concluded from page 813.)

We presume the bodily sensitiveness of this afflicted class to be increased as their deprivations are diminished. However this may be, idiots often suffer less from physical pain than beings of a finer organization. A boy, now at Highgate, was once found by his mother with a species of buckle thrust through his tongue. He had made this experiment merely to amuse himself, and testified no inconvenience whatever; was vain of the ornament, but not otherwise moved by it. Idiots are found below the average sensitiveness to the electric battery; and yet, so remarkable are the contradictions in their nature, they are invariably affected by thunder and lightning. The mere approach of a thunder-storm is observed to disorder the stomachs of a whole idiot asylum. They generally like music; bright colors almost always; and are remarkably susceptible to the influence of the sunlight. Such things as they do, they do, as an established rule, best on a bright day, and worst on a dark one. In respect of mental pain, as of physical, they have their compensation. Separation from friends does not affect them much, grief and sorrow hold but slight dominion over them, and the contemplation of death does not distress them. They are very fond of attending prayers in a body. What dim religious impressions they connect with public worship, it is impossible to say, but the struggling soul would seem to have some instinctive aspirations towards its Maker.

The institutions from which these facts are derived, are, as we have mentioned, of recent establishment, in eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, M. Ferrus, chief physician of the hospital for the insane at Bicêtre, near Paris, selected, from the eight hundred cases under his care, such as were idiots, and organized a school where, each morning, they were taught habits of order and industry, reading, writing, ciphering, and gymnastics. In 1831, M. Valret followed the example in the Salpetrèire lunatic asylum for females, of which he had charge. In 1839, Dr. Guggenbuhl, then a young physician at Zurich, observed a poor Cretin muttering a prayer before a crucifix, not comprehending what he was doing. He was so deeply affected by this sight, that he entered a cottage near, for the purpose of ascertaining some particulars; and learned, from the mother of the Cretin, that she had taught him the prayer when he was a little child. Dr. Guggenbuhl became convinced, from that time, that there was a dormant mind in the Cretins, and resolved to make them his peculiar study. He succeeded, by dint of great perseverance, in establishing the asylum already several times referred to, on the Abendberg above Interlaken, and three thousand feet above the level of the sea, and above the level at which Cretinism, so prevalent in Switzerland, is known to exist. The establishment has flourished

under Dr. Guggenbuhl's care; and he has travelled successfully into other countries to urge the foundation of other asylums. They were set on foot in various parts of Germany, in Sardinia, and in the United States, before they were thought of in England. But in 1846, some ladies in Bath, having read an account of Dr. Guggenbuhl's efforts, established a school for idiots in that city, which was, in 1851, removed to Belvedere, a more elevated and airy situation. At the end of the year 1847, Dr. Andrew Reed and Dr. Conolly excited public attention to the want of such an asylum in London, and so successfully, that they were soon enabled, by voluntary subscriptions, to take Park House, Highgate. The same society, accredited to the public by the same two eminent and respected names, now holds Essex Hall, near Colchester, likewise. The first report thus graphically describes the opening of Park House :—

"The first gathering of the idiotic family was a spectacle unique in itself, and sufficiently discouraging to the most resolved, and not to be forgotten in after time by any. It was a period of distraction, disorder, and noise of the most unnatural character. Some had defective sight; most had defective or no utterance; most were lame in limb or muscle; and all were of weak or perverted mind. Some had been spoiled, some neglected, and some unconscious and inert. Some were screaming at the top of the voice; some making constant and involuntary noises from nervous irritation; and some, terrified at scorn and ill-treatment, hid themselves in a corner, from the face of man, as from the face of an enemy."

To this establishment we paid a visit within a few weeks of the present date. It is a fine detached house, beautifully situated at a considerable elevation above the metropolis: high ground is indispensable for the purpose. We found the school-room for male pupils, and full of pupils too, as quiet and orderly as any school-room we have ever seen. Writing was in progress, and the copies were clean, plain, and good. Drawing appeared to be the favorite pursuit. Barns, gables, gates, houses, walls, hay stacks, churches, fences, and the usual compositions, were in many cases exceedingly well executed. One pupil was very proud of a pump—a portrait, as we conceived—with the legend, "Stick no bills" on it. Two young men, one a curiously slow, deep-voiced, dark youth, and the other a round-shouldered healthy-looking fellow, rather over-grown and heavy, stood before a map of England, pointed out towns with a wand as they were named, and told what they were famous for, frequently correcting each other as the occasion arose: they also achieved some simple arithmetic. In a second room, likewise perfectly quiet, and placid, were some little fellows busily plaiting straw of various colors. We found a work-room full of girls, sewing, and making little fancy ornaments with beads and parti-colored strips; some of the faces among them were extremely pretty, and gave little or no indication of the blank within. We found rooms full of children of all ages, in the keeping of female attendants, whose pleasant and patient countenances were a strong assurance of their being well selected, except only in one instance, where we certainly derived a less agreeable impression. We found a capital gymnasium, which is of the first importance, as the mental faculties of these poor creatures can only be approached by strengthening their bodies and enlivening their spirits. There was but one child in bed; every room was airy, orderly, and cheerful; and every body seemed devoted, heart and soul to the good work in hand.

That class of persons, unhappily always too large a one for this world, who are so desperately careful to receive no uncomfortable emotions from sad realities or pictures of sad realities, that they become the incarnation of selfishness, and are, by their sickly letting-alone, the most intolerably mischievous people in the community, will probably exclaim, "O, but all this must be excessively painful!" To which we reply, that such an affliction, considered by itself, is very painful; but that, considered with a rational reference to the alleviations and improvements of which it is plainly susceptible under such treatment, it ought to become the reverse of painful, and ought to do the visitor good. Madame, you are a lady of very fine feelings; you are very easily shocked; you "can't bear" a great deal that a higher wisdom than yours would seem to have contemplated your bearing when your little place was allotted to you on this ball. This idiot child of thirteen, sitting in its little chair before the fire, as to its bodily growth a child of six; as to its mental development nothing, is an odious sight to you. This idiot old man of eight, with the extraordinary small head, the paralytic gestures, and the half-palsied fore-finger eternally shaking before his hatchet face as he chatters and chatters, disturbs you very much. But, madam, it were worth while to inquire, while the brazen head is yet saying unto you, "Time is!" how much of the putting away of these unfortunates in past years, and how much of the putting away of many kinds of unfortunates at any time, may be attributable to that same refinement which cannot endure to be told about them. And, madam, if I may make so bold, I will venture to submit whether, such delicate persons as your ladyship may not be laying up a rather considerable stock of responsibility; and you will excuse my saying that I would not have so sensitive a heart in my bosom for the dignity of the whole corporation.

There cannot be a doubt that these institutions are deserving of all encouragement and support. They are truly humane, and they also afford opportunities for a most interesting study, which may prove exceedingly beneficial to mankind. The causes of idiocy are as yet imperfectly understood. Little is known of the origin of the dis-

order beyond the facts, that idiocy is sometimes developed during the progress of dentition, and that it would seem to be generally associated with mental suffering, fright, or anxiety; or with a latent want of power in the mother. These causes, however, are complex, and difficult to trace.

The funds of the society who maintain Park House and Essex Hall, are devoted in aid of the maintenance and education of idiots, for whom the parents pay a certain annual sum. This is an admirable means of helping those who help themselves, and who, as the subjects of a peculiar misfortune, have a pressing claim on such aid. But we hope, through the instrumentality of these establishments, to see the day, before long, when the pauper idiot will be similarly provided for, at the public expense.

BETTER LODGINGS FOR THE POOR.

The question of city mortality has recently attracted, in this country and England, much serious attention; and the intelligent philanthropists who have investigated the subject, have arrived at the conclusion, that one of the most active causes of death is the imperfect manner in which the working classes, and people of small means, are lodged. It is among these that disease is usually most destructive; and, though want of the ordinary comforts of life, over-crowded apartments, indifferent food, and neglect of personal cleanliness are, doubtless, efficient agencies in reducing the average standard of health wherever they operate, there is ample and valid reason to believe that an improved condition, as respects habitations, would not only lessen the noxious influence of the evils named above, but remove the most deleterious positive occasion of sickness and mortality that afflicts densely populated districts.

This opinion receives confirmation in the fact, that pestilence finds the largest number of victims among those who reside in low situations: but what is most remarkable, as showing that the cellars and ground floors of a building, when used for sleeping apartments, are unfavorable to life, independently of the circumstances of the tenants in other respects, is, that the cholera, during its prevalence in Paris, in 1832, was most fatal among those classes of the people who were best off in point of wealth, but who occupied rooms nearest the ground. In the French capital, where a number of separate families are quartered in the same dwelling, the rent of the several stories decreases upwards, and the most humble inhabitants are found living in and nearest the attics. Bearing this in mind, the relative healthiness of location, as regards altitude above the ground floor, may be appreciated from the following statement, contained in a report on the origin and progress of cholera in Paris, made by M. de Watteville, in 1832. He says:

"We may add, as a curious piece of information, the number of deaths which occurred in the different parts of houses, during the six months prevalence of the epidemic. Ground floor, 1,506; first floor, 2,868; second floor, 2,264; third floor, 2,023; fourth floor, 1,375; fifth, sixth, and seventh floors, 952; not indicated, 170."

It should be observed here, in order to explain an apparent contradiction in these statistics, of the theory of the influence on health of the position of a lodging relatively to its height above the basement of a dwelling, that the ground floor of Parisian houses is chiefly occupied by shops, and that few persons sleep there. It appears, then, that the mortality diminished very greatly as it ascended from the first floor to the garret, although the favorableness of personal condition, as regards security against disease, increased in every other respect, inversely to the elevation of the lodgings. The highest apartments were not only tenanted by the poorest persons, who had the least and worst food, and paid the smallest attention to cleanliness, but they were the most crowded and destitute of ventilation. Hence it is fair to presume, that the excess of mortality among the indigent portion of a community, is not necessarily an accompaniment of poverty, except where it obliges them to dwell in overcrowded tenements, either below or just above the earth, where the atmosphere is closest, and most loaded with malaria.

This, happily, is an evil which may be remedied, and though it exists to a less extent in Philadelphia than in any other city of its size in the world, yet there is occasion, even here, for that benevolent and not unprofitable use of capital which, by providing better dwellings for the laboring and poorer classes, at reasonable rents, may diminish the number of those who inhabit cellars, or miserably small and ill conditioned houses in filthy alleys and close unwholesome courts. The work of building is going on in our midst with great activity. We are erecting fine private mansions, magnificent stores and factories, and with the zeal and the means for these improvements, a corresponding taste for architectural display has grown up, and is daily manifesting itself in some improving addition to the ornamental edifices of the metropolis. But, in all this busy progress of piling brick upon brick, and stone upon stone, there is one most useful and necessary style of houses which we are not erecting. Cannot some generous and original-minded capitalist, while duly attentive as to how he may invest his means profitably, lead in the benevolent enterprise of rearing a series of dwellings for the working orders, which shall be, in commodiousness of arrangements, superior to any yet provided, while each tenement may be so divided among several tenants, as to realise a fair interest on the whole cost of the apartments, at a not oppressive rent to any individual lessee? Besides the importance of this matter as a sanitary measure, the excellent moral influence of surrounding an industrious population, of limited means, with

the humanizing and refining comforts of agreeable homes, is worthy of philanthropic thought and effort.

Why should any man, woman, or child in a city having, like this, ample room for spreading outward in every direction, and at a time when materials for houses are so cheap and plenty, and they may be put together so rapidly, and for so small an outlay of capital, ever burrow in some dark, close, and noisome subterranean hole, like a bushman; or, what is almost as bad, live and sleep on a floor just above the ground, breathing its noisome damp, summer and winter? Such a thing should not be; nor need we appeal to charity to make provision against it. It has been proved by experiment elsewhere, that lodging houses for the humbler class of trades-people may be constructed on a plan embracing the essential accommodations of modern dwellings, such as gas, baths, furnaces, &c., and at the same time prove a desirable investment for capital.

Without adverting to successful instances of the kind elsewhere, we may state that there are rows of two-story houses at North Leith, in Scotland, so constructed that the undermost stories are entered from one side, and those above from the other, so that the separate dwellings are thus contained, without intercommunication, under one roof. They were put up for factory operatives, and were eagerly taken, as soon as completed, and have yielded an ample interest on the outlay, besides providing a sinking fund for the capital. The example set at Leith was speedily followed, on a larger scale, by a company of gentlemen, under the title of the "Pilrig Model Buildings" Society, the members of which have erected sixteen houses as a first instalment of forty-four self-contained workmen's houses. A Scottish paper speaking of the enterprise says:

"These new houses, which may be seen on the left as you pass down Leith Walk, and are remarkably neat and substantial, contain each a kitchen and one or more rooms, with scullery and other conveniences, and were also eagerly taken as soon as finished. The benevolent projectors of them say, in a circular which they have since published: 'These may be described in all respects model houses. Two of them contain three rooms, and the other two rooms. Every dwelling enters by a separate door. They are all well supplied with gas and water. Every house has a scullery and sink. The drainage is thorough, and to each house there is a plot of ground attached, to be sown in grass, or used for growing vegetables and flowers, as the tenants may prefer. The houses were let at Candlemas last, for the year, from Whitsunday, 1851, to Whitsunday, 1852, under regulations prepared by the committee. Although only a few days' notice of this had been given, a large number of applicants came forward, who were ready and anxious to take the houses at the stipulated rents, which varied from £5 5s. for the smallest house, to £9 for the largest. Many highly deserving parties were necessarily passed over—a promise, however being given, and most gladly received by them, that the committee would do their best to secure the erection of additional houses during the present summer.'"

The calculation of the proprietors is, that each house has cost about £91, and will return, after paying water duty, about £6 13s. 3d. per year of rent, which is considered a liberal rate.

What has been done in Scotland may be done here with even greater facility; and the time is coming, in the growth of our population, and activity as a manufacturing and commercial community, when it will be quite as necessary and advantageous. It is truly matter for amazement that in the many movements and contrivances originating in human sympathies for the deserving poor, there has yet been so little attention paid to this important need of better and more comfortable lodgings for them upon a suitably economical plan. The thing is entirely feasible as a profitable speculation; and if one man of bold and progressive genius will only take the initiative step in this good work, hundreds who wait for a lead in all apparently impracticable undertakings, will soon follow.—*N. A. & U. S. Gaz.*

DO GOVERNMENTS OR PEOPLES MAKE WAR?

The belligerent tone assumed by some of the journals in connexion with the Eastern crisis, and the foolish bluster of a few radicals who talk of coercing the government into a war with Russia, have brought on the Peace party the reproach of having seriously erred in "the assumption, that war was the peculiar diversion of despotic courts, and that the armaments of the country were only maintained for the satisfaction of aristocratic caprices." We certainly do not remember to have ever maintained that "war was the *peculiar* diversion of despotic courts;" if by that be meant that none other but despots take pleasure in the excitements of this murderous game. What we have affirmed and do affirm, and what no one who is not prepared boldly to give the lie to all history can pretend to gainsay, is this, that the great majority of the wars by which the world has been desolated, have sprung from the ambition, stupidity and obstinacy of the ruling classes. No feeling of sorrow and resentment for the temporary hallucinations by which the popular mind may be sometimes misled, shall induce us to forget the deep grudge which humanity owes to those selfish despots, who have so often plunged the nations into this horrible abyss of suffering and crime, for the gratification of their own passions, or the advancement of their own dynastic and family interests. "We appeal to experience in proof of the fact," says the writer to whom we refer, "that for one war which had been declared in the personal interests of sovereigns, six at least, in modern times, had been occasioned by

popular unreason or excess." Indeed! was it "popular unreason or excess," then, that originated the wars of Frederick the Great, of Louis XIV., of Charles XII., of Peter I., of Napoleon? Was it "popular unreason," or "the personal interests of sovereigns," which presided over that confederation of the continental despots, who hurled their united forces against revolutionary France in 1791, and thus led to the long agony of conflict in which Europe became involved? Was the American war the offspring of popular passion, or of the tyrannous folly of government, and the obstinacy of the reigning monarch? Unless history be a tissue of deliberate falsehoods, the assertion that six out of every seven wars in modern times, "have been occasioned by popular unreason or excess," must be treated as one of those rhetorical hyperboles, which can hope to escape detection only by the very extravagance of its audacity.

It is, however, unhappily too true, that when the governments of Europe have picked some quarrel among themselves, they have often succeeded, by artful appeals to national vanity and resentment, in enlisting the popular sympathy in favor of war. Nor can we deny, that on one or two occasions the violence of the people, always, however, combined with royal and courtly inclination, has been employed to drive a moderate and sagacious minister into war in opposition to his own better judgment. It may not be without advantage at the present moment, when there are some symptoms of the recurrence of the same folly, to recall to remembrance a few examples of this national delirium. Perhaps the most remarkable illustration is afforded by the war with Spain in 1739, which Lord Brougham characterizes as "one of the greatest blots in English history." And in reference to the same war, Mr. Macaulay says, "We could easily show that, if any respect be due to international law,—if right, where societies of men are concerned, be anything but another name for might,—if we do not adopt the doctrine of the Buccaneers, that treaties mean nothing within thirty degrees of the line, the war with Spain was altogether unjustifiable." It is well known that the minister, Sir Robert Walpole, long and strenuously resisted the war. The Court was in favor of it; and indeed this great statesman had, during the whole period he was in power, to withstand the constant and vehement desires of the two first Georges, to plunge into continental hostilities, for "the personal interests" of those sovereigns. But in 1739, those among the higher classes who were solicitous for war, had recourse to the falsest and most contemptible means, in order to inflame the passions of the people. Factious politicians, intent on their own personal purposes, employed the usual bombastic plea,—that the national honor was insulted,—until the country became furious, demanding war with a vehemence which at last compelled the Minister to give way. On the day when hostilities were proclaimed there was a great procession in the city, the heralds being attended by the chiefs of opposition, the Prince of Wales drinking success to the English arms at Temple Bar, and all the church bells ringing a merry peal, the besotted populace hailing with extravagant demonstrations of joy the triumph they had acquired in forcing the Minister into the greatest crime and calamity that can befall a nation—an unjust war. Sir Robert Walpole, when he heard the bells ringing, is said to have remarked, "They may ring the bells now; they will be wringing their hands before long."

And it was not the mere mob only that joined in this outcry. The ablest politicians and the most illustrious men of letters of the day, lent their voice to swell the demand for war. But all that did not prove that they had a righteous cause. On the contrary, most of them lived to acknowledge that they were grossly in the wrong. "I have seen," says Mr. Burke, "and with some care examined, the original documents concerning certain important transactions of those times. *They perfectly satisfied me of the extreme injustice of that war.* * * * Some years after it was my fortune to converse with many of the principal actors against the Minister, and with those who principally excited that clamor. *None of them, no not one, did in the least defend the measure, or attempt to justify their conduct.* They condemned it as freely as they would have done in commenting upon any proceeding in history in which they were totally unconcerned." Yet, this unrighteous war, the offspring of royal obstinacy, party intrigue and popular clamor, lasted nine years, cost the country fifty-four millions of pounds sterling, and involved, it is estimated, the sacrifice of 240,000 human lives, and then concluded by a most humiliating peace. In the treaty which closed this war, Smollet says, that "*the right of English subjects to navigate the American seas without being subject to search, was not once mentioned, though this was the original source of the differences between Great Britain and Spain.*"

If we turn to the American war, no one surely will pretend that the Stamp Act, and the long course of obstinate folly which ensued, was "occasioned by popular unreason." Any one who reads Lord John Russell's Life of Fox, recently published, must see, beyond all question, that the country owed our perseverance in that disastrous conflict, to the stubborn wilfulness of George III. It is well known that Lord North, who as Minister actually carried on the war, utterly disapproved the king's policy, and "he was kept at his post," says Lord Brougham, "by constant entreaties, by monthly expostulations, by the most vehement protestations of the misguided Prince," against his retirement. It adds nothing to his reputation, certainly, as Lord John Russell remarks, "that he involved the Old and New World in useless bloodshed *against his own*

opinion." We must here again, however, sorrowfully acknowledge, that at the outset of that war, the Monarch was sustained in his infatuation by popular clamor; although long before it ended, the tide had turned the other way, and the people had returned to common sense, much sooner than the Court. We need not dwell on the origin of the last French war. For that, at any rate, "popular unreason" cannot be held responsible, although, most unhappily, the Court and the Aristocracy did contrive, by pandering to the ignorant prejudices of the multitude, to enlist popular unreason in favor of the fatal policy they had previously resolved to adopt. In fact the folly of the people has consisted in espousing with an irrational vehemence, the quarrels which they have had no part in producing, and which usually refer to matters in which their interests are very slightly concerned. They find out invariably afterwards, that the sinister enthusiasm under the influence of which they were taught to shout the cant jargon of national honor and British dignity, was a delusion and a snare by which they were beguiled to their own undoing. We had hoped, we confess, that the bitter experience of the past, combined with the spread of intelligence through the community, would have saved us from a repetition of this popular frenzy. But it would seem we are mistaken. Journalists who profess to represent the people, are indulging in the fiercest tirades against Lord Aberdeen for not pursuing a course which would inevitably entail upon the class of whom they assume to be the oracles, the most certain and prolonged misery. Deaf to the admonitions of the past, reckless of the terrible possibilities of the future, and taking counsel only of their own passionate antipathies, they would have the nation plunged headlong into a weltering chaos of fire and blood. They talk indeed in a very jaunty tone, of bringing the matter to a speedy close. They only want just to have one brush with the Czar, to curb his ambition in the East, and to teach him a lesson for the future. They are obstinately blind to the fact which all the records of the past so impressively teach, that when once the torch of war is kindled, no human sagacity can foresee where the desolating conflagration may end. "I believe," said Mr. Canning, on one occasion, when certain fanatics would have precipitated him into war, "that in the whole history of Europe, an instance cannot be found, of a war between two great nations having been ended by obtaining the exact, identical object for which it was commenced." Don't let us be misled on this point. In all probability, the first cannon that is fired will be the signal for a universal explosion. And we believe most solemnly, that a general war in Europe at the present time, when all civilized nations have become so closely interlinked in mercantile and commercial relations, and when European society is impregnated with so many dangerous and combustible materials, would lead to calamities such as could scarcely be paralleled in the history of mankind. It is not merely that the ordinary horrors of warfare would be aggravated tenfold by the very progress which the people have made in intelligence, civilization, and all liberal and humanizing arts. It is not merely that such an outbreak would utterly disturb and derange the great manufacturing and commercial system, upon whose regular action the very existence of myriads of people in every country in Europe absolutely depends, and the interruption of which would be the infallible prelude to distress, bankruptcy, pauperism, discontent, and wide-spread social and political convulsion. But it would involve evils even still greater than these. It would arrest mankind in the midst of the most wonderful career of progress and improvement that the world has ever seen. It would let loose the wildest anarchy of passion to make sport with the interests and destinies of humanity. It would go far to undo the strenuous efforts put forth by benevolent and Christian men for the last fifty years, to elevate the character of the people by a humane and generous culture, by plunging them into familiarity with scenes and sentiments which could not fail to debauch their conscience, to debase and brutalise their feelings, and transmute the heart of the nations into ferocity and barbarism —*Herald of Peace.*

"CIGARS AND COGNAC."

Our attention was arrested last week, while glancing over the columns of the New York Daily Times, by the above title to an article which we at once proceeded to read, and which we present, entire, to our readers, without a word of comment; for it needs none. There is an eloquence in the "facts and figures" that no rhetoric can amplify.—*Colonization Herald.*

The treasury table for the past year will show some curious and rather striking results. The great grain-growing interest may be thought to figure to poor purpose in the list of foreign exports, when it is known that we smoke up, in Spanish cigars, the whole export of wheat, and drink down, in French cognac, the entire export of Indian corn. For the rest of our breadstuffs, the flour sent abroad suffices for something like two-thirds of the interest on the foreign debt; leaving the rice of South Carolina and the deferred faith of the repudiating states to settle the remainder.

In the fiscal year ending the 30th of June last, the United States exported wheat to the value of $2,555,209. During the calendar year, the city of New York alone imported cigars to the amount of $1,878,744; and other ports, say forty per cent. of the whole, would swell the total to $3,131,240. The difference against us, in these two articles, is barely made good by all the rye, oats, and other small grain, $334,471; rye meal, $64,647; pota-

toes, $115,121; and apples, $48,635, which we sent out last year.

The export of Indian corn was of the value of $1,540,225, and of corn meal, $574,380; together $2,114,605. This city imported in 1852, French cognac and other brandies of the value of $1,494,635, which would be swelled, at other ports, allowing New York figures to represent 60 per cent. only of the whole, to $2,491,058. How to make good this deficit, is a puzzler, unless we quit the catalogue of vegetable food, and make a set off of some $323,949, of "spirits from molasses"—in the vulgar, Yankee term—which it appears we send abroad. *That* is appropriate to the purpose, at all events.

On the 1st of July last, it was carefully computed, and the total brought within the mark, that the foreign debt of the United States, in the shape of federal, state, company and corporation bonds, amounted to $262,000,000. Since then, we may compute $18,000,000 as the addition for the half year; making together $280,000,000 principal, and about $16,800,000 interest to be provided for. The flour exported from the whole country for the fiscal year, was of the value of $11,869,145, and rice from Carolina and Georgia, $2,471,029; together, $14,340,174; leaving a deficit of $2,459,826, in accumulating interest alone, unpaid, after exhausting both these sources of revenue.

We might readily continue the parallel, were the present the auspicious time to arrest attention to the progress of luxury and borrowing. But, as it is not, we stop short, with the single additional remark that, to run the comparison through the provision list, we should find that it requires all the hog meat, $3,765,470, to support our watch-fobs, and that we annually guzzle more champagne and port, and such like mixtures of grape and alcohol, than all our beef and butter export, $2,279,820, will pay for.

WINE DRINKING-ADVOCATES OF TEMPERANCE.

We need no evidence to prove that our moderate wine-drinking citizens are the most formidable enemies that retain the field against the progress of temperance. We know that they are strong, very strong—that they occupy the highest walks of life, and fill almost every station of honor, trust, and emolument. We know they number in their ranks the learned, the wise, and powerful. We cannot employ towards them any other language than that of respectful entreaty and expostulation; nor would we do it if we could. No; we would say to our fashionable wine-drinking citizens, 'Come, let us reason together.' To you, gentlemen, we must address our appeal; for we recognize no other opponents in the field. The unreformed inebriate, the ruin-manufacturer, the rumseller and importer, are mere supernumeraries in your camp; they wear no arms; they are under your protection; and subsist on your example and support. We are your fellow-citizens. In many of the duties and avocations of life we walk side by side; in many of the interests of our community, we take counsel together. We can testify to the integrity of your honor, to the respectability of your standing, the cordiality of your friendship, and the munificence of your philanthropy. And we appeal to these bright qualities of the heart when we say that there are thousands of beings who are trying in vain to reform on your principle.

At the corner of the streets you may meet scores of poor inebriates who have tried to become temperance men by following your example, but it has plunged them deeper in the mire. The side walks are trying to arise from habitual intoxication to the moderate use of the intoxication cup. Alas! it is your example that is hanging out this tantalizing phantom! Will you cheat their sons with the insidious delusion, that they may again be moderate drinkers? Will you bind, with wanton hands, another stone to the willing neck of a Sisyphus, to drag him back into the fiery abyss, at each successive attempt to arise from its torments? Will you torment a Tantalus with visions of the cooling waters of life, with which he may never slake his burning lips? Shall that father who has almost strength enough to face the tempter—shall that husband who has just commenced an existence of life and love—shall that son and brother who has just been rescued from the lee-shore of intemperance—shall these be dashed back into their original ruin by a glance at the wine that sparkles on your tables? When the shipwrecked mariner has clung to his frail plank through all the wilderness of the wintry waves, and when in sight of the haven of rest, will you hang out false beacon lights to lure him on the breakers, whence his mangled corpse shall be dashed on the shore? When, with a desperate effort, he has caught hold of the ark of safety, will you strike off his hand and leave him to sink in the waves.—*Elihu Burritt.*

SUMMER MORNING THOUGHTS.

"I would not turn to Thee, who art my Father and my God,
In the dark and fearful hour *only* when I feel thy chastening rod;
But when thy love doth bless me, and when thy smile I see,
Then, *also*, oh, my Father! I would turn in love to Thee.

In the threatening burst of peril, in sorrow's mute dismay;
When owns the worn or bleeding heart, affliction's solemn sway,
Down-stricken, crushed, and desolate, and awed thy power to see,
Humbly imploring mercy then, we turn, oh God, to Thee!

I would not only dedicate to Thee my hours of sadness,
But all life's high enjoyments, bright hopes and thoughts of gladness;
So shall they all be sanctified, and may it ever be
My soul's first impulse still to turn in grateful love to Thee.

For every kindly greeting, for every cheering word,
For the high hope and earnest thought with which my soul is stirred,
By the mighty words of genius, or the thrilling gift of song,
To Thee, the Giver of each gift, I would grateful strains prolong.

When o'er the jaded track of life a blessed sunbeam plays,
Or a friend, beneath the weary load, a strong hand silent lays;
When the ecstacy of hope fulfilled moves e'en my joy to tears,
I would turn to Thee, whose power doth give, whose love each gift endears.

Thus, in the sunlight, in the storm, to Thy sovereign sway I'd bow,—
Of all my gladness, all my grief, the blessed author, Thou!
Till Thou thy loving, erring child to purer realms shalt call,—
On earth my Father and my God; in heaven my All in All."

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Foreign Intelligence.—The Steamship Europa arrived at Halifax on the 29th ult., and the Atlantic at New York on the 3d inst., bringing Liverpool dates, respectively, to the 20th and 24th ult.

England.—Parliament was prorogued on the 20th ult.—The Select Committee had published their report on the slave trade treaty. It is a very long and important document. Its substance is, that Britain possessed, in 1850, twenty-four treaties with civilized powers, to suppress the trade; of these, ten give Britain a right of search, and mixed courts; twelve give the right of search and national tribunals; and two, the United States and France, refuse the right of search, but agree to maintain a squadron off the African coast.

Britain had also forty-two treaties with African chiefs and princes. Since the above date, she had terminated two more with civilized governments, and twenty-three with Africans—making an aggregate of eighty-nine treaties to suppress the trade. The committee report that the trade would soon be extinguished if the Cuban market was closed, and think the present time favorable for the joint efforts of Britain, France, and the United States to stop it on the Cuban coast. The Report adds: From the abuse of the American flag trading to Havana, a more cordial co-operation on the part of the United States, would materially assist the efforts to abolish the trade in that quarter.

Lieut. Maury has lectured before a large company of merchants at Lloyds, at which resolutions complimentary to Lieut. Maury and the U. S. Government were passed.

Admiral Sir George Cockburn died at Leamington Spa, on the 19th ult., aged eighty-two.

The Liverpool Courier estimates the deficiency in the English wheat harvest as equal to 25 per cent.

France.—A decree has been published, fixing the duties on corn, breadstuffs, rice, and dried vegetables, at 25 centimes per killogramme. This rate of duty will remain in force to 31st of 12th month next. To that date, the vessels of any nation which shall arrive in the French ports with cargoes of corn, breadstuffs, rice, dried vegetables, and potatoes, shall be exempt from the duties on tonnage, and *pro rata* for parts of cargoes.

General Montholon died recently at Paris.—The Emperor and Empress had gone to Dieppe.

Denmark.—The various laws passed during the late Reichstag, are being published one by one, the object and tendency of all being to bind the three duchies of Schleswig, Holstein, and Lauenberg to the kingdom of Denmark proper, by introducing, as far as is possible, uniformity of administration, while the popular representation peculiar to each territory, is to be preserved, although united in one superior State Council, composed of members selected from their respective representatives.

Holland.—The Pope has consented to the modification of the oath to be taken by the Bishops in Holland, and permits that these prelates may in future take the oath of fidelity, in civil matters, to the King and to the laws of the country.

Letters from the Hague mention that on the 15th, the Second Chamber unanimously adopted the bill to open the spice trade of the Moluccas to all nations.

Switzerland.—Letters state that Tessino, having resolved not to make further concessions to Austria, the Federal Council will not take the initiative in renewing negotiations with the Austrian government.

Austria.—An Austrian protest against the Smyrna affair has been published, and sent to all foreign Ministers. It takes the ground that Capt. Ingraham has broken the international law, as explained by Vattel and other jurists.

The Emperor of Austria has been affianced to the Princess Elizabeth of Bavaria.

The ceremony of the marriage by procuration of the Archduchess Marie of Austria to the Duke of Brabant, eldest son of the king of the Belgians, had taken place at Vienna, the Archduchess solemnly renouncing all hereditary claims for herself and her heirs.

Russia.—Letters from Petersburg of the 13th, stated that there was no alteration in general business. The Turkish question was looked on as settled, provided the Porte would accept the proposition of the four Powers. It was added, all unpleasantness will soon disappear, as the Russian forces move homewards.

Russia was preparing another campaign against the tribes of the Caucasus, and expected to take the field about the end of 8 mo. A flotilla was being armed on the Sea of Azof to support the movements of the army.

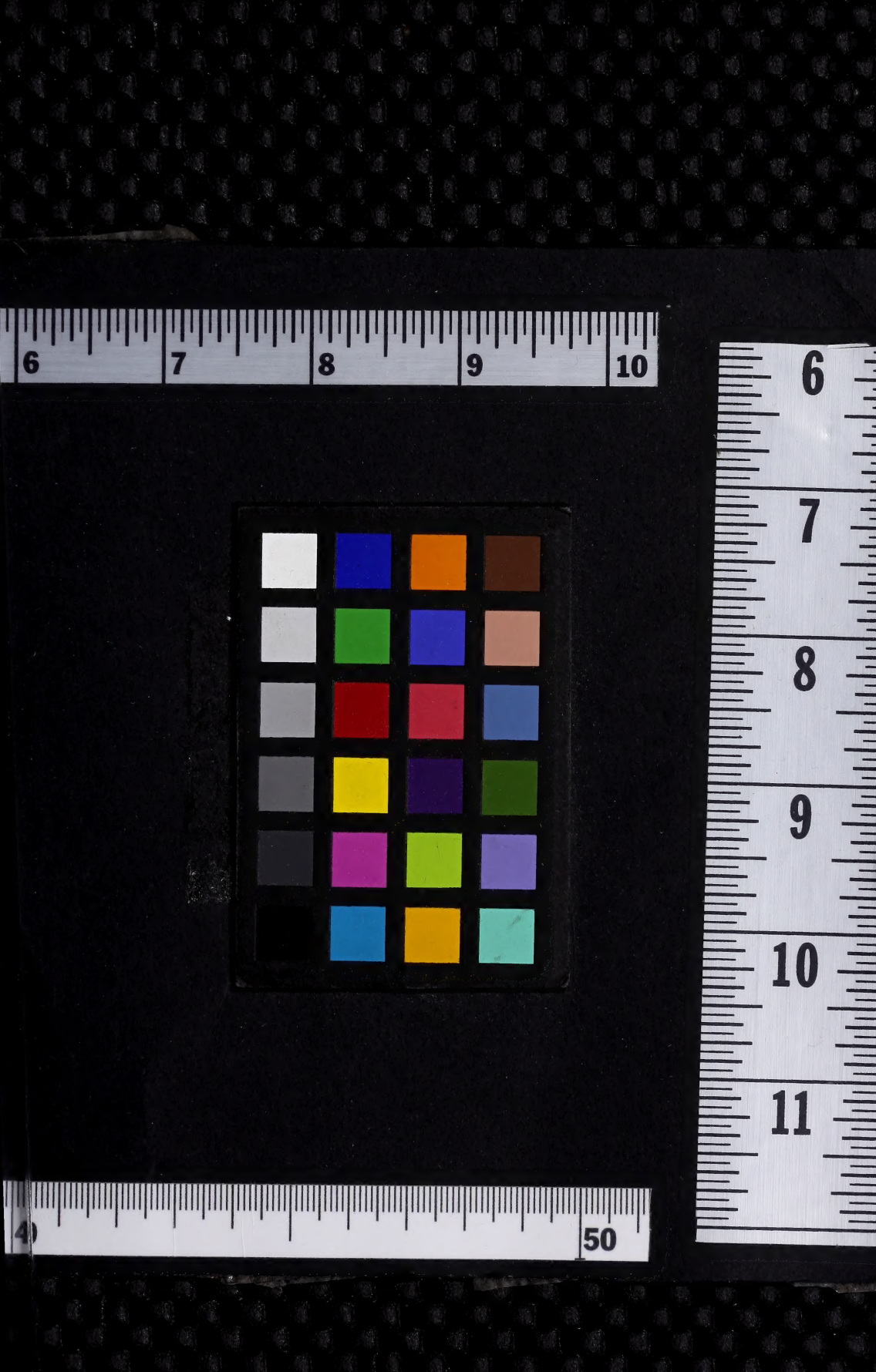
Turkey.—The Council has deliberated on the note of the powers. It is disposed to propose the acceptance of it to the Sultan. The Constitutionel says it has been accepted conditionally on the Russians evacuating the principalities soon.

A despatch from Bucharest, 10th, states that the greatest excitement prevails among the Boyards.

The Austrian internuncio has, in the presence of the ministers of France, Great Britain, and Prussia, assured the Ottoman minister that Austria does not by any means intend to encroach upon the integrity and sovereignty of Turkey; and that, in case the Porte should not consider the military occupation of Servia to be opportune, Austria would at once give up the idea of so occupying Servia.

A conspiracy of Musselmen to murder the Christians residing there, had been discovered at Aleppo. The ringleaders were arrested and transported.

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